The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HAVE EVERYTHING

ON WHEELS

AT THEIR

NEW REPOSITORY,

Corner State and Jackson-sts.

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DUNBAR'S

Original WAUKESHA Water.

The great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. Recommended by Guy's Hospital, London. Indorsed by the medical profession. A world-wide reputation.

Ask for BETHESDA Water. Sold bottled and in bulk by druggists everywhere.

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Telephone call Dyche's drug store.

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WILL OPEN THEIR

Grand Entertainment UNDER Six Spacious Tents



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Lake Front,

ONE WEEK ONLY,

Commencing Monday, May 29,

Exhibiting Afternoon and Evening.

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Is complete in every department, including

LIVING GIRAFFE,
Male and Female Hippopotami,
WHITE BUFFALO,
10 ELEPHANTS,
8 CAMELS.

The CIRCUS STARS are:

Charles W. Fish,
Champion Rider of the World.

The Bewitchingly Beautiful
Adelaide Cordona.

The Young American Equestrian.
Master William Sells.

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Dashing Spanish Hurdle Rider.

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The Brilliant American Equestrienne.

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The Famous Gymnasts of World-wide Fame,
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The "Boneless Man of Leipsic,"
Wm. Delhaur.

The Original Japanese Wonder,
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Presented in TWO RINGS, with an outer circle in which the Grand Cavalcade will appear.

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4. Introduction of the Hippopotami, by Mr. E. Norman.
5. Leaps by the Company.....Led by Mr. T. Ward
6. Performing Colorado Cattle, presented by their trainer, Mr. D. Gillam.
7. Contortion.....Wm. Delhaur
8. Animated Screen.....Little Allright
9. Principal Equestrian Act.....Miss Lottie Aymar
10. Principal Equestrian Act...Master Willie Aymar
CLOWN, ED. NEARY.
11. Acrobatics on the Carpet....The Davene Family
12. Brother Act.....The Carons
13. The Jockey.....Chas. W. Fish
14. The Jockey.....Willie Sells
15. Tumbling.....By the Company
16. Principal Bareback Equestrian Act, Signorita Adelaide Cordona.
CLOWNS, CHARLES SEELEY.
17. Classic Groupings.....Rice Brothers
18. Balance Trapeze.....Miss Lottie Aymar
19. The Trick Stallions, introduced by their trainer, Mr. D. Gillam.
20. Daring Aerial Act...The French Family Davene
21. Spanish Hurdle.....Don Jeronimo Bell
22. Principal Act, by Chas. W. Fish, Champion Rider of the World.
CLOWN, CHARLES SEELEY.
23. The Slide for Life.....Little Allright
24. Four Horses.....Madame Cordona
25. Four Horses, Master Willie Sells, the youngest Four-Horse Rider in the business.
26. The Intelligent Elephant.....Caron Family

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FOR 10,000 PEOPLE.

A GRAND STAND will be erected giving place to 2,000 Chairs and 12 Private Boxes.

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Will take place MONDAY, exhibiting the vast resources of the establishment, traversing the following route:

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From the encampment on the Lake Front to Wabash-av.; south to Twenty-second-st.; to Indiana; to Twenty-fourth; to State; to Harrison; to Clark; to Monroe; to Fifth-av.; to Washington-st.; to Wabash-av., returning to the lot.

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At 2 and 8 p. m., doors opening one hour earlier.

SCALE OF PRICES:

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To the School Children of Chicago.

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30,000 Beautiful Chromos.

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Six Shows, United,

IS THE

Largest and Best Show

NOW TRAVELING.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Overtures in the House for a Compromise.

Resolutions for a Special Committee in the Mackey-O'Connor Case.

Prompt Rejection by the Republicans of the Impudent Proposition.

They Determined in Caucus to Fight the Matter to the End.

Fears that the Geneva-Award Bill Will Not Be Approved by the President.

Gen. Sherman Opposed to Compulsory Retirement—Gen. Logan Will Oppose Fitz John Porter.

THE HOUSE.

DEMOCRATIC OVERTURES FOR A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Early this morning there were rumors of Democratic overtures for a compromise to end the dead-lock in the House. Soon after the House assembled these rumors assumed a more tangible form, and, after the session had lasted four hours or more, their truth was verified by the offering of two resolutions on behalf of the minority by Blackburn, of Kentucky. The "compromise" proposed in these resolutions was a specimen of impudent audacity, coolness, not to say frigidity, such as was perhaps never before made in the House, at least not since the days of the slave power. These resolutions propose that a special committee of five members shall be sent to South Carolina to investigate the alleged falsification of the testimony in the Mackey-O'Connor case by or on behalf of Mackey, and to report the results of that investigation to the House. This proposition, it is to be remembered, is made at the end of

SIX DAYS' DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTERING

against the consideration of a contested election case. The allegations which it is proposed the committee shall investigate and report upon have been thoroughly investigated by a standing committee, and the result of that investigation was reported to the House nearly two months ago. The allegations were made originally by Dibble on the 20th of February last. He produced such proof as he felt necessary to sustain them, and Mackey was required to produce proof in rebuttal. After the proofs were all in on both sides, except the forged affidavit of Horsey telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE last night, and one additional affidavit in behalf of Mackey, the committee carefully considered them. After three weeks of consideration the committee overruled Dibble's motion to strike out the testimony which he claimed had been affected by

ALTERATIONS MADE BY MACKEY

or in Mackey's interest. That was more than two months ago. Dibble made no further effort to bring the matter before the House, or to do anything else about it, until a week ago last Monday, when he found that the Elections Committee would call the case up as soon as the pending bank bill should be disposed of. Then he filed a memorial with the committee, alleging that the testimony taken in the election trials in Charleston had developed the fact that the testimony of two witnesses whom he specified had been altered by Mackey. Although the whole matter had been closed and the report made to the House, the committee took Dibble's memorial into consideration, and, after discussing it nearly a day and finding that it contained nothing new or material, they dismissed it.

THE PROPOSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS TO-DAY,

therefore, was simply and only a proposition to rebuke a standing committee of the House by placing under the review of a special committee the work which it had done. The ulterior object in view, of course, is the postponement of the contested election case until so late a day in the Senate that its consideration will be impracticable.

Chairman Calkins at once said that of course he could not agree to any such proposition as this, so far as he personally was concerned, because it reflected upon the committee of which he was Chairman, and proposed a review which, in the judgment of a very large majority of that committee, was entirely unnecessary.

Carlisle obtained the floor, and in a depreciating way said that the resolutions contained nothing which could be construed to

REFLECT UPON THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE,

as a special committee was proposed simply because the members of the Elections Committee would necessarily be kept in the House attending to their duties, and would not be able to make the investigation which, in the judgment of the minority, appeared to be necessary.

Calkins then said to his party friends that he thought it would be wise for them to consult and offer a counter proposition.

This caused great confusion on the Republican side. Washburn and others promptly objected to anything of the sort being undertaken. The report of the committee, they said, was sufficient, and there was no reason whatever why, as Washburn expressed it, the Republicans should be given away or should give themselves away. Like all propositions made for a compromise when both parties are as determined as they now are, this one of course failed. A good many of the Republicans seemed inclined to censure Calkins for even having been willing to listen to an intimation from the other side that a compromise was desired.

THE FEELING OF REPUBLICAN RESENTMENT

was no doubt greatly intensified by a covert threat with which Blackburn prefaced the reading of his resolutions. He said that it must be apparent to everybody by this time that the Democrats would never consent to the consideration of this case unless these allegations should have been first investigated. In other words, that the Democrats would have their own way or nothing should be done. The discussion became a very noisy one, and was conducted without any regard to parliamentary rules or decorum. The proceedings of the session prior to the offering of this so-called compromise were more boisterous than usual, and it was quite evident that a good many members on both sides of the House chafed under the delay and restraint which they have suffered for the last six days.

Mr. Moore, of Tennessee, got in, under the guise of a parliamentary inquiry, a question which

ANNOYED THE DEMOCRATS EXCEEDINGLY.

He wanted to know by what right the minority, largely composed of men who had engaged in an effort to destroy the Government, and who had been treated with the greatest leniency and consideration, had to block the wheels of legislation, and by revolutionary proceedings prevent the consideration of a question involving the title of a member to his seat.

Before the Speaker had a chance to reply to this proposition Mr. Randall was on his feet, shouting: "That is not a parliamentary question. We are all citizens of a common country. The gentleman has no right to insult this side of the House."

This aroused Marsh, of Illinois, who sprang to his feet and demanded to know by what rights the ex-Speaker of the House undertook to answer a parliamentary question addressed to the Chair.

GREAT CONFUSION ENSUED,

Randall and Marsh both talking at once, trying to drown the voices of each other, as well as the vigorous pounding with the gavel by means of which the Speaker always contrives to make as much noise as all the rest of the House together whenever any excitement arises.

Mr. Belford, of Colorado, who seemed considerably excited during the afternoon, also contributed to the confusion, and finally, after being repeatedly called to order by the Speaker, he sat down, only to jump up again in a few minutes and declare that he rose to a question of personal privilege, whereupon the Speaker heard him, and he went on to declare that he had been speaking in order under the rules of the House, and that

HE HURLED BACK THE ASPERSIONS OF THE CHAIR

that he had been out of order.

The Democratic members who refused to engage in filibustering yesterday pursued the same course today, and they were reinforced by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, who, however, only joined them in consequence of an agreement

between himself and Mr. Errett, of Pennsylvania. While alighting from a cab this morning Mr. Errett fell and suffered painful injuries which required that he should be taken home, Mr. Hooker agreeing that the Republican quorum should not be affected by his absence. Soon after the futile attempt to come to some agreement by which the dead-lock might be broken, the House adjourned, and a Republican caucus was announced to be held immediately.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Mr. Calkins called up the contested-election case of Mackey vs. Dibble, against which Mr. Blackburn raised a question for consideration. Dilatory motions were submitted by Mr. Converse, Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Randall, and the House proceeded to vote on the question of adjourning until Tuesday next. A call of the House having disclosed the presence of more than a quorum further proceedings were dispensed with, and the question recurring on the motion to adjourn until Tuesday, was lost—yeas, 2; nays, 143. The point of "no quorum" was raised, and the question recurring on the motion to adjourn until Monday was lost—yeas, 4; nays, 145. On this question Mr. Hooker voted, stating he was paired with Mr. Errett, injured this morning, with the understanding that he should cast his vote when it was required to make a quorum.

AFTER FURTHER DEBATES AND COLLOQUIES,

portions of which were lost in the confusion on the floor and in the continuous rapping of the Speaker's gavel, roll-call followed roll-call upon dilatory motions.

Finally Mr. Blackburn on behalf of the minority, submitted a resolution proposing that a special committee be appointed to investigate the charges of irregularity in handling the testimony of the Mackey-Dibble election case. Mr. Blackburn asserted that his resolution was intended as the inaugural proceeding on the part of the minority to break the existing deadlock.

Mr. Calkins requested an opportunity to submit a counter proposition, remarking that, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, he would not accept the proposition of the minority, as it was a reflection upon the report of the Committee.

Mr. Belford (Colorado) rose to a point of order, and remarked that he did not wish to be understood as favoring the proposition, and proceeded to reprimand the minority for its action in the pending case, whereupon the Speaker called Belford to order, informing him that, unless he took his seat, the Sergeant-at-Arms would be called upon to do his duty.

Mr. Belford said he would take his seat "at the command of the Speaker," but desired to repel any intimation that he was proceeding in violation of any of the laws of the House.

A STORMY SCENE

took place on the Republican side, many members disapproving of the acceptance of the resolution or of any proposition looking to compromise. Scores of members were talking at once, and the Speaker's gavel was in constant use. After another scene of confusion, only allayed after the continuous rapping of the Speaker's gavel, Mr. Washburn demanded the regular order, objecting to any man acting for the Republican side without consultation or authority.

The question then recurred on the dilatory motion, but, as there was a special order for the session for tonight to consider pension bills, and as the Democrats refused to allow that order to be rescinded, the House, on motion of Mr. Calkins, adjourned until tomorrow. A Republican caucus was announced to take place immediately.

CAUCUSING.

CONSIDERING THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The Republicans went into caucus at 4 o'clock, and were in session until half-past 7. The Democratic proposition of compromise tended to hasten the calling of the caucus, which had already been determined on. There were intimations to the Republican leaders from the Democrats last night that the latter were contemplating offering a plan to break the deadlock, and after the night session the Republican committee on the order of business, with the Speaker and Mr. Calkins, Chairman of the Elections Committee, had a session at the Capitol, which lasted until nearly 1 o'clock this morning. They did not know the nature of the compromise which would be proposed, but they considered various propositions which they might expect. This committee decided that the report of the Committee on Elections should be adhered to, and that

NOTHING SHOULD TAKE PLACE,

if it could be prevented, which would reflect upon the committee in any way. Supposing that the Democrats might propose to take up some of the other cases, the committee agreed upon a counter proposition to offer them in such case, which, in brief, was that if Dibble, on his own affidavit or the affidavit of any responsible party, should charge that the evidence or any of the evidence upon which the report of the committee is based is forged, and would indicate the evidence by which this could be proved, and state particulars, the Republicans would agree that a committee of five might be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the charge, but in no event should the Republicans make any proposition which covered the ground that had already been investigated by the Elections Committee. This was the informal agreement arrived at by the Committee of Safety last night. Today Blackburn of Kentucky notified the Republicans of

THE PROPOSITION

referred to in the report of the House proceedings. The debate in the caucus was confined to the question whether the Republicans should continue the contest if it was necessary until next December, or whether they should submit propositions in answer to any which might be offered. The result was that the Republicans agreed to submit a counter-proposition in the form of the resolution found elsewhere, and that they should make no provision for anything in the future beyond that. The Republicans were singularly unanimous in their determination to resist the Democratic revolutionists, and to continue in session until next December if necessary. It was decided that there should be no compromise until the principle of discussion had been vindicated on the resolution pending in the Mackey case. The resolution adopted proposes that there shall first be six hours' discussion on

THE MERITS OF THE CASE;

that then the Democrats may move to recommit, and, failing to carry that motion, the discussion of the case shall proceed in order without further delay. There were many speeches. All indicated a resolute purpose to adhere to the constitutional right of the majority to control the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Calkins was the first speaker. He explained the case in detail, and as he proceeded step by step he met with the hearty approval of his colleagues, all of whom complimented him upon great skill in managing the case.

Miller, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Elections Committee, who has given the case great consideration, made a detailed explanation of it.

Hubbell, of Michigan, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, said the Republicans must stand upon the case.

Briggs, of New Hampshire, took the same view, and

SUPPORTED THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that he was in favor of carrying on in a peaceful and orderly manner the contest until such time as patience should cease to be a virtue, and then he should be in favor of applying a desperate remedy to a desperate case.

Anson McCook said that he had no doubt as to the report of the committee or of the entire fairness; that if he had had the least doubt about it he never would have filibustered for a moment; that, being confirmed now in his original conviction, he did not intend to allow anything to prevent him from being present every moment until the Democrats yielded.

Robinson, of Massachusetts, said he had given careful personal consideration to the case; that it was an entirely clear one, and was one in which the purity of the ballot was involved, and it would be

SHAMEFUL FOR THE REPUBLICANS TO RECEDE

from their position for a moment.

Mr. Ranney, of Boston, said that the action of the Democrats in this case in South Carolina was the highest-handed outrage known perpetrated on the purity of the ballot-box; that the Republican position was unassailable; and that they must stand to their guns.

Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, took the same general position, and insisted, further, that the wisdom of the whole party was better than the wisdom of one man or of any committee, and that the Republicans should not recede from their just demands.

George R. Davis, of Illinois, took a similar view, as did White of Kentucky, Washburn of Minnesota, Cannon of Illinois, Haskell of Kansas, and Robeson of New Jersey.

Mr. Bowman suggested for a moment that it might be well to waive the contest for three days, but he scarcely had an opportunity to read his proposition, as

IT WAS HOOTED DOWN

in a storm of indignation.

Belford claimed the Democrats were not filibustering; that filibustering was not the proper term for their conduct; that it was revolution; that the minority have only three rights and no more: First, thorough discussion; second, to offer amendments; third, to have the majority of the elected members present. That majority was present, contrary to the genius of our institutions, to insist that the majority should be entirely of one party. Mr. Belford continued: "It is not the genius of our institutions to insist that there shall be present 147 Republicans or 147 Democrats. The Constitution provides that there shall be present a majority of the members elected. The Republic is governed by majorities, and the majorities mean the majorities of the Representatives who are elected. Filibustering is resorted to to secure discussion. But

THE DEMOCRATS DECLINED DISCUSSION.

They declare the minority shall govern. They lay back in the breeching-straps like army mules and wag their ears. Whenever the Speaker, by calling the roll or otherwise, discovers that there are 290 members present, it is his duty to exercise the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution. The course of the Democrats is revolution. How are you going to meet it? By counter-revolution. The Speaker is the organ of the House. Whenever there is a majority of elected members in the House he must see that the Constitution becomes operative. The course pursued by the Democrats is treason, rebellion, revolution."

The speech of Belford hinted at a course which some of the Republicans think it may be necessary to ultimately adopt to break the deadlock. It is to adopt the principle of the clôture, and to decline beyond

A CERTAIN LIMIT TO ENTERTAIN DILATORY MOTIONS.

Mr. Keifer has scarcely the resolution to execute such a heroic policy, but he was informed by his party tonight that more was expected of him than he had exhibited, and he must put himself at the front, and not make rulings, as he did today, which silenced the Republicans and excited the applause of the Democrats. The Republicans are very determined. There was not a dissenting voice to the policy to be now pursued. The threats of the Democrats have been met by greater harmony and vigor than the Republicans have exhibited in this Congress. It is not expected that the Democrats will accept this proposition, and it now seems probable that the deadlock will continue indefinitely. Some of the more experienced members say the session will end nearer the 1st of August than the 1st of July.

PROGRAM OF THE REPUBLICANS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Mr. Reed offered the following preamble and resolution for presentation in the House tomorrow, and they were unanimously adopted:

A proposition having been submitted to the House by Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, on behalf of the minority, the majority submit the following:

WHEREAS, We are entirely satisfied that the allegations made by Samuel Dibble as to forgery and falsified evidence has been fully, fairly, and exhaustively considered by the Committee on Elections, and arguments thereupon been fully heard; and

WHEREAS, The cause now comes up for consideration in the House, and there has been no discussion whatever in the House thereon, and as the House cannot vote intelligently with no guide except mere allegations on one side on any proposition to refer to a new committee a question which has already been considered by the appropriate committee, but must have the benefit of full and free discussion in order to enable that House to decide the question understandingly; therefore, we submit the following proposition:

Resolved, That the House immediately proceed to the consideration of the Mackey-Dibble case, and after six hours' discussion the House shall vote on the question of recommittal by yea and nay vote; and if the House shall decide this in the negative it shall thereupon continue to consider the case until it be finished without dilatory motions.

THE SENATE.

BONDED SPIRITS BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Mr. Bayard reported from the Finance Committee a modification of the measure recently reported by him as a substitute for the House Bonded Spirits bill. The following is in lieu of the first section:

"SEC. 1. All warehousing bonds hereafter taken shall be conditioned for the payment of the tax on spirits as specified in the entry, and interest on the tax, if any has accrued, under the provisions of this act and before removal from a distillery, warehouse, or special bonded warehouse, and within five years from the date of the first entry into warehouse. The time within which distilled spirits heretofore entered for deposit in distillery warehouses or in special bonded warehouses are required to be withdrawn therefrom pursuant to the conditions of any warehousing bond taken, within three years from the date of the first entry of such spirits into warehouse; but such extension shall not be made in any case unless there shall be indorsed upon or appended to the warehousing bond a written request therefor and acknowledgment of their liability under the terms of said bond for the period for which extension is granted, together with interest on the tax which may accrue under the provision of this act, as if the same were inserted in said bond by the principal and sureties in the bond, to be duly executed and acknowledged by each of them before a Collector or Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, or some officer authorized by law to take acknowledgment of deeds; provided the sureties on said bond are, at the time of such request, satisfactory, or if the sureties shall refuse to make the request and acknowledgment aforesaid, that an additional or new warehousing bond with sureties satisfactory to the Collector shall be given." Secs. 10 and 11 of the committee's original substitute is wholly omitted from the new bill, being superfluous by the preceeding amendment.

It was ordered printed as a substitute for the House bill on the subject. Mr. Bayard will probably call it up early next week.

The bill to reimburse

THE CREEK ORPHAN FUND

was further considered, but went over without action.

The Senate bill providing for the removal of obstructions to free navigation in the navigable waters of the United States, and requiring bridge corporations to erect booms, etc., to aid the boats in passing without striking the bridge-piers, passed.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

Consideration of the Japanese Indemnity Fund bill was resumed.

Mr. Saunders (Nebraska) moved an amendment to pay George S. Fisher, Consul at Kanagawa, $15,000 for losses in consequence of forcible ejection from his residence and destruction of property.

Mr. Jones (Florida) offered an amendment providing that before any payment of money be authorized by the bill the President shall communicate to the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands the action of this Government, and request their coöperation in making full restitution to Japan.

Without action on the bill or amendments the Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

ARTHUR HAS NOT YET SIGNED THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The war premium claimants upon the Geneva award are quite apprehensive that the President may decline to sign the Geneva Award bill. He had not signed it previous to leaving for New York this afternoon, notwithstanding very earnest representations were made to him of the importance of signing it. The war premium men very evidently fear that the President may come under New York influence, which is almost altogether in the interest of the insurance companies. Since the bill passed some very earnest remonstrances have been received from New York on behalf of the insurance companies against the approval of the bill. Some of these protests are known to have come from persons on whose opinion the President has been accustomed to give much weight. It is believed that

MR. CONKLING WILL INTEREST HIMSELF

on behalf of the insurance companies during the visit of the President in New York, and that, among other reasons, gives the War premium claimants a great deal of concern. However, the bill was passed by considerably more than a two-thirds majority in both Houses, and under the circumstances it will be quite unusual for the President to veto the bill, especially as it is regarded as a Republican measure. There were but two Republican votes against the bill in the House and none in the Senate.

THE GENERALS.

SHERMAN TO BE RETIRED ON FULL PAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The Sub-Appropriations Committee of the Senate has agreed to report favorably upon the section of the Army bill which provides for the compulsory retirement of officers who have arrived at the age of 62, with an amendment that Gen. Sherman shall be retired on full pay. The General Appropriations Committee will consider the report of the sub-committee on Monday, and will undoubtedly adopt it. Mr. Allison, Chairman of the committee, expresses the opinion that it will be favorably reported. There will, of course, be a very sharp contest in the Senate over this proposition. Gen. Sherman, although he was at first supposed to be in favor of the provision, since his return from his Western trip has been

EARNESTLY OPPOSED TO IT.

The social and political influence which the staff officers of the army know so well how to use will undoubtedly be used in favor of the older officers. Gen. Sherman will be aided in his efforts to defeat the measure by the older staff officers here who are heads of bureaus. Nevertheless there is a regulation issued by the War Department which forbids army officers from attempting to influence any legislation. Should the provision with this amendment be passed, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan would be the ranking officer of the army.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The Senate Military Committee has had a meeting on the Fitz John Porter case since the return of Gen. Logan. At that meeting it appeared probable that a small majority of the committee would vote to report the bill favorably to the Senate. Some curiosity had been manifested as to Gen. Logan's position in view of the pardon of Porter by President Arthur, but those who knew Gen. Logan did not need to be informed that the conclusions at which he had arrived after so thorough an investigation of the case were not to be changed by any letter which Gen. Grant could write or any pardon that the President could grant. Gen. Logan informed the committee that

HE SHOULD OPPOSE THE BILL

with all his power in the Senate, and that he should be able to make out a case against Gen. Porter so clear this time that no Republican Senator would be able to vote for the bill without giving an account to his constituents. Gen. Logan's conclusions that Porter was guilty of all the court-martial charged against him have only been strengthened by the lapse of time and by additional study, whereas Gen. Grant, in his famous letter to the President, acknowledged that he had given but three days to an examination of the case.

NOTES.

A LITTLE TARIFF BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 26.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, at an informal conference yesterday, decided they would report a little Tariff bill at this session. The details have not been agreed upon, but the bill will inclose proposed reductions in the tariff on sugar and Bessemer steel. Several of the Republicans insisted that it would not go to the other people without any action upon the tariff except the Tariff-Commission bill, and even Judge Kelley said he had no objection to a change in the tariff on sugar and Bessemer steel.

OUR PORK TRADE WITH FRANCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—In compliance with a resolution of the House, the President sent to the House today a letter from the Secretary of State with regard to the present condition of the export trade with France in fresh and salt pork. Secretary Frelinghuysen's letter concludes as follows: "The Secretary of State does not desire at present to suggest any new regulations in regard to the inspection of pork before shipment, but it may appear in the discretion of Congress that such modification of existing rules might be effected by legislation as will substantially assure the French Government that none but healthy meats will be exported from the United States. From the consideration of papers presented it is thought Congress will be enabled itself to judge of the proper course to be pursued."

A HEAVY RELIEF BILL.

Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably to the Senate a bill appropriating $343,969 for the relief of the heirs of Richard W. Meade, of Philadelphia. From the report accompanying the bill, it appears that Meade, a merchant of Philadelphia, visited Spain in 1804 to superintend great commercial transactions in which he was personally interested. In 1816 he fell under the displeasure of the Spanish Government, was arrested and imprisoned, his business ruined, and his property destroyed or taken for public use.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

It is understood that several persons were agreed upon as members of the Tariff Commission at a meeting of the Cabinet today, and the names will be sent to the Senate early next week. The remaining members will not be selected until after the President's return from New York. The names of the members thus far agreed upon are: John L. Hayes, Massachusetts; Henry A. Oliver, Pennsylvania; A. M. Garland, Illinois; Robert P. Porter, District of Columbia; Alexander Mitchell, Wisconsin; John S. Phelps, Missouri; James Chestnut Jr., South Carolina. The list will probably be completed by the selection of William A. Wheeler, of New York, who, if chosen, will be Chairman of the commission, and J. A. Ambler, of Ohio.

REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

A few $10 refunding certificates issued in 1879, convertible into 4 per cent bonds, are still outstanding, and the Attorney-General decides that where accrued interest amounts to $50 or multiples of that sum owners are entitled to receive bonds for interest as well as principal of their certificates. As no payment of interest is made on these certificates until they are converted, these still outstanding carry upwards of three years' interest.

OFF FOR NEW YORK.

The President gave an informal lunch to members of the Cabinet today and left for New York. Attorney-General Brewster accompanied him. Secretaries Folger and Lincoln join him in New York Monday. The party will review the parade on Decoration-Day, but will not attend the memorial exercises in the evening.

THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

held a secret session this morning considering the deadlock. Members of both parties took an active part in the discussion. A meeting of the Republican Caucus Committee on the subject was without result.

A CALL FOR BONDS.

Secretary Folger will tomorrow or Monday issue a call for $15,000,000 continued 6 per cent bonds to mature some time in August.

THE BLACKBURN RESOLUTION

introduced in the House was the outcome of a conference of leading Democrats.

JOHN FLINN EXONERATED.

The State Department has completed its investigation into the conduct of Mr. J. J. Flinn, the appointed Consul to Chemnitz, Germany, and finds that his deportment since the first two or three days after his arrival has been exemplary, and Secretary-of-State Frelinghuysen has cabled to the Consul-General at Berlin to demand the recognition of Mr. Flinn as Consul to Chemnitz, and ordered Mr. Flinn to take charge of the office.

THE BONDED SPIRITS INQUIRY.

Col. G. C. Wharton, George T. Stagg, William H. Thomas, and John M. Atherton, of Louisville; H. Shufeldt, of Chicago; H. B. Miller, of Riverton, Ill.; and Mr. Stevens, of Stevens, Dare & Co., will testify in the Bonded Spirits bill investigation.

GUITEAU

The public begins to realize that its chance at Guiteau will soon be over. Many are anxious to see him, and as high as $10 is offered for that privilege, but without avail.

SENSATIONAL STORY SPOILED.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—A sensational story has been printed to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has discovered that there have been extensive frauds in the distillers' bonds, and that the attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue having been called to this he declined to coöperate with the Secretary in investigating the frauds, and, consequently, the relations between the Secretary and Commissioner of Internal Revenue are strained. The facts are these: No straw-bonds have been discovered. Commissioner Raum has not obstructed, but has encouraged, the investigation; the Secretary of the Treasury is on most cordial relations with the Commissioner, and the President has informed Commissioner Raum that there was nothing in the story, and that he need not give himself any concern. It appears to be the fact that at one time the Secretary thought there might be frauds in bonds, and inquired about it, and that Gen. Raum offered to place the entire force of the special agents at his disposal. The result has been that no such frauds have been found, and that, moreover, the Secretary has discovered that the distillers' bonds are good; that the Government has all the whisky, property of the distillers, locked up in warehouses, and that it cannot be removed except under penalty of forfeiture of other property, as well as of the bonds, and the imprisonment of the distillers themselves.

SOCIETIES.

The American Library Association.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—The American Library Association selected Buffalo, N. Y., for the next annual meeting in August, 1883. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the plans for a Congressional library submitted to this association at the Washington meeting by J. L. Smitweger, and adopted by the joint committee of Congress, embodies principles of construction which are now regarded as faulty by the whole library profession; and, therefore, as members of the American Library Association, we protest against the erection of the building for the library of Congress upon these principles.

They also adopted a resolution declaring that the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library Building was misinformed when he stated in his speech in the Senate on March 2 that "The adopted plan had been warmly approved by the librarians of the country at their Washington meeting," the contrary being the fact.

A New Lodge of Knights of Pythias at Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 26.—Lochiel Lodge, No. 105, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in this city last night, with a charter membership of thirty-two, consisting of some of the best young men of the city. State officials from Chicago and Springfield were in attendance. A banquet at the Jennings Hotel was intermingled with the festivities of the evening.

National Encampment of the G. A. R.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—Ten thousand uniformed men are expected in the parade June 21 during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Gen. Ayres will command. The President, several members of the Cabinet, and Gen. Sherman will be present. A camp to accommodate 5,000 to 8,000 men is being established at Schuetzen Park.

VERDICT SET ASIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 26.—In the Boone County Court today Judge Terhune set aside the verdict of $4,500 in favor of Joseph Armstrong, of this city, vs. the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, and awarded judgment to the company on the finding of facts by the jury. Armstrong was struck by a telegraph-pole, and on the trial the jury gave him a verdict, but the defense filed a number of interrogatories which the jury answered favorable to the railway, and thereupon the Court set aside the jury's verdict for the plaintiff.

ONLY TECHNICALLY LIABLE.

LITTLE ROCK, May 26.—In the Circuit Court today the suit of the State vs. Ex-State Treasurer R. C. Newton and sureties for $43,000 lost by the failure of Stoddard's bank in 1874 was decided, the jury giving a verdict for the defendants. The proof showed that when Newton's deputy receipted to the former Treasurer for the money the bank was already insolvent and the money could not be collected. Gen. Newton became an unwilling occupant of the office, following Brooks and Baxter, and was charged with only technical liability.

THE CROPS.

The Wheat in Northern Minnesota Up and Doing Well.

Farmers in Central Iowa Considerably Discouraged at the Outlook.

The Reports from Arkansas Indicate an Improved Condition in the Crops.

Central Illinois Being Visited by Heavy Rains and Cold Weather.

Glowing and Encouraging Accounts from the Great Wheat Belt in Wisconsin.

The Wheat Crop in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 26.—A large number of crop reports from points in Northern Minnesota agree in a favorable showing. The weather in the whole region is clear and cool, the soil is in good condition and rapidly drying out, and early-sown wheat is up and looking well. Wheat seeding is completed in Minnesota except at a few points north of Glyndon, in the Red River Valley, where some still remains to be done. Some oats are still to be sown. Numerous reports from the exclusive wheat region in Northern Minnesota still say that the late cold rains did no damage and that wheat could not have better prospects. A little to the south and east of the Red River Valley, where some corn is raised, reports are not so favorable. Planting is far behind and the cold weather does not permit the corn in the ground to grow. In some of the other townships in the Upper Mississippi Valley, where little fruit is raised, the report is that it is all killed. Today the weather in St. Paul is clear and bright, but cool, with drying winds.

The following crop reports were received at the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba office today:

Morris, Minn.—Seeding all done and crops in flourishing condition. The recent frost did no damage. The weather is cloudy and fine.

Stephens, Minn.—Crops all sown. Grain sown early looking fine. The ground is in the best condition and all is favorable for good crops. Weather cool.

Warren, Minn.—Oat seeding is completed. The early sown grain is looking fine, the soil in good condition, and weather clear and cool. Prospects very favorable for good crops being begun this week.

Sauk Centre—Seeding nearly all done. All doing well.

Delano—All grain looking well. Weather clear and pleasant.

Breckinridge—Seeding in this section all finished and grain of all kinds looking well. Weather favorable.

Wilmar—Weather favorable for wheat, but not for other grain. Early-sown wheat is up and looks promising.

Brownsville—Seeding all done. Crops looking fine. No damage done by the late frosts. Ground in good condition. Weather cool and windy.

Hermann—Grain all in and doing well, and the crop of corn, which was set back by frost, is doing well. Weather clear and cool.

Benson—Crops doing well and weather fine.

Litchfield—Wheat and oats reported doing well. Weather clear, cool, and favorable.

Glyndon—Seeding is being pushed with all speed. Wheat is showing one to two inches above ground. Weather fine and ground rapidly drying.

Fargo—Weather since last report cold. Wheat growing finely, with favorable outlook. Seeding nearly complete. The elevators take in about 1,000 bushels daily.

Clearwater—The weather has moderated. I think most of the fruit is killed. Small grain looks well. Corn-planting is progressing, about one-half being planted. The ground is in fair condition.

The *Pioneer-Press* has the following crop dispatches:

Belle Plaine—Wheat and oats are looking remarkably well, having a vigorous and strong growth. Corn planting is somewhat delayed by the recent cold spell. Fruit and garden vegetables are about one-half killed.

Northfield—The weather the past week has been very favorable for wheat, but rather unfavorable for corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. Corn is all planted and a good stand of it up. The heavy frost of Monday night damaged it considerably. Farmers are in hopes of its reviving and coming out all right.

Rochester—Moses Ross, of Elgin, was in the city yesterday and reports the crops as looking well in that section. He saw but one piece of barley on his way to this city that showed any effects of the late freeze. He says last week, during the warm days, he saw as many chinch-bugs flying as he ever saw at one time, but he did not anticipate any trouble from them in his crops, as he had only twenty-five acres of wheat out of 340 acres seeded. He has 185 acres of barley, seventy acres of corn, and sixty acres of oats, all looking well.

Kasson—In the northern part of this county many farmers are still seeding, planting corn, and plowing; they are putting more variety of grains in in order to be sure of a good crop and price out of the variety. Our main crops will be wheat and corn.

The following are from points on the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Road:

Amboy, Minn.—Small grain doing splendid in this vicinity. Farmers planting corn; about two-thirds done.

Winnebago City—Small grain looking good. The weather has been too cold for corn-planting, but it is about half done now.

Blue Earth—Weather hazy and mild. Farmers are planting corn. Grain is looking very well.

Sioux City—Small grain doing fair. Too cold for corn.

Lemars—Weather continues cold and rainy. Wheat looks well. Corn not all in yet and some farmers are planting a second time, some of the first seeding rotting in the ground. Flax not all in yet. If weather continues warm the ground will be in good shape, and small grain will do well.

Sheldon—Crops in this vicinity are looking nicely. Weather today rainy and cool.

Worthington, Minn.—Farmers are finishing corn-planting, which has been delayed by the very cold weather.

Brewster, Minn.—Crops doing well.

Heron Lake—Crops doing well. Wheat, oats, and flax all in. Corn about half in.

Hadley, Minn.—Wheat, oats, and barley are looking fine. No damage to either by the late frost. The acreage of flax will be increased this year and less corn planted on account of the cold, wet weather. Most of the flax is to be sown yet. The weather is cloudy and cool.

Sioux Falls, D. T.—Crops looking well. Weather cloudy and mild.

Hartford, D. T.—Crops looking well. Weather mild and favorable.

Valley Springs, D. T.—Corn all in. Crops doing well.

Brandon, D. T.—Small grain all doing well. Prospects for corn poor.

Laye Crystal, Minn.—Small grain is looking good. Corn nearly all planted. Weather warmer today.

St. Peter, Minn.—Crops are looking nicely. Corn planting nearly finished.

St. James—All small grain in this vicinity is doing and looking well. Corn is just beginning to come up. The prospects for big crops are good and farmers jubilant. Weather warm and fine.

Hamilton, Minn.—The grain crops are looking fine. Prospects good. Most all the corn is in the ground.

The Wisconsin Wheat Belt.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 26.—Special telegrams from forty of the principal points, ranging through the great grain-producing belt from the Mississippi River at this point through Minnesota to the grain-fields of Dakota, are to the effect that the acreage of wheat is 30 per cent less than in 1881. The plant is looking healthy, and, although somewhat backward, gives promise of a good yield. Farmers are doing much seeding preparatory to stock-raising, principally in hogs. The late frost has done no damage to wheat, and bugs are only reported at one point. The corn acreage has increased from two to tenfold, the latter being reported at Grand Meadow. The crop is very backward. At many points planting is not finished, the frost cutting off fields of growing plants. With favorable weather the corn yield in Minnesota will be the largest in the history of the State. Barley was injured by frost; acreage about the same, and looking fair. Oats are in splendid condition, and promising a large but backward yield. The acreage is about the same as last year. Flax is largely cultivated through the belt mentioned, and the acreage has nearly doubled. There is an encouraging unanimity in all the reports. Farmers are in excellent spirits over the prospects. Vegetables and fruit were damaged by frost. The potato crop, although not generally reported, is said to promise well on a trifle increased acreage.

Corn-Planting Finished in Champaign County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 26.—The farmers in this locality are beginning to get discouraged. The soil hardly gets dry enough to work before it rains again. Last night another heavy rainfall occurred, flooding everything. Corn-planting is about finished, but the soil is so cold and wet that the portion already up looks sick. Small grains promise well. Rye has headed, and wheat will be out in full head in another week. The crop of small fruit from here, especially strawberries, will be light. The latter are beginning to color.

Corn Planting in Iowa Very Backward.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 26.—The pleasant weather of the past few days has changed again into rain, with a cooling off in the temperature, as has been the case every Friday or Saturday for the past two months. Corn planting is very backward, much of it having to be done over twice. Small grains are looking splendid. The acreage of oats is very large, and the cold rains has kept the chinch-bugs down to the minimum. The only thing that will bring corn out is an abundance of warm weather from this on.

Too Much Rain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., May 25.—For several days in the present month we have had very heavy rains, which have had the effect of soaking the ground to such an extent that farmers find it difficult to do their spring work, and will, therefore, of necessity make corn-planting very late. The farmers of Central Illinois are much discouraged over the backward spring, although other crops are reasonably good. Wheat seems to be doing splendid, and up to date there are no chinch-bugs bothering it.

Arkansas Crop Reports Show an Improved Condition.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 26.—The latest crop reports over the State show improved condition. The most complaints are caused by late freshets compelling replanting of considerable cotton, and cold nights, which damaged cotton. No damage was done anywhere to the fruit and wheat is turning out well. For the last few days the weather has been bright and the nights warm, and the good effects are already being seen on cotton, which if now growing rapidly wherever left undamaged by floods.

A Big Corn Crop Promised.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 26.—The weather continues wet and unfavorable for corn, but till recently all conditions have been unusually favorable for a big crop, and a few warm days will repair the slight drawback of the past week. Planting is all done, and with half a crop the yield will be double or treble any previous year and very cheap.

Visited by Heavy Rain-Storms.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 26.—This section was visited today by a series of severe thunder-storms, accompanied by a heavy rainfall, lasting from about 6 o'clock in the morning till nightfall. This will further injuriously affect the corn prospect.

The Corn Crop in Nebraska Suffering.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 26.—The weather continues cold, with constant clouds and rain. The corn crop is suffering, also the gardens. Fruit is fine, though limited in quality on account of the newness of the country. Grains are unharmed by chinch-bugs or other causes.

Iowa Farmers Considerably Discouraged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 26.—A heavy rain prevailed here all day, and the same condition of weather is reported from a number of points in Central Iowa. Farmers are considerably discouraged, and say their main hope is a late fall.

POLITICAL.

The Independent Movement in Pennsylvania.

Special to Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The proceedings and result of the Independent Republican Convention of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia yesterday are everywhere the subject of talk. At the Capital today politicians of all parties and factions say that it was much more formidable than it was supposed it would be. Representatives of both Republican factions here are beginning to discuss the hazard to the party incurred by the split, and the danger there is of its turning the rule of the State over into the hands of the Democrats. The propriety of holding another convention, to consist of the great mass of Republicans, not counting the bosses of either faction, is suggested. Mr. Shallenberger, a prominent Republican member of the House from that State, said to your correspondent today that there really ought to be but one Republican ticket in the field, and remarked that the Republican people of that State should have a chance to make their own nominations without being subject to the dictation of any one. He seems inclined to the view that about as much bossism was shown in the Independent as in the regular convention. He wants a convention pure and simple of the people, leaving all

CONTROLLING ELEMENTS

out. He says that under the rule adopted by the regular convention another convention will have to be held to nominate a Congressman-at-Large. Let this convention be made up of delegates uninstructed by the counties, and entirely free from one-man influence. Such a convention would select a ticket which would be entirely satisfactory to all factions. He thought this would be a proper occasion to renominate the whole State ticket.

As an illustration of the Democratic view taken of the convention, Representative Beltzhoover said that if the Democrats selected a good ticket it would certainly be elected. He did not think it possible or probable that a new ticket would be nominated by the Republicans to unite both factions. As to the likelihood of Democrats voting for the Independent ticket, that would depend somewhat upon the Democratic nominees and platform. Such a coalition might defeat the regular ticket, but it was doubtful. If, however, the Democrats stood solid they might carry the State over both factions. He said two-thirds of the Republicans were regulars and one-third Independents. It would require more Democrats than Independents in the coalition to beat the regulars, and this was hardly possible.

To show the feeling among Democrats outside of the State, the views of a prominent Western Congressman, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who is one of the best informed politicians of his party in the country, will suffice. He says:

"The large attendance at the convention, the dignity and harmony of its proceedings, the

FIRMNESS AND INDEPENDENCE

of its members, as shown in their speeches and platform, will command the sympathy and support of a very large number of Republicans, not only in the State of Pennsylvania, but in other States. The platform is a model of correct political principles and forcible expression of party action. The prominent individuals who took part in it and the earnestness manifested by them are indicative of a strong movement, which will receive a large and determined support. The revolt against Cameron and bossism generally will spread from Pennsylvania to adjoining States."

Democrats generally say that the policy they will pursue in view of this condition of things is one calling for the exercise of great caution and prudence. The weak point presented to the Democrats is this, that the Independent movement is destined to draw largely from the Democracy, the masses of the party sympathizing with the Independent leaders and their war upon Cameron and boss rule generally. They say it is an enlargement, or rather an extension, to the whole State of the Independent movement which has rescued Philadelphia from machine politics, and will have as striking an influence upon the whole State as the Independent movement in Philadelphia has had upon that city.

"If Democrats act prudently," said a prominent Democrat, "they can reap large benefits from this movement. Whether they ratify the nominations of the Independents or make a separate race is a question which will receive the consideration of the coming Democratic Convention. The probabilities are that the Independents will prefer to fight the battle without any coalition with Democrats. If so, the split in the Republican party will insure the election of eighteen or twenty Democrats to the next Congress and the Legislature largely Democratic in both branches, as well as the election of the entire Democratic State ticket."

STALWARTS FEELING NERVOUS.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—Senator Don Cameron is in Philadelphia tonight, nominally attending the monthly meeting of the Farmers' Club, but chiefly for the purpose of talking over with his Lieutenants the present threatening situation. The Pennsylvania Stalwarts here recognize the fact that the ticket nominated by the Independents yesterday was a strong one; that without Tom Marshall and possibly without Rawle, who threatened to retire from the ticket, they are weak. They agree that in the extra regular convention, which they believe will be called, the ticket nominated at Harrisburg may be entirely recast. They are sure that unless it is strengthened its defeat is certain. If, as the Philadelphia dispatches say, confirming what has been reported here for weeks, Blaine has signified his willingness to aid the Independents on the stump, they are not absolutely sure that the Independent ticket would not defeat a weak regular ticket. It is a critical moment for Don, and it will require the exertion of all his powers to bring him safely through it.

"Gath" on the President.

The President will be in New York in a day or two, to be present at the Soldiers' Show in this city, and then go to West Point. He is mildly popular with the easy classes of society, stands well with the soldiers, and has many personal friends; but his Administration in moralistic circles is exceedingly weak, and events are forming toward a flat opposition to his renomination. In the State of New York and in Pennsylvania the dominating influence in the pending campaigns will be against any Stalwart successor to Arthur. The nomination of Cornell may suppress this opposition, but it will be well understood, and the Independent nomination in Pennsylvania is direct war against the President, who has made Don Cameron the person to fight his battle for renomination. Pennsylvania has been goaded on to this condition by the stupid dogmatism of the regular managers there, who started just previous to the Chicago Convention by packing the convention, and many of the men then ruled out appeared yesterday as delegates in Philadelphia—men overwhelmingly elected to the convention, but refused their seats because they were opposed to the third term. That insult rankles in the minds of a hundred thousand Republicans in Pennsylvania. The drift of events is to put the whole Republican party all over the country on the Civil Service platform, and this will rule the President out as his own successor.

I was talking to a Washington man last night who remarked that in his opinion President Arthur would make a coalition with the Democrats to beat the Half-Breeds. Said he: "I went to the races at Washington, where the President came out with the wife of John Davis, an $800 clerk, and around his carriage were standing a number of the worst Bourbons in Congress, the chief bully being among them."

"Why," said I, "what is the President to make by combining with the Democrats?"

"Well, he perceives that the Garfield element in the party is not fraternal with him, and, as his nominations stick in the Senate through want of Republican sympathy, he is going to count on Democratic votes to carry them through."

The Illinois State Woman-Suffrage Convention—The Resolutions Adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 26.—The State Woman-Suffrage Convention in Illinois closed its two days' session in Moline this afternoon. The attendance from abroad was fair, numbering not over seventy. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, of Evanston, President; Mesdames Emily Hall of Savoy, Ada Kepley of Effingham, M. H. Peters of Watseka, E. B. Mason of Joliet, H. W. Condee of Moline, M. E. Rossiter of De Kalb, M. E. Cornell of Yorkville, Kate Perrine of Centralia, L. K. Plumb of Streator, Harriet Blair of Toulon, S. Paine of Bloomington, M. Keys of Aurora, and M. E. Holmes of Galva, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Julia M. Dunn of Moline, Secretary; Mrs. E. G. Loomis, Chicago, Treasurer. The names of Mrs. Louisa P. Wardner of Anna, Mrs. Jane Graham Jones of Chicago, the Hon. M. B. Castle of Sandwich, and Col. J. S. Lathrop of Champaign, were added to the Executive Committee. A series of long resolutions were adopted. The first calls for the full ballot for women for protection of their own interests and of their children. The second bases the demand for the ballot upon the vital principle of the right of self-government. The third recites the fact that more than 100,000 women of Illinois have petitioned the General Assembly for the right to vote upon the liquor question, and more than 50,000 for the right to vote upon school questions. The fourth reviews the fact that women are denied personal representation in the Legislature. The sixth urges the petitioning of the National Legislature for the submission of the sixteenth amendment to the State Legislatures. There are five or six more resolutions of thanks to local papers and societies. This evening a reception is tendered the visitors at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Condee.

Cameron Holds a Political Levee—The Independents Confident of Success.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Senator Cameron was receiving political callers at the hotel all day. Talking over the political situation, the Senator declared there should be no compromise or fusion with the Independents, but that the regular Republicans should exert all their strength against the ticket nominated Wednesday last, as well as the Democratic ticket. Chairman Thomas V. Cooper and Secretary John McCullough, of the State Committee, Mayor Nevin, Surveyor of the Port, and other prominent politicians said, after their visit to the Senator, that such was the determination. Secretary of the Commonwealth Quay will return from Chicago tomorrow, when he and other leaders will have a conference with Senator Cameron. The question whether the vacancy on the ticket caused by Marshall's declination of the nomination for Congressman-at-large shall be filled by the State Committee or by another convention is not yet decided, and Marshall says he is sure the Harrisburg ticket will be defeated, and thinks if the Democrats conduct the campaign without "mud-throwing" and confine their stump-speaking to a "vigorous exposition of the evils that Cameronism has brought upon this State" they will also overcome the Republicans. Marshall thinks the vacancy on the regular ticket will be filled by either Gen. Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, or Josiah Cohen, of Pittsburg. He says both are first-class men.

A Spontaneous Boom.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 26.—There is a spontaneous boom in this district, and particularly in this county for the renomination of Maj Thompson, present member of Congress. He is now in Washington, and it is understood does not care for the nomination, but the people of the district desire to express their recognition of his valuable services, and two, if not three, of the aspiring candidates who were here recently declare they will withdraw in his favor if he will accept.

Looking the Field Over.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 26.—Gen. J. C. Smith, of Galena, candidate for State Treasurer, is in town today looking after his chances. He is very strong in this county, and at his previous election actually had a majority in Ottawa. His nomination would greatly please a large number of friends here.

Fayette County Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 26.—The Republican Central Committee of this (Fayette) county met in this city yesterday and decided to call a County Convention to be held June 15. The primary election will be held Saturday, June 10.

Convention to Nominate Delegates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., May 26.—This afternoon the Central Committee of this county called the convention for nominating delegates to the State Congressional and Senatorial Convention for June 15.

CASUALTIES.

Two Persons Killed and Another Fatally Injured by a Falling Tree.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 26.—During the storm on the west side of the river this afternoon a terrible accident occurred resulting in the death of Hans Allison and Mrs. Gharkey and fatal injury to the latter's husband. They were returning from Quincy in a wagon, when a tree on the roadside was blown over by the high wind and fell upon the wagon, crushing it to pieces. The party were farmers residing near La Grange, Mo. It was with the greatest difficulty that the dead bodies were drawn from the wreck.

A Serious Explosion at a Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—During a coal-oil fire in the cellar of the grocery of John McNeall, No. 3420 Ridge avenue, Falls of Schuylkill, an explosion occurred, shattering the building and injuring a number of firemen and many persons watching the progress of the fire.

The seriously burned are Daniel Shrink, a fireman; Howard Shuster, Pat Tiegel, John McNeall, Joseph Englehart, Peter Rice, John Neely, Henry Kane, and Henry Fellows. About twenty others were slightly injured. Loss on property about $10,000.

A Freight Train Burned.

CAIRO, Ill., May 26.—A freight train coming south on the Illinois Central last night broke in two just after leaving Makanda, leaving the caboose and one box-car near Makanda. When near Cobden thirty-two more cars were broken loose, and started down the hill and ran into the caboose and box-car, wrecking the caboose and five cars, which took fire and burned up. Four cars of grain and one car of meat were burned, and several other cars were severely damaged. The stove in the caboose was the cause of the fire. No one was hurt.

Injured by the Breaking of a Scaffold.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 26.—Fred Hurst, a carpenter, 23 years of age, who was helping erect a building upon the farm of John Lardin, eight miles southeast of town, fell from a scaffold which broke, sustaining severe and it is feared fatal injuries, last evening. The scaffold was fully twenty-five feet from the ground. The injured man struck on his back and then bounded in the cellar of the building.

A Horrible Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 26.—A boy employed in Quay's shingle-mill here by the name of Brooks fell on a circular saw this morning in some way. His left shoulder was completely severed from his body, leaving the arm hanging by the skin. His head was also split open, disclosing the brain. He died at noon today.

Didn't Know the Gun Was Loaded.

DENVER, Colo., May 26.—Herman Wulsten, aged 17, a student at the Brinker Military Institute of this city, was shot and killed this afternoon by a playmate named W. A. Watson, of the same age, in a boyish frolic with a drill musket, supposed to be unloaded. Both boys were residents of this State.

Killed While Coupling Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CENTRALIA, Ill., May 26.—While coupling cars at Elkville, on the South Division of the Illinois Central Railroad this afternoon, William Hobbs, a well-known young man of this place, was instantly killed. His body was brought home this evening.

Collision at Sea.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 26.—The United States steamer Vandalia arrived in the roads tonight, having in tow the schooner with which she had been in collision off Cape Henry.

A SINGULAR SUIT.

Action to Recover Some Childish Trinkets from a Priest and His Archbishop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—An important suit will soon come to trial here, Judge Rockwell having decided today that the case must stand on its merits. The material facts are that Lizzie M. Gannon is a child of tender years; that the defendant, the Rev. John H. Fleming, is pastor of St. James' German Catholic Church, who visited the house where plaintiff lay sick of a disease of a nervous or hysterical character; that, finding the child's mind to be preoccupied by or abnormally directed to certain images resembling cupids, he took them from her and gave her in place other images or trinkets of a character approved in the symbolism of the church; that the child, though at first consenting, became dissatisfied with this exchange, and desired the return of the trinkets to which her mind had at first been directed; that the parents asked defendant to return them, and eventually made formal demand on him to do so; that defendant did not so return them, and, as alleged, plaintiff, owing to her weak and hysterical mental condition, was much depressed in mind and suffered mental and bodily injury thereby. Suit was brought to recover damages. The Archbishop of the archdiocese was joined in the writ, he having sanctioned in part or whole Fleming's acts, and conspiracy on the part of the two defendants was set up. A demurrer was filed, the grounds relied on by the defendants being that no cause sufficient to sustain a civil action had been set forth in the declaration, it being essential in such an action to declare either an unlawful purpose or the employment of unlawful means, neither of which had been declared; also that the articles for which the suit was brought had no intrinsic value. The action of Judge Rockwell in overruling the demurrer will require the suit to be tried on its merits.

SUICIDAL.

Unrequited Love.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 26.—Fred Strait, a young man employed for some months past in one of the furniture-factories here, formerly from Chicago, became desperately infatuated with a young woman named May Shepard, who discarded him and manifested more interest in another. He became jealous. He threatened her life and that of others, and burglarized the houses where she lived until she and her friends became frightened, and they had him locked up. He expressed regret that he had not killed her, and took about twenty-five grains of morphine, from which he died this morning. No clews of his family or history have been learned.

A Man Jumps Overboard from a Ship in Mid-Ocean.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—Patrick Foy, of County Sligo, Ireland, a steerage passenger on the steamship British King, says a passenger who committed suicide exclaimed, as he leaped over the rail into the sea, "I'm the man who killed Lord Cavendish." Capt. Clipperton, British Consul, says there is no truth in the report that the man who committed suicide from the British King called out when jumping from the vessel that he was the man who killed Lord Cavendish. Clipperton also says he does not give any attention now to vessels arriving, as they are thoroughly searched on the other side.

A Lover's Death.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 26.—Fred Straight, alias Patrick Murphy, a young man who had become infatuated with a pretty waiter-girl at a cheap restaurant, died from the effect of a dose of morphine in jail this morning, where he had been sent on the charge of threatening to kill her.

EDUCATIONAL.

Exhibition at the Wisconsin State University.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 26.—The junior exhibition of the class of 1883 of the State University occurred this evening. This exercise, in which five library societies—Castalia, Hesperia, Athena, Laurea, and Adelphia—were represented, has always been one of the leading events in college circles. This year additional interest was added by the competition for the $50 steel engraving presented by the Hon. George B. Burrows, of this city. The participants were Miss Josephine Sarles, of Madison, Castelia, oration on "Plea for Imagination"; Mr. A. W. Shelton, Hesperia, oration on "Neglected Duty"; Mr. J. C. Harr, Athena, oration, "Education Through Work"; Miss Alice Sanborn, of Freeport, Ill., Laurea, oration, "Assassination as a Factor in Political History"; Mr. C. D. Van Wie, of Kenosha, Adelphia, oration, "Longfellow." The orations presented by Misses Sarles, and Sanborn, and Mr. Van Wie showed nearly equal thought and skill in delivery. The expectation of the audience seemed to be inclined in favor of Mr. Van Wie. The decision of the judges awarding the prize to Miss Sarles, representative of Castelia, however, was received with applause.

MATRIMONIAL.

Glenn and Mebarry, at Paxton, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., May 26.—The wedding of Miss Eva, daughter of Mr. Frank Mebarry, a wealthy farmer residing four miles west of this city, to Mr. Frank S. Glenn, of Hillsboro, O., was solemnized Wednesday. Over 100 guests were present, including some fifteen relatives of the bride from Indiana and Illinois, and a nearly equal number of the groom's friends and relatives from Ohio. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Foxworthy, of the M. E. Church, of Paxton, and the Rev. W. H. Musgrove, of the M. E. Church, of Decatur, Ill. The guests numbered over 100. The presents were beautiful and costly.

OBITUARY.

Capt. Z. S. Swan, at Champaign, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 26.—Capt. Z. S. Swan, late of Company H, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, died in this city to-day of consumption, after an illness of about a year. The Captain studied law after the War, and located at Vandalia, Fayette County. He represented that district in the State House of Representatives during 1871-'2. In 1873 he came to this county, where he has since practiced his profession. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a widow and one child.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 26.—This afternoon negotiations were concluded whereby Maj. Charles G. Newman purchased a half interest in the *Daily Gazette,* and after June 1 the paper will be run under the firm name of Smithee & Newman. The price paid was nearly $15,000. Maj. Newman is a native of Richmond, Va., and for twelve years past has been engaged in the newspaper business at Pine Bluff.

ZOE WATKINS FOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., May 26.—Private telegrams received here prove conclusively that Zoe Watkins, the Denver girl lost in St. Louis, and supposed to have been abducted, has been found. The officers discovered her six miles below St. Louis, and upon their trying to arrest her, she attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the river.

WANTS PAY FOR HIS THUMB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., May 26.—Several months ago as Charles S. Brandt, then City Marshal, was placing Edward Conley in jail, who was intoxicated, Conley's thumb was caught in the door and was completely severed from the hand. Suit has now been entered by Conley against Brandt, asking damages in the sum of $2,000.

CLOSED ON ATTACHMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., May 26.—Charles Wolff's brewery was closed today on attachment to satisfy a claim for $56,900 in favor of James Baker.

ALMOST A HORROR.

While passing No. 201 West Lake street last evening Officers Costello and Brink noticed a glare in the upper windows, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in forcing their way in to where the fire was—a small bedroom in the back part of the building. The clothing of a bed in which three children were sleeping was all afire, and five minutes more would have sealed their doom had it not been for the opportune arrival of the officers, who extinguished the flames with a pail of water. The children were aged 6, 8, and 12 years respectively, and had gone to bed leaving a candle burning on the table beside the bed. This had tipped over and set fire to the covers. The apartments are occupied by Mr. C. M. White, who is the father of the children.

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ZOE WATKINS FOUND.

ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ER, Colo., May 26.—Private telegrams
here prove conclusively that Zoe Wat-
Denver girl lost in St. Louis, and sup-
have been abducted, has been found.
ers discovered her six miles below St.
nd upon their trying to arrest her, she
ed to commit suicide by jumping into
r.

WANTS PAY FOR HIS THUMB.

ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INGTON, Ind., May 26.—Several months
Charles S. Brandt, then City Marshal,
cing Edward Conley in jail, who was in-
d, Conley's thumb was caught in the
was completely severed from the hand.
s now been entered by Conley against
asking damages in the sum of $2,000.

CLOSED ON ATTACHMENT.

ecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

, Wis., May 26.—Charles Wolff's brew-
closed today on attachment to satisfy a
r $56,900 in favor of James Baker.

ALMOST A HORROR.

passing No. 201 West Lake street last
Officers Costello and Brink noticed a
the upper windows, and after consid-
ifficulty succeeded in forcing their way
ere the fire was—a small bedroom in the
t of the building. The cloth... of a
hich three children were sleeping was
re, and five minutes more would
ealed their doom had it not
for the opportune arrival of
ers, who extinguished the flames with a
water. The children were aged 6, 8, and
respectively, and had gone to bed leav-
andle burning on the table beside the
his had tipped over and set fire to the
The apartments are occupied by Ma
, who is the father of the children.

NEW YORK.

A Widespread Upheaval Among Iron-Workers in the East.

Great Caution and Some Apprehension Among Manufacturers.

Fink's Villainous Scheme to Fleece the Traveling Public.

Failure of the Western Union's Contest with the Associated Press.

"Bradstreet's" Finds Little Encouragement in the Commercial Outlook.

Fresh Arrivals of Jewish Refugees—Finnish Esthetes—Items.

STRIKES.

THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRONWORKERS GENERALLY DEMANDING HIGHER WAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—One of the most formidable of the many labor strikes which have occurred here this spring is that of the boilermakers, who are now demanding an increase of 10 per cent in wages. Three thousand of these workmen went out on Wednesday. Fifteen hundred have returned to work, sixteen out of thirty-six employers having acceded to the request of the employés. The establishments wherein the men have succeeded in securing what they asked are those chiefly which had contracts on hand, and which it would have been the most suicidal policy to have permitted to have gone by default by reason of a failure to pay even 10 per cent more on the cost of production. But even after this concession on the part of some of the employers it is claimed by the leaders of the striking movement that some very

IMPORTANT WORK HAS BEEN NEGLECTED,

as for instance, the completion of repairs to the boilers of ocean steamers which have been in port the past week, some of which vessels have been compelled to sail without the needed repairs. It is charged also that unsafe boilers have been sent out on account of the strike, and the Boilermakers' Union have declared their intention to bring this to the notice of the United States inspectors and insist upon punishment of the guilty parties. The union has taken advantage of the situation, unquestionably, and has asked the increase of wages when the employers could least afford to let their work go by default. Special inducements have been held out in many instances for the workmen to finish jobs demanding immediate attention, but in every instance positive refusals have been returned unless all employés were treated alike and the general advance was conceded. The Boilermakers' Union appears to be well organized, and the officers assert that they can support their members for some time if the large establishments will not come to their terms. They point to the fact that they maintained 100 strikers of the St. Paul & Manitoba Road shops last January for sixteen weeks, and

SUCCEEDED IN THE STRIKE,

and they can do the same thing again with shops here at the East. The employers of the largest establishments, however, assert that they will close their shops rather than meet the men's demands. The Delamater Iron Works, John Roach, and others say it now costs them 25 per cent more to build a boiler than it did two years ago, and that in New York this cost is 12 per cent more than in any other part of the country.

In anticipation of the threatened strike among the ironworkers in the West on the 1st of June, the "House of Commons" and the "House of Lords," as the rival iron and metal exchanges here are termed, have been slimly attended during the past week, as operators are afraid to go ahead. As one of the large operators said this morning, the market is in a critical condition, and the

BUSINESS IS CARRIED ON WITH GREAT CAUTION

until it is known whether the mines and mills are to be closed. There will be, he said, a long and sharp struggle between the men and the manufacturers. Puddlers want 50 cents per ton advance, and this the majority of employers have refused. If the operatives in the iron mills strike, as they threaten, the direct effect will be to shut up the mines and mills, and the price of iron will greatly advance, as the stock of iron on hand available for use is not large. Large orders are even now being sent to England for manufactured iron, principally for structural iron. Only yesterday one firm here sent an order for 1,000 tons of foreign beams for Cyrus W. Field's new building.

Bradstreet's, discussing the labor outlook, will say tomorrow: "Taking the entire country into account the outlook is that, without concessions by one side or the other, the next ten days will witness a widespread strike, involving over 6,000 operatives in various lines. The latter are already preparing for a prolonged contest, and to this end are laying in supplies, collecting funds, and starting relief-stores for granting credits to strikers. With the existing high prices for almost all the necessaries of life, the industrial outlook cannot be tortured into anything satisfactory to either the striker or his employer."

The strike of the boilermakers assumed

A NEW FEATURE

tonight, the union calling in all its members who had gone to work for the firms who are paying the 10 per cent advance, and ordering them to stay out until all the employing boilermakers in this city and Brooklyn should grant the advance demanded.

PLUCKING THE PUBLIC.

INTERESTING SCHEME INVENTED BY FINK TO ROB TRAVELERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The meeting of general managers and general passenger agents at Commissioner Fink's office during the last two or three days for the purpose of perfecting the passenger pool of the lines west of the eastern trunk lines, and east of Chicago, and north of the Ohio River, came to a conclusion today. Nothing was accomplished further than already reported in THE TRIBUNE. The scheme to stop running regular through trains and to run through cars only on limited express trains, on which an extra charge for special train-service was to be made, proved rather too bold a measure for the Western managers to accept without further consideration, and therefore further action regarding it was postponed until next Wednesday, when the trunk-line managers will hold a meeting and take the matter up independently. The trunk-line managers have set their hearts upon carrying out this

OUTRAGEOUS SCHEME FOR PLUNDERING THE TRAVELING PUBLIC,

and unless the Western managers make a decisive fight against its adoption it will no doubt be forced upon them. The trunk-line managers have become so bold and reckless that they will not consider public feeling in the least, and will try to put through any measure that they think will be feasible and increase their gains. The Western roads have become simply vassals of the trunk lines, and must do their bidding, whether they like it or not. It is on this account that all the meetings of the "high joints" are held at Commissioner Fink's office in this city. In Chicago these meetings are watched with eager eyes by the public and the press, and but little can be done that will escape detection. But here the meetings are simply star-chamber affairs. After the meeting has once been called to order and the doors securely bolted, no one is allowed to leave until it is over. Lunch is served at the place of meeting, and the kinds of wine accompanying are determined by Commissioner Fink according to the subject in hand. If he finds the Western managers intractable,

THE WINE IS OF A MUCH STRONGER QUALITY

than when they are kindly disposed. This accounts for the fact that all schemes proposed by Commissioner Fink and the trunk lines are usually carried unanimously when the meetings are held in this city. Before adjournment each person present at the meeting is pledged not to reveal anything that has been done or said, and the representatives of the press here get simply what Commissioner Fink chooses to relate to them, and of course all the reports are one-sided, and place the railroads in the light of public benefactors. This is the reason why none of the papers here have had anything about the outrageous schemes under discussion during the last three days. The further discussion regarding the commission question and the arranging of the percentages for the new pool was postponed until next Wednesday.

TELEGRAPHIC QUARREL.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WILL BE ALLOWED TO MANAGE ITS OWN BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The conflict between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Press has, it seems, come to an end. At least such is the report in certain circles tonight where the situation is pretty clearly understood. The telegraph company managers held conferences yesterday and today, whereat the subject of loss of revenue was discussed, and it was conceded that they could not afford to lose the business which had so suddenly been withdrawn and thrown into the hands of the rival organization. From the outcome of the meeting—or, at least, the fact that the agents of the Associated Press have been instructed to send their reports by the Western Union wires—it is readily gathered that the telegraph company has made concessions, and will not insist, as it did before the break, in binding the press association to do its business with the company that charged it the highest tolls. In other words, the Western Union has found it to be to its interest to make rates that shall meet those of its opponent, and at the same time will not insist that it must have all the business, or impose commercial rates upon the portion of it that may from necessity be given it. Taking about $1,000,000 of revenue per annum from the receipts of the Western Union means something more than a simple quarrel between the two organizations, and the result has been a depreciation of nearly two points in the market quotation of Western Union stock since Monday last, when the withdrawal of the press was made public. It is very probable, therefore, that as the breach is now healed a turn will be made in the market, and the insiders will be able to realize handsome profits in the upward movement, as they did in the short dealings. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Mr. Gould has managed the twist very adroitly.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

"BRADSTREET'S" TAKES A SOMBRE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from twenty-five cities indicate that, while business is in most cases quiet or dull, still the crop prospects continue to be undisturbed by any authentic reports of seriously-injurious weather or insects. The injury done to wheat does not appear to be of wide extent or irreparable. At most, local delays of crops will as far as now known constitute the damage done. From no points except Chicago, Minneapolis, and San Francisco are there any signs of special activity in the distribution of general merchandise. On the other hand, in some lines the more important cities have disposed of stock considerably in excess of that sold during three weeks of May, 1881. The industrial outlook is an ominous one.

JEWISH REFUGEES.

HOW THEIR PERSECUTORS RUN THEM OUT OF RUSSIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—One hundred Russian Jewish students from the University of Moscow, and self-exiles from Russia, are expected to arrive in this city tomorrow or Sunday. Many of them belong to the Motjevol General Institute, thirty to the law department, and twenty-five to the medical department. The officers at the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society, in State street, said they had been told by several of the refugees that these students had received notice to leave Moscow, and that there had been rumors that an attack was proposed to be made on their quarters. These students then held a meeting, and resolved upon emigrating to the United States. The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society, as soon as it was apprised of their expected arrival, made preparations to receive them, as many of them are poor, and had to borrow money to pay for their passage. Several of the physicians will be sent to Vineland, N. J., where a Hebrew colony is being formed.

GOBBLING A RAILROAD.

THE NEW YORK CITY & NORTHERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The New York Loan & Improvement Company is making rapid progress in its work of putting an end to the existence of the New York City & Northern Railroad Company. It took another judgment against the railroad company by default in the Supreme Court today. The amount of this judgment is $923,607.49. An execution was issued to the Sheriff as soon as the judgment was entered and was returned unsatisfied. The suit was based on a promissory note for $920,457.80 given by the New York City & Northern Railroad Company to the New York Loan & Improvement Company on Feb. 5 last, which was to run ninety days. The note matured May 5, and the railroad company failed to meet it. A suit was begun on the same day. The railroad company did not appear in the action, and judgment was therefore taken by default for the amount of the note, with interest from May 5, and disbursements and costs.

TILDEN.

A CANDIDATE HE CANNOT BE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The *World* prints a lengthy interview with Horatio Seymour, in the course of which that gentleman says: "I do not believe Mr. Tilden will be a candidate for Governor or that he has any serious thought of accepting a Presidential nomination. Like myself, he is an old man and passed up out of the heat and passion of battle. The place in the forefront belongs to younger men than ourselves. It is barely possible that he might be desirous of exerting his influence in behalf of a friend in the convention, merely to show that he had not lost his grip of politics, but I can hardly think he would consider even this judicious, or could be persuaded into any exercise at all of his power."

ITEMS.

THE JEANNETTE SURVIVORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The parents of Lieut. Danenhower arrived from Washington. The four survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, who sailed from Liverpool for this port on May 18, in the Celtic, are expected to reach here on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and Mr. and Mrs. Danenhower, and Mr. Walter Danenhower intend to go down the bay at 4 a. m. Sunday to meet the Celtic, and bring the brave survivors to the city. Chief-Justice Daly, of the Geographical Society, is to be one of the party. The names of the survivors are Lieut. Danenhower, Mr. Newcomb the naturalist, Jack Cole, and Long Sing.

A PREACHER BECOMES INSANE FROM OVERWORK.

It was announced this afternoon that the Rev. George P. Sigmund, the assistant pastor of Grace Church, in this city, had become insane. The cause of his insanity is thought to have been overwork. Dr. Sigmund's condition has been suspected for some time by his friends, but today their suspicions were confirmed, the Doctor's condition having assumed a violent type, his family being compelled to restrain him of his usual liberty.

FINNISH ESTHETES.

Quite a sensation was created in the Castle Garden rotunda this morning by the appearance of a large family, from Finland who were dressed in esthetic costume. The males all wore long cloaks and knee-breeches, while the women had on light cloaks trimmed with fur. The strangers looked very intelligent for immigrants, and their unusual costumes were evidently chosen from motives of taste. The family numbered about a dozen members, and the visible head of it was an old esthete of refined appearance, with long gray locks. This family will settle somewhere in the West.

SEARCH FOR A MISSING DEFAULTER ABANDONED.

The Brooklyn police authorities announce that they have finally given up anything like a systematic search for George A. W. Stuart, the absconding Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Education, who fled last September after stealing, in the course of ten or twelve years, over $250,000.

THE BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 26.—At the afternoon session of the Baptist Home Mission Society the subject of "The Prospect the Next Fifty Years" was discussed by W. D. Mayfield, Arkansas; Dr. Brodes, Kentucky; Dr. J. M. Gregory, Illinois; and others. It was stated that for the next five years $400,000 was needed yearly for church edifices and educational work, $200,000 for missionary work, $100,000 for church edifices, and $100,000 for educational work.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

did not come through to New York tonight.

BANQUET.

One hundred and fifty-six members of the Free-Trade Club enjoyed a banquet tonight at Delmonico's. Among the guests was David A. Wells.

RAILROAD PROPERTY ATTACHED.

The property in this city of the Texas Pacific Railroad has been attached in suits brought to recover interest on bonds alleged to be due July, 1881.

THE WEEK'S FAILURES.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The failures of the past week throughout the United States, reported to New York, amount to 126, against 124 last week. The Eastern States had 19, the Western 38, the Southern 33, Middle 21, the Pacific coast and the Territories 9, and New York City 6. The New York City failures were not significant.

AWARDS.

In the awards of Indian supplies, G. M. Acklin, Chicago, got the contract for 40,000 pounds of hominy at 2 3-10 cents, and the Lafayette Hominy Milling Company, Chicago, the contract for 71,800 bushels of corn-meal at $2.58 per bushel. Following are the bacon contracts: H. A. Armour, to furnish 22,667 pounds at Chicago at 13¼ cents; W. R. Merriam, 632,000 pounds at 13 47-100 cents; L. Spiegelberg, 2,000 pounds at Mescalero Agency, 19 cents, and 2,500 pounds at Navajo Agency, 20¼ cents; L. Zeckendorf, 60,080 pounds at Pima Agency, and 2,100 pounds at Colorado River, 20 cents.

FAITHLESS STEWART.

A Leaf from the Inner History of the Merchant King's Life—Engaged to a Cleveland Girl, He Fails to Complete the Contract—She Dies Unmarried After Many Years of Patient Suffering.

Cleveland Leader.

In the Village of Glenville, six miles from this city, was laid the scene of one of the most interesting of the unwritten chapters of A. T. Stewart's life's history, and a little mound in the township cemetery of East Cleveland marked by a modest marble slab contains the ashes of the heroine of the romance. The story has never been given to the public, and would not be presented now, were not all the principal actors in the melodrama past caring for newspaper accounts of their doings when tenants of earthly frames. From Mrs. Morrow, sister-in-law of the lady whose name appears in the following, a *Leader* reporter obtained the facts which are given, and of the reliability of her statements there cannot exist the shadow of a doubt. The story in brief, as related by Mrs. Morrow, is as follows:

In the latter part of 1818 the future merchant prince of this country, then a boy of 16 years of age, left Belfast, Ireland, the place of his birth, and landed in New York with a few hundred pounds in his pocket. Being possessed of a fair classical education, obtained at Trinity College, Dublin, he found ready employment as teacher in a private school. A few months later, he invested his ready money in a mercantile business, becoming a silent partner only in the concern and not forsaking his educational calling. In this manner he continued for two years, when by the sudden departure of his partner, the youthful Stewart was forced to the ranks of trade himself, although he still continued to teach school. In 1822, leaving his clerk in charge of the business, Stewart started on a return trip to Ireland for the purpose of settling up an estate at Belfast, left him by his grandfather. Near Belfast lived a family named Morrow, whose residence was charmingly located near the coast, and was known as "The Knock." With these people the Stewart family had been intimate, and on his return to the home of his childhood Alexander T. renewed the friendship and took up his residence with the Morrows, living with them the entire winter and going into Belfast whenever his business demanded.

One of the members of the family was Miss Abby, a fresh-faced, bright-eyed Irish lass of some 18 years. Thrown constantly in her society, Stewart fell a victim to the young lady's manifold charms, and was soon an accepted suitor. In the spring, the young man having sold out his interest in the elder Stewart's property, began preparing for his return to America, and suggested that the family of his betrothed accompany him. Miss Abby added her solicitations, and the move was decided upon, and Mrs. Morrow, the mother, William, Davy, and Abby disposed of "The Knock," and came over on the same boat with Stewart. They arrived at New York in the spring of 1825, and the Morrows, who had friends in Northern Ohio, pushed on to this place. Stewart, who had invested his patrimony, which amounted to £500 in Irish laces and linens, moved his former stock to a store on Broadway, and with his imported stuffs laid the foundation for the largest dry-goods house in America.

The family of his betrothed lived in Cleveland, at that time a small village, for two years, and then bought a small farm seven miles out on the Erie road, now known as St. Clair street. Here they lived and died. For the first year Abby received the usual number of letters from her lover, and at the end of ten months her life was rendered brighter by brief visits from him. He, so it is said, was all tenderness and affection on this occasion, but it was the last time the girl saw her commercial hero. From the first he had met with more than moderate success in his business, and with his improved condition he forgot his earlier friends. After his return to New York his letters grew infrequent, and ultimately ceased. Shortly after, Miss Morrow received tidings of Stewart's marriage. The news prostrated her completely, and after her recovery from the illness which ensued she was entirely changed. Before that time she had been light-hearted and cheerful. Afterward she was never known to speak above an ordinary tone, and smiled only on rare occasions. The roses permanently left her cheeks, and she became prematurely aged. Her mother died the year following Abby's sickness, and for thirty years she kept house for her two brothers. In the early years she did not lack for suitors, for attractive girls were even fewer in proportion in those days than now. None of them succeeded in awakening any responsive emotion in her breast, and in 1856 she died, and with her griefs and blighted affections was laid away in a grave dug by her brothers in front of their cottage home.

They dared not enter her in the cemetery fearing that the grave would be desecrated for scientific purposes by certain ambitious medical students belonging to the college of the city, and who were the terror of the people of this vicinity. The grave, fenced in with wire palings, was tenderly cared for by the brothers, and remained to excite the comment and curiosity of travelers along the Silverthorn road for a period of twenty years.

Two years after his marriage A. T. Stewart sent to his former affianced a silk dress pattern, with the attendant trimmings. Each following year until the time of his death Miss Morrow received a similar offering from her faithless, and possibly remorseful, lover. All the presents she received without remark, and all were carefully laid away and never worn. In 1861 Davy Morrow, the younger of the two brothers, then 67 years of age, took to himself a young and blooming wife, to comfort his declining days. The other brother, William, never married, and died in 1874. In accordance with his last wish he was buried in the cemetery at Glenville by the side of his mother. The following year the surviving brother built a new house, and caused his sister's coffin to be exhumed and placed in the family burial plot. In 1876 Davy himself paid the debt due his Maker, and was interred in the East Cleveland Cemetery, opposite Lake View. Shortly after, his widow caused the remains of the other members of the family to be placed beside her husband's, and side by side they sleep the eternal sleep. After his marriage, Miss Morrow was never known to refer to Stewart in any manner, and after her death her brothers rarely spoke of the man who broke their sister's heart, except on one occasion. Soon after his marriage, Davy told the story to his wife, simply and plainly, and substantially as given above.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—Señor Cardenas and other prominent citizens of Nicaragua, including the family of President Zavalar, left by the Jackson route for New York via Chicago and Niagara Falls. They were tendered the hospitalities of this city and entertained last evening by the Acting Mayor.

A Pitiless Persecutor.

At the Southwark police court a few days ago a Mr. Alexander Chaffers, a solicitor, applied for a summons against the wife of Sir Travers Twiss, for willful and corrupt perjury, committed in that court in 1871. The Police Magistrate declined to issue a summons or to bind him over to prosecute, and referred him to the Public Prosecutor, but the complainant indicated that that official would not move in the case, and he had to leave the court unsatisfied. Sir Travers Twiss, who is now 72 years of age, was graduated at Oxford in 1830 with very high honors, became Professor of Political Economy and Regius Professor of Civil Law at that university, was recognized as one of the most eminent of authorities on international and ecclesiastical law, and held the lucrative positions of Queen's Advocate-General, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, and Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury. In 1862 he married, according to the Peerages, "Marie Pharialde Rosalind, only daughter of Maj.-Gen. von Lynseele," a handsome and clever woman, who was duly presented at court. Soon after the marriage Chaffers, who had acted as her solicitor in some matters of business, demanded £150, but gave a receipt in full on being paid £50. A few months later he began persecuting her by insulting letters and sham actions for alleged slanders, and after she attended the Queen's drawing-room in 1869 he wrote to the Lord Chamberlain that Lady Twiss had been a woman of the town. The Lord Chamberlain, as in duty bound, made investigations the result of which proved satisfactory to himself and Sir Travers, but in April, 1871, Chaffers appeared before a magistrate and filed a statutory declaration reiterating his allegation that Lady Twiss had been an inmate of a score of London dens, where she was known as Marie Gelas, that he had been intimate with her, and that she had been Sir Travers' mistress, and that her conduct was so shameful even for a woman of her abandoned class that she had been turned out of such resorts as the Holborn Casino. In February, 1872, Sir Travers Twiss and his wife brought a charge against Chaffers of libel with intent to extort money, and an examination was begun. Chaffers cross-examined Lady Twiss for several days in a strain of horrible malignancy and indecency, and finally on the 13th of March Mr. Poland announced that she would not again appear, and had left London. The case, of course, collapsed, and Chaffers was discharged with the assurance by the presiding magistrate that "your conduct will cling to you as a reproach to the end of your days, and you will live an object of contempt to all honest men." Sir Travers at once resigned all his appointments and withdrew to absolute seclusion, a broken-hearted man. Lady Twiss was said to be on the Continent, but she seems to have returned to London and her husband's roof, as her address given by Chaffers is in the terrace where Travers resides.

Examine the stock of furniture offered for sale by J. A. Colby & Co., 217 State.

THE RAILROADS.

Slow Progress in Settling Troubles in the East-Bound Freight Pool.

Opening of the First Through Line Between Chicago and Denver.

Satisfactory Adjustment of the Southwestern Railroad Land Troubles.

Interesting Budget of Milwaukee Railway News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—President Albert Keep, of the Chicago & Northwestern; Marvin Hughitt, General Manager; J. D. Layng, General Superintendent of the Madison Division, and W. F. Fitch, Assistant Superintendent, passed through the city today on a tour of inspection of that portion of the Montfort Line which was not completed until the early part of the present year. The officials intend ordering the construction of a number of new buildings along various portions of the line, and have already decided to largely increase the depot accommodations of the company at Madison. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, in view of this, has recently purchased three entire blocks near the Northwestern Road. It is stated to be the intention of the company to build large warehouses at this point. The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for the third week in May were $367,000, against $365,000 the same week last year. Considering the increased mileage, this is an actual decrease. The earnings of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western for the third week show an increase of 8¼ per cent. The Wisconsin Central earnings for the third week were $34,000, an increase of 25 per cent.

The following freight officials arrived in the city today from Chicago and left on the steamer City of Milwaukee for Grand Haven, where an inspection of freight accommodations is to be made: H. C. Wicker, General Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern; J. Highland, General Traffic Manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; E. R. Wadsworth, General Western Agent of the New York, Lake Erie & Western; C. I. Case, General Eastern Agent of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch; A. J. Cooper, General Western Agent of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch; W. S. Sniers, General Manager of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch; J. W. Muesson, General Manager Canada Southern; A. S. Weld, Boston Agent Canada Southern; H. M. Carr, General Agent of the Milwaukee Line; S. B. Humphrey, Milwaukee Agent Detroit & Milwaukee Line; Godfrey Macdonald, General Through Freight Agent Detroit & Milwaukee Line; J. J. George, Commercial Agent Chicago & Northwestern. These are the larger portion of the lines sending freight over the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Road, and it is the intention of the officials to examine the freight accommodations at Grand Haven and discuss the feasibility of increasing them.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern freight officials here issued a tariff, making rates on beer from Milwaukee to Southern points four cents more than from Chicago.

New Cars in Course of Construction.

Among the recent orders received by the Pullman Company is one for sixty first-class, twenty second-class passenger coaches, and twenty-one baggage and mail cars for the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway. Twenty first-class passenger-coaches are nearly completed for the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and ten first-class, ten second-class, and six baggage and mail cars have just been finished for the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

Six passenger-cars have been delivered to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and two handsome parlor coaches are nearly ready for delivery to the same road. Seven first-class passenger coaches are being delivered the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. One hundred box-cars are being built for the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad Company. Twelve first-class coaches will be ready for delivery to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad in about two weeks. Thirty first-class, ten second-class, and twenty baggage, smoking, and mail cars have been ordered by the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad.

The company is also building for its own use 130 magnificent palace-cars of the latest and most approved design.

These orders are all being carried out at the shops at Pullman, and in addition to the above list from twenty to thirty are in process of repair all the time.

The Allen paper car-wheel made at Pullman is used on all the Pullman cars made for the use of the company. These wheels cost from $80 to $100 each, and are much more durable and safe than the ordinary wheel. An ordinary Pullman palace-car costs about $16,000, and a passenger-coach from $5,000 to $7,000.

Formation of a New Syndicate for the Purpose of Building the Ontario & Quebec Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, May 26.—It has been learned on unquestionable authority that a new syndicate has been formed for the purpose of building the Ontario & Quebec Road from Perth to Toronto with all possible speed. Mr. E. B. Osler is President of the syndicate, and Mr. Hendrie is one of the principal members. The money required for the construction will be advanced principally by the Canada Pacific syndicate, several members of which belong to the new syndicate. Mr. Hugh Ryan, the well-known railroad contractor, has been appointed Chief Superintendent of Construction, and will enter upon his duties at once. Mr. Lumsden has been appointed Chief Engineer. In the course of an interview Mr. Ryan said: "Work will be commenced just so soon as we can get sufficient men. The line will be inspected at once, and all the eligible points at which a gang of men can be set to work advantageously will be selected. We expect to have at least thirty gangs of men at work on different points between Toronto and Perth in less than a month. Of course all railway points on the line will be selected at which to commence construction. The line will be in operation by the end of 1883 at the farthest. The great object in pushing the work is to secure a competing line with the Grand Trunk. With the Credit Valley and the old Canada Central from Perth to Ottawa, together with the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental, we will have a through line to the seaboard."

New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company was held today, and was attended by a quorum. It was expected that Mr. C. C. Waite, one of the Directors especially representing the interests of Mr. Jewett in the board, would be present, but for some reason he failed to appear. It is stated in a roundabout sort of way that the meeting was mainly occupied in a discussion of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio's relations with the Erie as they exist now and as they are liable to exist after the Nickel Plate is ready to take business. It would seem that some of the members of the board, members whose faith is of the mustard-seed size, are of the opinion that something a little stronger than a promise written on the wind should be secured from Mr. Jewett in evidence that the Erie will continue to do unto the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio as it would have the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio do unto it. It has possibly occurred to some of these far-sighted but suspicious gentlemen that to whatever extent the Erie gives Chicago and Western business to the Nickel Plate at Buffalo to that extent will the patient and long-suffering New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio be the loser.

What President Gowen, of the Reading Road, Expects to Do.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—President Gowen cables a letter which he has written to the inquiries of a bondholder in London, stating that he expects, from increased revenues, to pay dividends on the stock this year, and interest on the deferred income bonds in 1883. Gowen in his letter adds: "Vanderbilt informed me yesterday that the new line he is constructing to connect the New York Central and Reading systems will be completed in December. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, designs connecting his system with our own, and has only been waiting the termination of a legal contest about the control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which was decided Monday last by a decree of the Chancellor of New Jersey in our favor. The new line from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, part of which is now under construction, may be expected to be finished within two years. I estimate the increase of net earnings from these new avenues of traffic to be equal to 5 per cent upon each share of the capital of the company; but, irrespective of these new sources of revenue, I confidently expect the company to earn a dividend upon its common shares this year, and a further dividend upon the deferred income bonds in 1883."

Trouble in the East-Bound Freight Pool.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The representatives of the roads leading east from Chicago held a meeting at Commissioner Fink's office today, to arrange new percentages for the east-bound freight pool from Chicago. Commissioner Fink has been trying to fix up this matter for some time past, but has been unable to come to any conclusion on account of the demand of the Pennsylvania and Grand Trunk lines for increased percentage because of having secured additional facilities by getting the Erie fast freight lines, which have been turned off the Vanderbilt roads. The Vanderbilt lines are unwilling to accede to reduced percentage, and Mr. Fink is in a dilemma, not knowing how to secure unanimity. It is understood that the Vanderbilt roads finally agreed upon a reduction in the percentages, and that a temporary arrangement has been agreed upon. What the terms are cannot be learned. It is claimed that considerable cutting of rates on east-bound business from Chicago has been practiced lately, and to stop this it was found necessary to agree upon a division of business, although the arrangement is not at all satisfactory to the various lines. BISMARCK.

A Conclusion Reached in the Southwestern Land Trouble.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 26.—R. S. Hays, President of Gould's system; A. A. Talmage, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific; C. L. Dunham and W. W. Fagan, Division Superintendents; and M. L. Sargeant, Freight Agent of the Missouri Pacific; S. H. H. Clark, General Manager Union Pacific; W. T. Kelley, Superintendent Kansas Central Branch of the Union Pacific; G. R. Peck, attorney; and A. A. Robinson, General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, were in conclave yesterday for many hours engaged in discussing the dispute between these roads over lands located in Atchison. A conclusion was reached after weary hours and many rejected propositions, which has been sent to New York and Boston for ratification. This ends a long and serious land litigation, and allows the companies to make such improvements as have been desired.

Concession by a Canadian Road to the Northern Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 26.—It is mentioned on good authority that an arrangement has been effected by which the Canada Pacific Railway consents that the Northern Pacific is to be allowed to run into Manitoba across the boundary over the Southwestern Railway to Winnipeg, thus affording a new outlet from that country. It is understood that the concession was by the Canada Pacific Railroad on condition that the Northern Pacific people should build no more parallel lines to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway.

Blaine and Jewell Seeking to Complete a Railroad.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—The *Commercial* tomorrow will say: "The real purpose of the visit of Blaine and Jewell is to confer with Gen. A. J. Warner, President of the Cincinnati & Ohio River Railroad Company, with a view to enlisting them in taking stock in the road and pushing it to completion. Indications are that they will go into the scheme and that the road will be built, not as a part of the projected road from Baltimore, but as an independent road from Huntington to Cincinnati. They remain till tomorrow, when it is expected some sort of organization will be effected.

Henry Villard Tendered a Reception in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Henry Villard, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was tendered a reception at the Union League House this evening by C. B. Wright, former President of that corporation. Villard made an address, in which he set forth the plans and purposes of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company. The organization is intended mainly as a tributary to the local lines through the territory traversed by the Northern Pacific. These purposes, Villard said, were to be explained in full in a circular to be issued to the stockholders early next week.

The Wabash Division Headquarters at Anderson, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., May 26.—The Wabash Railway is crowding the further improvement of their new yards and division headquarters at Andrews, this county. The necessary shops are now in course of construction, and other buildings will be erected as soon as possible. Salamong and Wayne Townships, this county, will vote on June 2 and 3 on propositions to aid the Fort Wayne, Warren & Brazil Narrow-gauge in Salamong Township, and the Fort Wayne & Indianapolis Road in Wayne Township.

The Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 26.—The officials of the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railway having assurances that the city will vote the $30,000 bonus asked for to aid in the construction of a line through this city, have appointed arbiters who have begun the work of making a settlement with property-owners along the proposed right of way for actual damages sustained.

Candidates for Re-election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, May 26.—All the former Representatives supporters of the Government in and around this district intend presenting themselves for reëlection—the Hon. Thomas McGreevy for Quebec West; the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, Quebec County; the Hon. Dr. Blanchet, County of Lewes; Mr. Valen, County of Montmorency; and Mr. Vallee, County of Port Neuf.

Suit to Recover Freight Tolls.

DENVER, Colo., May 26.—The Denver & New Orleans Railroad has entered suit against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé to compel the latter road to pay the former its proper share of tolls on through Western freight consigned via these two roads. The suit, if successful, will probably break the tripartite pool between the Union Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.

Failure of an Employe to Recover Damages for Injuries.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 26.—The Circuit Court at Lebanon gave judgment in favor of the Wabash Railroad in the suit for damages brought in this city by Armstrong, an employé, for injuries through striking a telegraph pole while at work on a train. Armstrong was dreadfully injured, but the jury found the accident to have been caused by his own negligence.

The First Through Line Between Denver and Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., May 25.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy office will be banquetted in grand style by the city in a few days in honor of the opening of the first through line between Chicago and Denver.

A Temporary Bridge Safely Used.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26.—The temporary bridge of the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad over the James River, to take the place of the burned one, was safely used today. Through trains between the North and South over the bridge will be running in a day or two. An iron bridge is being built.

Quiet Restored.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, May 26.—The detachment of the Quebec river-police now in Montreal on duty are expected to return here very shortly, quiet having been restored in Montreal among the wharf-laborers.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. R. P. Fairbairn has been appointed General Northwestern Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton Road, with headquarters at Milwaukee.

The emigration business continues quite active. The Grand Trunk brought in yesterday four car-loads of European immigrants bound for the Northwest.

Mr. J. C. Clarke, Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad, arrived in Chicago yesterday from New York. He will remain in the city a few days, when he departs for New Orleans.

Mr. Peter B. Groat, the General Emigration Agent of the Northern Pacific Road, was in town yesterday. He reports the influx of settlers as extremely large and the crops in the finest condition.

Trenor W. Park and party will arrive from California the latter part of next week over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. They will travel in an official car of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and are en route for New York.

Mr. S. R. Ainslie has been appointed Superintendent of the Yellowstone Division of the Northern Pacific Road, between Glendive and Forsyth, to take effect on the 1st prox., when the road will be opened for business between the points named.

The General Freight Agents in the Midland & Western Rate Association had a conference yesterday with representatives of the Iowa and Southwestern pools relative to an adjustment of the classification sheets. It was finally agreed that the roads in the Middle Division should make the Western rate to the Mississippi River on the basis of the average distance thereto from Chicago, which is 207 miles, and also use their own classification. As it is, the lines controlled in Ohio and Indiana by the Pennsylvania Road have a free outlet to St. Louis, and make their own rates. In order to equalize the business the general arrangement of yesterday was perfected.

Buried While in a Trance—A Brother Opens the Grave and Finds Evidence of a Terrible Struggle.

A shocking story of premature interment comes from New Brunswick, N. J., where it has been found that a man was buried while in a trance, subsequently returning to consciousness and dying from suffocation. Briefly stated, the facts are that in the latter part of last month a man named Gilliland was taken sick, and to all appearances died. Before burial the remains were viewed by many friends, who noticed a peculiar appearance about the body, which was the subject of comment. Even after the body had been prepared for burial and inclosed in a coffin there was none of the ordinary appearance found in a corpse, and Gilliland's friends were greatly agitated over the matter, many of them believing that he was only in trance. So strong was this belief that physicians were called in to make an examination. They found the body slightly warm and having none of the chilly feelings to the touch which is always found in dead bodies. The face was somewhat flushed, and the supposed dead man resembled a person in a deep sleep more than a mass of lifeless clay. The doctors, however, after a critical examination, pronounced Gilliland dead, and the funeral took place the following day, the interment in the cemetery. Rumors that the man had been buried alive reached the ears of a brother of Gilliland and he went to the cemetery for the purpose of having the grave opened. An examination of the coffin showed that the rumors were founded in fact. The body was found lying on one side, with the face terribly scratched, as though done while in agony. It was thought that the unfortunate man, on recovering consciousness, endeavored to free himself from the coffin, and that a terrible struggle for life took place, the hands being terribly lacerated, while the face plainly showed signs of terror. The case of Gilliland could undoubtedly find counterparts in any part of the world. Up to the present time no method has been devised which will absolutely determine when the vital spark has left the human body. Various rules have been offered, but no one of them has been found to answer under all circumstances. Urged by a humane desire to prevent possible premature interments, a French scientific society, a few years since, offered a considerable prize to any who would seek out and give to the world some sure method of determining when a person is dead. No one appears to have claimed the reward, and it remains for some one to make the discovery which will be of such benefit to the world at large.

CÆSAR'S LAST DWELLING.

Remains of It Brought to Light in the Roman Forum—The Doorway Cæsar Passed on the Morning of the Fatal Ides of March—The Original Direction of the Via Sacra.

Letter from Rome to London Times.

The old Via Sacra is at this moment one of the busiest streets in Rome. People walking like Horace by chance along it are in no little danger of being run over or upset. Long strings of carts, drawn by two strong horses tandem fashion, with an extra leader to help in dragging the loaded ones up the "*summa*," are passing in rapid succession, and the leaders, unhooked at the top, come careering down again, very promiscuously, to the pile of hay scattered for them in front of the Temple of the Divine Romulus, son of Maxentius. By the aid of forty carts, 100 horses, and a strong gang of navvies, the Minister Baccelli has succeeded in accomplishing his desire of removing in time for the celebration of Rome's "Birthday" the greater part of the 15,000 cubic feet of accumulation which two months ago formed an embankment-like roadway thirty-five feet in hight across the eastern end of the Forum, from the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina to the corner of the Palatine. But this is only the commencement of researches of a much more extensive character. The works are arousing intense interest. Prof. H. Jordan, the best German authority of the day on the topography of the ancient city, has come to Rome expressly because of them. Every moment of leisure Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction, has disposable is spent in watching them. The Scavi is the rendezvous each afternoon of the archæological notabilities and scholars of the day. There one may meet, together with the many Italians whose names would make too long a list, the Germans Mommsen and Jordan, with Henzen and Helbig. Among the sojourners of the season I have noticed Canons Fricker and Donnelly, Cardinal McCabe's secretaries, looking on with great interest, and the other day Mr. Errington, together with the Minister Baccelli, examining the remains of the Regia, the residence of the Pontifex Maximus. Fashionable ladies are to be seen trailing their skirts through the classic dust where the vestals trod, and questioning the savants concerning the data of bits of wall which may have been built up any time between the days of the Neronian conflagration and the entrance into Rome of the Emperor Charles V., when Pope Paul III. threw down 200 houses and three or four churches to make a road for him across what had formerly been the Forum.

The results of the excavations thus far have been most interesting, alike for what has been found, what has not been found, and what they promise. When, about the year 1876, the works had extended from a little in front of the arch of Septimus Severus to past the remains of the Temple of Julius and the podium of the Temple of Vesta was being uncovered on the one side beyond and the space in front of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina cleared on the other, it was expected that each blow of the pick would disclose the remains and site of one of the earliest, if not the first, of the triumphal arches erected in Rome, the celebrated Fornix Fabius mentioned by Cicero, which commemorated the triumphs of the Fabii, including that of Q. Fabius Maximus (Consul B. C. 121) over the Allobroges, who is supposed to have built it. But not a fragment or indication was found. Again, when excavations were continued in 1879 downward from the arch of Titus to within a few feet of the same locality, leaving only a narrow strip like an embankment to permit of the modern traffic—across the area—upon the road above, the same expectations were formed and the same disappointment followed. Some blocks of travertine, the material of which it is known the arch was built, were dug out, but there was nothing to show with any certainty that they had belonged to it, nor were any indications of the site discovered. There appeared, therefore, to be no longer any doubt that the arch must have been situated on the strip of ground still covered by what I have likened to an embankment. At the beginning of the last week in February the work of cutting it away was commenced. When about a third of it from the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina had been removed, a number of the *voussoirs* of the arch, with some of the blocks belonging to the piers and other details were found, all lying close to each other among the rubbish. Each following day it was expected that at least the foundations of the piers would be discovered *in situ*, but the whole of that embankment, with the exception of a few feet on the Palatine side, has been swept away, and the site of the arch remains as much a mystery as before. The discovery of its site was the more especially desired because of the light it was expected to throw on the direction of the Via Sacra as trod by Horace. In a former letter I described some ancient mosaic pavements and walls—vestiges of a palatial edifice which was still half-buried beneath the embankment left, and hazarded the affirmation that in them "it is sufficiently clear we have the remains of the Regia." This has also been verified. The portions of that building left buried in 1879 under the embankment have been uncovered, and from their position, importance, and construction it is now declared that these mosaic pavements and walls undoubtedly formed part of the Regia, where, according to Servius, "Numa habitaverit, in radicibus Palatii finibusque Romani fori." The Regia in which Numa lived, and which was built by him, had, however, I need scarcely say, disappeared long before; that which replaced it was burned in the year 210 B. C.; but that in the vestiges now disclosed—after having been hidden for more than eighteen centuries—we see the remains of the Regia in which Julius Cæsar dwelt after his election to the dignity of Pontifex Maximus, there can be no doubt. It is the house from the doorway of which he went out on the morning of the fatal ides of March, after Calphurnia had dreamed that its pediment, erected by the Senate to do him honor, had fallen down, and to which his corpse, with one arm hanging from the bier, was carried back from the curia of Pompey. The same into which Clodius, disguised as a female musician, contrived, some years before, when Pompeia was mistress there, to gain admittance during the celebration of the mysteries of the Bona Dea—and for these and other records connected with the house and its site I must refer you to Seutonius, Plutarch, Cicero, and other writers. The Regia was burned down in the Neronian conflagration. Its use had passed away when Augustus, on assuming the Pontificate, removed the residence to the Palatine, and other edifices were built over it, their walls diagonally crossing its pavements, and their floors placed on a level some three feet higher, covering and preserving at least as much of them as has been found.

Alas, since 1879, left uncared for and exposed to the devastating effects of the weather and Forestieri, they have greatly suffered. Some of the more beautiful colored details have disappeared, but now that their historical interest is at last recognized efforts are being made to preserve what is left from further dilapidation. The most important features remaining, or, at any rate, discovered thus far, are fragments of some of the mosaic floors, and what may have been a grand entrance or part of a peristyle. Of this there is a pier with an engaged column of tavertine—of which the base and some four inches of the shaft remain—covered with a thick coating of intonaco painted a deep red, and on what covers the remains of the shaft are perpendicular lines indented a third of an inch to represent flutings. In exact line with this is the base of an isolated column, corresponding in every detail, and between it and the pier there doubtless stood another, the base of which may still exist under the remains of later constructions built across at this point. That these are remains of the Regia, as rebuilt after the fire in 210 B. C., the material and style afford sufficient proof, and to the same period belong other details, such as some of the mosaic floors, a well-head, two other travertine bases of columns, also in situ, and in line, and in some of the walls. But there is also evidence that alterations have been made before the house was destroyed, for together with the walls of opus quadratum, of tuft, and travertine there are some of early brickwork. There are no traces of marble decorations or pannelingany where, but on the walls of the rooms looking toward the Temple of Vesta are remains of the painted stucco facing. What has been found of this historic building is far from sufficient to permit of any attempt to restore its plan, but there is enough, taking the direction of the columns and the lines of the walls and floors behind at more or less right angles from them, to show that the Regia stood with one side—probably the front—facing the Temple of Vesta and somewhat diagonally toward the area of the Forum, and the other on the Via Sacra as, coming along it from the Capitoline, it turned gently to the left after passing in front of the Temples of Castor and Pollux and of Vesta.

That that was the original direction of the Via Sacra these last excavations have clearly established, and especially do they disprove the theory that the road descending from the Velia continued on at any time in a direct line only to the arch of Septimus Severus. By the western corner of the Temple of Romulus there is a distinct bifurcation, going toward the Forum. Between that point and the Temple of Castor and Pollux there is a flagged pavement of travertine, roughly laid, where the level had in ancient times been raised to the extent of some three or four feet above the road which passed onward by the Temples of Vesta and Castor and Pollux to where it appears again in front of the Basilica Julia. In my previous letter on this subject I explained that the probable cause of the disuse of this part of the Sacred Way, until it was here flagged over for the use of pedestrians, was, first, the new turning Augustus made in front of the Temple of Julius, built by him to divert the traffic in that direction, and, secondly, that when the Regia was destroyed in the Neronian conflagration, and other edifices fronting along the straight line of the latter road from the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina past the Temple of Romulus to the Basilica of Constantine were built over it, the small portion reaching to the west corner of the façade of the Temple of Castor and Pollux was not reconstructed for traffic, except in so far as the area along which it had passed was flagged with travertine. A section made through this raising of the level where the travertine pavement lies will probably show the basalt blocks of the original road beneath, but in the meantime the excavations have revealed the interesting fact that at some late period before accumulation had begun to gather there the old line of the Via Sacra had returned into use, for there are evident signs of the people having taken the short and direct cut along the line of the primitive way by driving their vehicles over the Travertine, instead of traversing the greater distance formed by the angle past the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, and along the side and in front of the Temple of Julius.

I may add that the fragment of the Capitoline plan found among the accumulation describes the space situated exactly between the Temple of Vesta and the east side of that of Castor and Pollux, and shows that no paved street passed between those edifices, nor have indications been found of any street passing between the Temple of Vesta and the Regia. On the bit of the Capitoline plan there are, to the south, lines which seem to indicate the beginning of a clivus, with steps across at intervals, and this, it is thought, may be the foot of that ascent to the Palatine which Signor Rosa named the Clivus Victoriæ.

Cheap Italy.

Cornhill Magazine.

Italy remains of all countries in Europe the cheapest. Money goes very far there when people spend it rationally, but English families who want to live economically must be very careful not to let it be suspected that they are rich, else they will be fleeced with a shameless ess hardly to be credited by those who have not witnessed it. An Italian becomes utterly demoralized when he sees a chance of making money out of a simpleton. If he succeeds in one overcharge his only regret will be that he did not ask for more; and he will move away grumbling, so that the more you give him the less pleased will he appear to be. Partly from ignorance, partly from vulgar ostentation, Englishmen and Americans in Italy pay for many things ten or twenty times more than they ought to do. The basket of fruit which the Marchese living sumptuously for £100 a year in the upper rooms of his ancestral palace may buy for 4 soldi will be sold for as many francs to the Signora Brown, who will declare it cheap, reckoning by Covent Garden prices; and the same discriminating lady, in bargaining for apartments, will allow her head to be turned by accounts of the distinguished persons who have inhabited those apartments in old times, and will readily pay three times more than the rooms are worth. People who mean to live in Italy must do business on a very different plan; they must take pattern by the Italians themselves. Most of the Italian gentry, sporting high-sounding titles, are not only poor but miserly. They dress well out of doors, frequent the theatre (which can be done for a small cost by taking a yearly subscription), and now and then they are to be seen driving about in antiquated barouches; but in their homes they make no show, and they bargain for every article of food they buy till they reach the lowest sum at which the seller will part with his merchandise. If an Englishman wants to make quite sure of not being cheated he had better begin by offering one-third of the sum demanded of him for anything, from a house to a bunch of grapes. When he has been a little time in the country he will discover that even in this way he will be made to pay considerably more than a native. It may happen that at first his offers will be refused, as tradesmen will be anxious to prove him; but if he perseveres he will quickly acquire the reputation of being a sensible man, and will get the fat of the land for its marketable value.

Rome, Naples, Turin, and Florence should be avoided by people with small purses; but there is only an *embarras de choix* with respect to other cities suitable for settling. There are twenty towns in the peninsula which have fallen from a high estate and abound with empty palaces. Genoa, Milan, Venice, Pisa, Ravenna, Tarrara, Modena, Parma, Bologna, Siena stand in this case, and the further you go south the more opportunities have you of renting lands, as well as houses, on low terms. The country wears a look of ruin, but it is wonderfully fertile; very little capital is needed to work its rich soil, and many of our countrymen who carry their money to America or Australia at great risk of getting no return for it would find a much safer investment in those sunny fields of Italy, where the crops of wheat, grapes, and olives never fail. The Italian climate, moreover, promotes economy, for there is no necessity of taking stimulants there, or for eating meat more than once a day. The natives are strangely abstemious. A cup of chocolate with some pastry in the morning; a dish of meat and vegetables at midday; some fruit and salad, or macaroni, in the evening, will form an Italian nobleman's bill of fare for the day; and the only extras will be an occasional ice or cup of coffee at the café. The social life of the country is most pleasant, for you get as much society as you please there without its costing anything. The Italians do not, like the French, give elaborate breakfasts and dinners. The richer among them give musical parties at their own houses, serving ices and coffee to their guests; but the majority meet their friends in the open air promenades, in the cafés, and at the theatre, which is the chief place for paying visits. Manners are free and easy; morals are not perhaps all that they might be; but English people at least have no reason to complain that they are received with coldness. They are liked and respected all over the peninsula in proportion that the French and Germans are hated. It is an understood thing that the Englishman is an "eccentric" and a "heretic," but he is credited with the possession of all the serious qualities which the Italians themselves lack, and his very oddities are supposed to be amusing.

An Extraordinary Story.

A correspondent in the West of England writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette:* A remarkable affair is reported from a fashionable seaside town in the west. About eighteen months ago a respectable artisan lost his wife, and being left with several children he advertised for a housekeeper. He received a reply from a "widow," and after negotiations by letter they came to terms. She represented that she had been left £3,000, but being desirous of continuing in service she had accepted the present situation. In a few weeks she became her employer's wife, the £3,000 proving a tempting bait. In the course of a short time a "gentleman who was going abroad" called on the family. He wished, as an old friend of the lady, to give her a present before leaving England, and he was accordingly represented as having deposited £1,800 in a local bank to her account. Up to this time the parties had been living in a respectable terrace, but the lady now objected to a "terrace," and a villa was taken. In a short time she expressed a desire to purchase the villa—"they might as well become their own landlord"—and negotiations were accordingly commenced, and the work of laying out a carriage-drive, building stables, etc., was also begun. All this time letters and "documents" were coming to and going from the house. Before, however, the deposit for the villa was paid the husband was anxious to have the legal control of the "fortune" made over to him, as had been arranged, but the wife urged various excuses. Meantime a creditor met at the house a solicitor who had been engaged by the wife to draw up the necessary "documents," and the result was a visit of the legal gentleman to a town some miles off to see a "Colonel" represented by the lady as one of her trustees. No such person, however, could be found, and on a subsequent visit to the Probate Court of the county town to inspect the wills of both her father and late husband, who were stated to have been clergymen of the county, no trace of any such wills could be found. The lady, finding that inquiries were being made, absconded, and the husband soon discovered that she had run him into debt to the amount of £700. The poor man, who had given up his employment soon after his marriage, in view of the "fortune," is thus ruined, and much sympathy is felt for him. The woman is suspected to be the same person who a few years ago, in a seaside resort in the same county, took a large house, furnished it elaborately as a lodging-house, and, after living in the best style for a time and making away with some of the furniture, suddenly disappeared.

Manageable Anæsthetics.

The *Comtes Rendus*, referring to M. Bert's recent experiments upon the anæsthesia of animals with mixtures of various proportions, considers it probable that these proportions may be so exactly ascertained that all anæsthetics may be used with entire impunity. Briefly, M. Bert calls the interval between the anæsthetic dose and the mortal dose the manageable zone, and his experiments seem to indicate that in all cases the mortal dose is just double the anæsthetic dose. If the mixture represents about the middle of the manageable zone, an animal is quieted very rapidly, and remains tranquil during the whole time of the experiment, even if it lasts for two hours; a few drops of the liquid, if they are breathed without a proper mixture of air, may suffice to carry the patient from the manageable to the mortal zone. M. Bert shows that most anæsthetics seem to act, not by their quantity, but by the proportion which they bear to the air that is breathed.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. "The Tourists in a Pullman Palace Car." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Leavitt's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Harry Meredith. "Ranch 10." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Haverly's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

PARTLY cloudy weather, local rains, and stationary or lower temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

THE gentlemen of the Chicago Commercial Club are now enjoying the pleasure of entertaining a goodly number of the solid commercial men of St. Louis and Cincinnati. That they are doing it handsomely goes without saying, and the visit bids fair to be a memorable one to all concerned as an occasion of genuine enjoyment.

THE testimony and arguments before the commission of United States engineer officers which closed its sittings yesterday developed a decided difference of opinion as to whether the proposed extension of the dock-line by the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be a benefit or a damage to the future harbor facilities on the Lake-Front. The report of the commission will be presented to the Secretary of War and then made public.

THE first May Festival in Chicago has passed into history, and an unquestionable success in every respect save one—the weather—has been recorded. In the face of two days and nights of rain the attendance has been very large, and the receipts have reached the gross sum of $57,000. This leaves a deficit of $6,000, which the Festival Association, composed as it is of liberal and public-spirited citizens, will cheerfully make good, and still retain a fund of faith and good spirits ample for a repetition of the undertaking next year on a still grander scale.

IMPORTANT action was taken at the session yesterday of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield looking to the burial of the war-hatchet flourished so many years between the bodies of the Church separated by the Rebellion. After a most interesting discussion a resolution was adopted providing for a message of fraternal greeting to the Southern Assembly in which, "while receding from no principle," the General Assembly regrets and withdraws all expressions offensive to the brethren in the South. For many years the two assemblies have wrestled over the precise form of concession and compromise which should pave the way to the establishment of fraternal relations, the interchange of delegates, and eventually the consolidation of the two bodies, and the action of yesterday at Springfield is regarded as an important step in that direction.

ONE portion of the English and French ultimatum has been accepted by the Egyptian Ministry, but under circumstances such as to render the situation scarcely less critical than before. The Ministry have tendered their resignations, but not without first refusing the demands of England and France, and protesting against the interference of those Powers in the internal affairs of Egypt. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a speech by Sir Wilfrid Lawson in the Commons yesterday, stated that it was impossible for his Government to give a pledge that force shall not be employed in Egypt; and, after adding that there was nothing at present in the situation rendering it probable that a resort to force would be necessary, the Premier deprecated further discussion of the matter at present. Arabi Bey is reported to be firm in his determination to resist the ultimatum.

THERE is room no longer for a reasonable doubt that the high price of beef is entirely due to an absolute scarcity of fat cattle. Although farmers have had every inducement to send forward their stock, the arrivals at the Stock-Yards since April 1 have been something like 55,000 head less than for the corresponding period last year, and of a quality much inferior to that usually seen in our market during the spring months. During the past fortnight there has been a steady and rapid advance in prices, but no increase in supplies has resulted, and were the price double what it now is the receipts of fat cattle could not be greatly augmented. Prices are now more than $1 per 100 pounds higher than ever before, and the tendency of the market is still apparently as strongly upward as at any time. Grass cattle will be plentiful enough a little further along in the season, but corn-fed cattle must continue scarce and dear until the new corn crop can be utilized. There were sales at the Stock-Yards yesterday at $9, which is $2.75 above the highest price of one year ago. One result of the present extreme prices will be to drive exporters entirely from the market, which will make a difference in the supply of cattle for the home markets of from 15,000 to 20,000 head per month. This, with the greatly lessened consumption which must inevitably result from the high cost of the beef, will, it is to be hoped, arrest the upward movement.

THE House Republican caucus last evening was assembled to consider the ridiculous proposition of compromise offered by the Democrats in reference to the existing deadlock, and with entire unanimity rejected it. After a grave discussion of the situation in all its bearings the caucus decided to offer a counter-proposition, the effect of which, if accepted, would be to give the minority all the rights which they are constitutionally entitled to exercise, to put an end to the deadlock, and enable the House to proceed with legislative business. This proposition is that the Mackey-Dibble case, which is the bone of contention, shall be debated for six hours upon its merits; the motion for a recommittal to be then decided by a yea-and-nay vote, and if this motion be decided in the negative, consideration of the case shall then proceed to a final determination without dilatory motions. Nothing fairer or more reasonable than this could be asked or expected by the minority. To refuse to accede to this proposition and by continued filibustering obstruct the business of Congress will amount to revolution. The majority can offer no more in the way of concessions, and if the offer is not accepted the country will understand that the Democrats deliberately elect to resort to dangerous and revolutionary measures rather than permit a contested-election case to be discussed and considered upon its merits.

THE FAILURE OF ARTHUR'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Administration is rapidly losing caste. It does not command the confidence or respect of the Republican party or any other party. If it were to go to the people, as is the custom in England, it would not carry a single State. The decay of its power has been much quicker and more complete than anybody supposed it would be when Arthur was inaugurated. The general disposition then was to give him "a fair trial." The National calamity which made him President was not, as everybody said, of his ordering or seeking. He could not help being Garfield's successor. Common fairness seemed to demand, therefore, that he should be judged by his acts, and not in accordance with preconceived notions of his character or his fitness for an exalted station. It was thought a year might be required to decide what kind of a President Arthur would make. Eight months have, however, proved to be quite sufficient. It is venturing nothing at all to say now that his Administration is disappointing to those who wished to be his friends. The causes of this disappointment have been three: First, he has sought to Stalwartize the public offices and seize a partisan advantage from Garfield's death. This purpose was at first concealed, but there has never been any doubt about it since the nomination of Conkling for the Supreme bench. This was followed up by the nomination of Worthington as Collector of the Port of Boston. The Massachusetts Senators were disposed to be friendly toward the Administration on account of the nomination of Judge Gray. They were for a time the best friends Arthur had in the Senate. They can never forgive the affront offered to them in the nomination of Worthington. They had the support, moreover, of Hawley of Connecticut, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Miller of New York, Mitchell of Pennsylvania, and Sherman of Ohio. The Administration had to depend for support in this contest on the charity of such stanch Blaine men as Hale of Maine, Allison of Iowa, and Conger of Michigan. The friendship of these Senators for Arthur is but skin deep. It will be terminated long before the next convention is called.

New York is the President's own State, and the revolt against him there is formidable. Senator Miller has declared war. The Administration has begun to enforce its long-meditated policy of turning all Garfield Republicans out of office and putting in their place members of the defunct machine. Thursday the names of two adherents of John F. Smythe, the odious boss of Albany, were sent into the Senate for the offices of Collector of Internal Revenue and Surveyor of Customs of that district. Of these nominations the New York *Times* of yesterday remarks:

> If the President imagines that to stand well with the country it is necessary to appear as the author of "My policy" or the champion of "My party," we think he has made a grievous blunder. If his policy is to consist in turning one set of men out of office and putting another in merely to satisfy the demands of his personal adherents—if his party is to consist solely of Arthur men as distinguished from those who are only Republican—then he will show that the blunders of his predecessors who reached the Chief-Magistracy by Vice-Presidential succession have yielded him neither instruction nor warning.

These are strong words to come from the influential Republican organ which supported Grant for a third term in 1880, and was a warm friend of Arthur during all his embroilments with the Hayes Administration. It is evident that if Arthur persists in his new policy in New York his overthrow there will be even more complete and signal than that of Conkling was. He has not only the forces that opposed Conkling to contend with, but in addition he must meet the avowed hostility of Cornell and the political machinery which is now in the hands of his opponents.

In Pennsylvania the revolt has assumed even larger proportions. The Independent Convention censured the Administration. It held Arthur responsible for the evil work of Cameron since the assasination, and politically declared its want of confidence in both the master and the man. The Independents may not be able to poll as many votes as the regulars, but they can prevent the consummation of the bargain which has been made between Cameron and the President.

In all New England and the Middle States there is no large constituency supporting the Administration. In the West its case is still worse. Ohio, the home of Garfield, has no affection for his successor. Illinois, where Garfield was nominated, cannot so soon forget him. Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Wisconsin, which were for Blaine, are not gratified by the appointment of Frelinghuysen to succeed him. Arthur never was known or liked in the West. If he has no Eastern support his case is hopeless.

A second cause of the weakness of the Administration is its inefficiency, not to say imbecility. Its foreign policy has been a spectacle for gods and men. In its abandonment of Peru, its truckling to Great Britain, and its definit desertion of the American policy it has reversed all that was most honorable and dignified in the brief administration of foreign affairs under Garfield. It has done nothing in finance, or in the Interior Department, or in any other branch of the Government to arouse the admiration of the country. The principal places in the Cabinet have been filled with statesmen of a bygone generation, and its movements have been marked by nothing but lethargy and dullness. It has been a dawdling Administration, showing little genuine interest in great public questions, and quite content to glide along smoothly in the grooves of a safe routine.

Third, the personal conduct of the President has not been of a nature to gain for him many new supporters of the better class. It is notorious in Washington that he takes his chief pleasure in social entertainments, in respect to which he has a catholic mind. Public questions perplex when they do not bore him. He is very much of a sybarite. Late hours at night do not peculiarly fit him to give his whole attention to the business of the people in the morning. There never was a President of the United States before who had the faculty for shedding responsibility and care about public questions so completely as Arthur does. He has adopted the methods of a royal personage, whose chief duty and privilege it is to amuse himself, and who may take a secondary interest in approving the acts of his Ministers. The American Government was not organized on that plan, and the American people can never be persuaded to vote in favor of continuing such an order of things.

THE DEFENSE OF THE TISSUE BALLOT.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives have tried to disguise their revolutionary proceedings in various ways. They have raised a false issue of forgery, in which they are, since the publication of the Morey letter, confessedly experts. They have asked for a special investigation. They have pleaded a press of other busines, but they have not been able for one moment to deceive the House or the country as to the real object of their filibustering operations. They have undertaken a defense of the tissue ballot. They wish the assurance to go out to the Southern bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers that the wrongs committed by them shall not be righted by the House, that their iniquitous practices shall not be inquired into and exposed, and that the persons sent to Washington as members of Congress by virtue of violence and fraud shall not be unseated. They are defending the tissue ballot of South Carolina, the shotgun policy of Mississippi, the mask and torch of the electioneering committees in Louisiana. All else in their pretenses is a hollow mockery and sham. They do not even deserve the credit of being candid accessories to crime, for they disavow sympathy with brutal election methods while they engage in the defense of them.

The filibustering of the Democrats has gone beyond anything of the kind ever before known in the House. It was justly denominated in the Republican caucus last night as revolution. Both parties have filibustered before, but only to secure constitutional rights. The filibustering now resorted to is for the purpose of abrogating constitutional rights. The Democrats are denying to a majority of the House the right to determine the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members, as provided by the Constitution. Filibustering by the minority can be justified when its object is to secure discussion of a pending measure, to obtain the privilege of offering amendments, or to disclose the presence of an actual majority of members elected in favor of it. But the Democrats are contending for none of these rights. They refuse to discuss the election case. The trumped-up charges of forgery which they make would be exploded in an hour's debate. They know it. The House is the place in which to ascertain whether a prima facie case of forgery can be made out. They know this, too. They are not willing to let the House sit as a grand jury to investigate the matter. They propose, with the sublime impudence characteristic of their bulldozing and ballot-box-stuffing party, to ignore the work of the Elections Committee agreed to by all but two members, so far as appears from the record, and to send a special committee to South Carolina to investigate the whole matter *de novo*. Being in the minority, they propose to dictate these humiliating terms to the majority. If the majority should assent they would proclaim their unfitness to be a majority.

Nor do the Democrats contend for the right to offer amendments. None of their parliamentary rights have been denied to them, and there is no disposition to deny any. They are offered ample time for discussion and for amendment. If either were refused it might be time to consider the propriety of filibustering.

The minority compelled the majority to disclose the number of members present that the Constitution requires for the purpose of doing business. Without aid from the Democrats the Republicans mustered a quorum. They declared their readiness to proceed with the public business. The filibustering, which had been passive, then became active and aggressive. It became a denial of the rights of a majority when present to act. The Republicans were not proposing arbitrary or harsh legislation. They were not offering to put a rider repealing general legislation on an appropriation bill, as the Democrats once did. They were proceeding in an orderly and decent manner to discharge a constitutional function. The attempt of the Democrats to prevent them from doing this is not common filibustering, as that term has heretofore been understood. It is revolution.

The unanimity of the Republican members in their resolution to carry through their program and exercise their constitutional rights at all hazards is most gratifying. The Democrats have made the majority solid on this question, and if, after reasonable notice, the obstructive policy shall not cease, the Republicans, with the aid of the Speaker, will find a way to stop it.

BECK'S AMENDMENT TO THE BANK BILL.

The Crapo bill authorizing the National banks to extend their charters twenty years is now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee in the shape in which it passed the House. Mr. Beck has offered an amendment which may be rejected by the committee, but in that case it will be brought before the Senate by its author, and is pretty sure to lead to an animated discussion. The text of this amendment is as follows:

> If any National bank shall refuse to receive on general deposit or in payment of any debt or obligation owing to it standard silver coin, silver or other coin certificates, or any paper issue which has been or may be authorized to circulate as money by the Congress of the United States, upon the same terms as it receives the gold coin of the United States, or shall by any act of its officers, either directly or by combination with other persons or corporations, make any discrimination in favor of said gold coin over any of the other issues of coin or paper aforesaid, the charter of said bank shall be declared forfeited by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the business of said bank shall be closed under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. And the officer or officers of said bank so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of the United States shall be fined not exceeding $5,000 and imprisoned not exceeding five years in the discretion of the court.

The purpose which Mr. Beck is aiming at is a good one. His proposition is designed to restrain the National banks from discriminating against the standard silver dollar, as many of them in New York City have persisted in doing ever since the restoration of the silver dollar to our monetary system. But Mr. Beck's amendment is too comprehensive in its terms and too severe in its penalty. It will be sufficient to provide for the forfeiture of a bank's charter, without providing heavy fine and imprisonment for offending officers in case of a violation of the proposed section. Nor is it safe to include all "paper issue which has been or may be authorized to circulate as money by the Congress of the United States," when it is proposed to compel the banks to receive Government money on deposit "upon the same terms as the gold coin of the United States." It is highly improbable, but at the same time within the bounds of possibility, that the soft-money Democrats and Greenback lunatics may some day gain control of Congress and flood the country with some kind of Treasury notes not redeemable in coin on demand; it may also occur, though such a contingency is as remote as the other, that the coin reserve in the Treasury shall be depleted and specie payments suspended. In either of these events it would be unfair to require the National banks to receive on deposit or accept in payment of debts due them a depreciated currency upon the same basis as they would receive gold. The compulsion ought to be limited to the standard silver dollars, which rank under the law as the equal of gold dollars, and the coin certificates representing the actual deposit of either gold or silver dollars with the Treasurer of the United States for safe-keeping.

If Mr. Beck's proposition shall be modified as suggested above it might properly be incorporated in the National-Bank act, and it would undoubtedly prevent an organized discrimination on the part of the banks against the standard silver dollars. It is manifestly unfair that banking associations should be permitted to avail themselves of the valuable privileges of a National charter and at the same time refuse to recognize "the currency of the realm." The silver dollars compose an integral part of the American monetary system; the double standard is the policy of the American Government. Isn't it impertinent, to put the case mildly, that banks doing business under National authority, and enjoying important immunities thereby, should assume to declare that they will not receive American silver dollars on deposit or Government certificates redeemable in such dollars? A concerted refusal of this kind among the National banks would amount to a conspiracy to break down the American monetary system. It would be open opposition to the law of the country which protects the National banks in their business. It is evidently competent and desirable for the Government to protect itself against such a conspiracy, at least to the extent of saying to the banks that, if they wish to array themselves against the Government policy, they must do it as private institutions and not as Government protégés.

It is doubtful whether Mr. Beck can secure a majority of the Senate to favor his proposition, because the National banks will probably oppose it, and they have strong friends in the Upper-House. At the same time a discussion of the merits of the proposed amendment may make stubborn opposition dangerous to the pending bill, though Mr. Beck's suggestion should not be pressed to that extent. If the National banks were disposed to act fairly they would counsel their friends to accept Mr. Beck's terms in a modified form, as just to the Government which issues their charters.

THE JENNIE CRAMER CASE.

It has been several years since a murder trial has attracted such widespread attention as that which is now going on at New Haven, Conn., where James and Walter Malley and Blanche Douglass were indicted for the murder of Jennie Cramer. The circumstances of the case are so well known that a few words will suffice to recall them. The two Malleys are young men of means and loose morals. Blanche Douglass is a dissolute woman whose home was in New York; she was stopping a few days in New Haven as a guest of one of the Malley boys. Jennie Cramer was a pretty girl of obscure family who had evidently got in the habit of visiting pleasure resorts and restaurants with young men above her station, and who had given her mother some anxiety about her, but was not known to be depraved. Blanche Douglass and Jennie Cramer remained over one night at the Malley mansion, where they were entertained by the two young men in the absence of the rest of the family. This was on Wednesday, and on the following Saturday morning the lifeless body of Jennie Cramer was found in the river. It was admitted by all parties that the two women were at the Malley house all night, but it was claimed at first that they slept together in one room and the Malley boys in another. Afterwards it is said that Blanche Douglass confessed that one of the Malleys, with the connivance of the others in the party, forced the girl Jennie to yield to his advances. It was supposed that Blanche would be used as a witness by the prosecution, but this has not been done, and her alleged confession in regard to the events of the night spent with the Malleys has not yet been admitted as evidence.

The trial began about a month ago, but the case for the prosecution was closed only a couple of days since. It had been promised on the part of the State that some startling evidence would be forthcoming which would fix the crime of murder upon the accused. This promise has not been fulfilled. If the case as made out by the State's-Attorney shall remain unimpeached, it will amount to just this: Jennie Cramer did not meet her death by drowning, but died from arsenic which she had taken or which had been given to her; and she was in company with the Malleys, or one of them, during the two days intervening between the night spent at the Malley house and up to 10:30 of the evening preceding the finding of her body. There has been no direct evidence to show that any one of the accused was responsible for her death, and the "reasonable doubt" to which the defendants in a trial for life are justly entitled would probably deter any jury from rendering a verdict of guilty even if no evidence were offered by the defense.

The testimony introduced by the defense thus far is intended to show that the witnesses who traced the dead Jennie Cramer during the two days previous to the finding of her body were mistaken as to her identity, and some points in this evidence seem to be strong. It is expected that the defense will also introduce evidence to show an alibi on the part of all the accused as to the particular times when they were severally said to have been seen with Jennie Cramer. It is also expected that expert testimony will be forthcoming to overturn the medical evidence introduced to show that death was the result of the arsenic found in the body and not of drowning. Here the case will close unless the State shall be able to strengthen its theory of murder by additional evidence or the impeaching of the witnesses for the defense. If the case shall go to the jury in the shape it now is the strongest suspicion of guilt will rest upon the repeated contradictions of the defendants in the different stories they told between the time the body was first found and the final trial. The bearing of these contradictions upon the guilt of the Malleys will be weakened, however, by their natural desire to avoid, if possible, an acknowledgment of the disreputable relations of the quartet in spending the night at the Malley house.

It looks now as though the trial will leave the case as much in mystery as it was from the first. The theory of murder rests upon the assumption that the Malleys were anxious to get rid of Jennie Cramer in order to avoid a scandal; but it is hard to believe that young men of their position would resort to murder to conceal a "woman scrape," and still more improbable that Blanch Douglass, a woman of the town, would lend her aid to such a crime to cover up what in her own career was an everyday occurrence. The theory of suicide rests upon the despair of the young girl at the loss of her virtue; but it would appear from her habits, and especially from the cheerfulness of her manner during the two days before her death, as traced by the State's witnesses, that she was not so much depressed as to voluntarily seek death. The most plausible theory from the evidence which has been brought out is that death occurred suddenly, whether by her own act or not, and that her body was thrown into the river by her associates in terror at meeting the publicity of their debauchery. The Malleys could probably throw much light on the matter if they were willing, but have now become so seriously involved that they will never dare to do so. The whole case is a terrible warning to young men and young women everywhere to avoid the temptations and dangers of improper intimacy.

THE BOARD OF TRADE DECISION.

The decision announced yesterday on the Board of Trade that the settling price for April wheat was $1.31 per bushel is an innovation upon the established practice of the board, and will be regarded by some as unjust and unfair. We state the facts, and leave our readers to form their own conclusions. It is unquestioned that at the close of the month the sales of wheat were at the rate of $1.42. The purchasers felt themselves sufficiently fortified and strong enough to maintain the market, and bought freely at that price. In this case there was an objection made to a settlement, and following the rules of the board a disinterested committee was appointed by a disinterested President and Directors to investigate and upon a fair hearing to determine the price at which settlements should be made. This committee yesterday named $1.31. The difference is 11 cents.

There is no pretense of any failure or bankruptcy on the part of the dealers in this transaction, and ordinarily there is no reason why they should not pay at the rate they sold, as in all previous transactions under the rules of the Board of Trade. There is no special consideration why those who bought should not be paid. The sellers sold what they had not, and defaulted; when called upon to pay the differences which under the rules they should pay, they refused.

We do not propose to discuss the legality or morality of these proceedings, but we fail to see the equity or justice of any rule or law which permits a mob to force sales on a purchaser and then compel the purchaser always to pay what he promises, and after this precedent will permit the seller always to escape the bulk of his obligations. It is assumed that purchasers in these speculative transactions employ their capital and assume heavy obligations, and all for the benefit of trade, but if the purchaser risks his capital and assumes large responsibilities, why should he not reap the profits when he makes them as well as pay the losses when he sustains them? Why should he alone have his profits arbitrarily scaled down? Why should the board or anybody whatever interfere to scale down the losses of those who with fierce zeal undertook to get control of the market? Why should not the committee take equal jurisdiction of both losses and profits, and reduce or enlarge both classes of results? If this business of speculative buying and selling is to be tolerated at all, let it be maintained with honesty and fairness. The action of the committee will hardly pass muster either as just or fair, and the inevitable tendency of all such proceedings is to destroy the market for that class of business.

IMPENDING DEFEAT OF "BOSSISM" IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The present divided condition of the Republican party in Pennsylvania has been brought about by a system of local despotism which has been of many years' duration. The party in that State and in New York and many other States has been reduced to most abject servitude. It was not an organization of the Republicans, but a mere organization under the party name—in the personal service of a gentleman wearing the well-merited title of "boss." Claiming to control as he did all that was Republican in Pennsylvania, he dictated terms and conditions to the National Administration, and assumed the prerogative of dictating who should be nominated for President by the National party. In this the Pennsylvania boss was conspicuously aided by a like boss exercising like powers in New York. In 1880 there was a National revolt. The combination of the bosses was defeated at the Chicago Convention, and the country and the Republican party were emancipated by the nomination and election of Garfield.

The assasination of the President in 1881 and the succession of Mr. Arthur included in its results the National loss of all that had been accomplished by the election of Gen. Garfield, and restored the Republican party and the country to the domination and despotism in Pennsylvania of Mr. Cameron. In the meantime, pending the result of the assasination of the President, the people of New York, provoked by the insolence of the party boss in that State, had overthrown his supremacy and removed him beyond all official recognition.

It was for a time questionable whether Mr. Arthur would insult the intelligence of the people by discarding the example and the political principles of President Garfield, under whose protecting shelter he had been elected Vice-President; but gradually and inevitably he surrounded himself with the tools and strikers of the bosses, and the Government drifted back to the old rings and bosses who flourished prior to 1876. Of course, Mr. Cameron was reinstated in authority; the power to appoint and to dismiss all officers in his State was placed at his disposal, and of course he named all persons to be nominated or elected to State offices. Garfieldism and the Chicago Convention of 1880 were ignored as completely as if neither had ever been heard of, and Arthur for a second term and the restoration of the bosses has become the official theory of the Republican party.

Now comes the revolt. It is not confined to any one county or precinct in Pennsylvania. It is universal. It is a revolt participated in by thousands who have hitherto always submitted to Cameronism. Several of Cameron's own nominations have abjured his control and joined the hosts of the Independent Republicans. This revolt is led by men who are not officeseekers nor candidates, nor time-servers, nor President-worshipers. They are men who seek the deliverance of the Republican party from the serfdom under which it has so long labored in that State, and who claim that to preserve the Republican party in Pennsylvania is to make it free, and to remove from it the taint of fraud, corruption, and bossism. It is freely accepted that a defeat for reform is better than success under Cameron.

The defeat of bossism in Pennsylvania by the Republicans of that State will be accepted as a National victory. It will involve the defeat of bossism in all other States. There is a National protest against Cameronism and Conklingism and now that the President has joined hands with these bosses, against Arthurism. The second term is already as universally detested in anticipation as ever was the third term; and as they are now but mere alternative propositions, the country will have no more of the one than of the other; and though Mr. Arthur may do as John Tyler did—fill every office in the land with personal followers—he will, as John Tyler did, find himself without a vote in the National Convention.

It is more than possible that, as the Democratic party in Pennsylvania is "bossed" as offensively and as disreputably as has been the Republican, that a large proportion of the intelligent, respectable voters of that party will unite in the common cause and support the Independents. It is not unlikely that before November next the Independents of Pennsylvania will have enlisted the support of a large majority of all the voters of both parties in the State.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GRANT, Ia., May 24.—In editorial on National banks in issue of TRIBUNE May 18, you say: "The stockholders would be liable for double the amount of their stock as at present." (1) Please explain how a stockholder is liable to double the amount of his stock; also point out the section of law making him liable. (2) Are greenbacks taxable? GEORGE G. WILSON.

1. A stockholder of a National bank is first liable for the full amount of his subscription. He must pay in cash to the bank whatever number of shares he subscribes for. If anything goes wrong with the bank he is liable to its creditors for all the capital he subscribed. And if that is not enough to satisfy their claims, he can be assessed for a sum equal to what he had already paid in. Thus, if he had subscribed for ten shares and paid in $1,000, if the bank broke the creditors of the concern can confiscate his $1,000 already paid and sue and collect another $1,000 from him, being a sum equal to his paid-up stock. We call this a liability equal to double the amount of his stock. This is the penalty provided by the Banking act.

2. "Are greenbacks taxable?" Greenbacks are obligations issued by the National Government, and constitute part of its credit. As THE TRIBUNE has often explained, the Supreme Court decided many years ago that they were not taxable by any State, county, or municipal authority. State Governments are not allowed to tax the credit of the United States Government. If they were they could destroy it by such taxation. Suppose all the States should tax National bonds 3½ per cent a year, what would a 3½ per cent be worth? How much could the Government get for such bonds if it wanted to sell them? Nothing. If a State was permitted to levy a tax on greenbacks it would drive them out of circulation in such State, to the damage of the credit of the Nation and to the injury of the people who desired to employ them as money. The Copperhead Democrats of the North and Confederate Rebels of the South for several years after the War clamored for the right of what they called "Sovereign States" to tax the bonds and notes of the National Government as a part of their general scheme of repudiation of the National debt, and for the evil purpose of destroying the credit and breaking down the Government of the United States. For some years past their hostility to the National authorities has been subsiding, and in proportion as their venom has cooled down their efforts to tax the National credit has relaxed and died away. In a short time it will not be mentioned. The National Government levies no taxes on the bonds or Treasury notes or other forms of State credit, nor does it permit local Governments to assail its credit by taxation.

CAPT. JOHN F. FINERTY'S *Irish Citizen* demurs to the suggested matrimonial alliance between Parnell and Beatrice, saying:

> THE TRIBUNE seems to forget that Mr. Parnell ought to be consulted in the matter, and that he is not likely to be forgetful of the fate of the Queen's Scotch son-in-law.

The *Citizen* forgets that the Queen and Empress never "consults" anybody; she *orders* a husband or wife for her offspring and they always obey. She commanded the young Scotchman, the Marquis of Lorne, to accept Princess Louise as his wife, and of course he obeyed. Now suppose the aristocratic old lady should issue her ukase to the young American-Irish noble Parnell to mate with her favorit daughter, the Princess Beatrice. Does Capt. Finerty suppose for a moment that he would disobey the imperial mandate of his sovereign? To do so would be worse than high treason—it would be flat burglary. Now as to the "fate of the Queen's Scotch son-in-law," is he not Governor-General of the Dominion? And if that young fellow with not a tenth part of the brains of Parnell has been promoted so high, does any one suppose anything less than the Viceroyalty of Ireland would be offered to Parnell and Beatrice? Of course not. Read this:

> LONDON, May 24.—*Truth* says that the rumor of an engagement between Princess Beatrice and the eldest son of the Landgrave of Hesse is not true.

Truth knows what is going on at Court. The Queen has evidently heard of THE TRIBUNE'S suggestion, and she is carefully turning the idea over in her mind. The more she thinks about it the more evident it will appear to the august mind that THE TRIBUNE'S plan for the pacification of Ireland is the only one that hits the nail on the head. Let Parliament pass Parnell's land scheme and Beatrice marry the great Irish statesman, and the Britons and Celts will soon be fast friends, and the "Irish question" will be laid away among the things of the past as a "dead issue," and of no further use to any people except historians.

THE London *Pall Mall Gazette* believes that the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke were Fenians (secessionists) and gives as a reason for so thinking that "Fenians are the only people who have any interest in this murderous work." It adds:

> As the chiefs of the Land League say in their manifesto to the people of Ireland, what has been done is another blow to *their* hopes, however it may affect the hopes of other people. They do well to describe it as a calamity which has befallen their cause, and "those who had determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust." And well may they speak of their unfortunate countrymen "as the nation upon whose prospects and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than have yet fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation." We hope that this may not come true, but there is a risk of it, and the aim of the gang who are at the bottom of this desperate crime is that it should come true. The prospect of a pacification of the country, by whatever means, was calculated to arouse all the disgust and indignation of the extreme Fenians. It is probable enough that some time ago they had gone through the process of drawing lots for an attempt on Mr. Forster and been baffled. The change in the direction of conciliation only made them more resolute in their determination to set up a sort of blood-feud between Ireland and England by destroying some prominent representative of the English Government. The Fenians have always watched the Land League and the Parliamentary party with half-concealed ill-will and suspicion, and this is particularly true of the American Fenians. The release of Mr. Parnell and of Davitt was the worst blow that could be dealt to their schemes, and there is at present no better explanation of the horrid crime of Saturday than that it was the attempt of these bloodthirsty fanatics to cause the reincarceration of their rivals, and at the same time to inflame the English people to such a pitch of revengeful fury that the relations between the two nations should become more venomously embittered than ever.

JAMES BIRNEY, late American Minister to the Court of the Netherlands, says that the Hollanders are contented and prosperous under a firm but liberal Government. The friendly feeling for America and Americans grows stronger as trade increases; and the recent abolition by Congress of duties which have discriminated against the products of Holland's colonies has done much to strengthen the friendship. Mr. Birney says that the people of Holland reverence the name of James Lothrop Motley, and his "History of the Dutch Republic" is used in all the schools of the Kingdom. Motley's portrait occupies a post of honor in the royal palace, and his history is acknowledged authority everywhere. The people are in perfect sympathy with their Government, look defiantly upon the aggressive policy of Germany, and would resist Prince Bismarck to the bitter end if he tried to carry out his scheme of joining Holland to the Empire. The laws of Holland are severe, and the country is free from corruption. Bargain and sale in public offices are unknown; and if a candidate for the National Parliament should attempt such a canvass of his district as English and American politicians generally make he would meet with certain defeat. One who spends a florin for his election is looked upon as no better than a knave, and the people vote accordingly.

GATH: The going out of business of A. T. Stewart & Co., I may remark, has been of considerable affliction temporarily to the very firms in this city (New York) which expect ultimately to profit by it. Stewart's stock is so large the moment it was announced the firm was to suspend there was a great rush of every race and nation to the store, the very Hebrews now saying that they must pick up some pieces of the destruction. From all the villages and surrounding cities shoppers came to New York for no other purpose than to buy at Stewart's. A lady was showing me yesterday a piano cover which cost her nearly $80, made of spun silk, which she said was about half its value about two months ago at Stewart's store. Such an article of purchase causes a lull in the family buying of dry goods for weeks or months thereafter. Stewart's kept a higher grade of goods than any other merchants, especially in silks. I was shown at that store about a year ago a single suit of underclothing for gentlemen worth about $90, or as much as the finest exterior suit of clothing made by a fancy tailor. That class of goods has been rushed for at the notice of the suspension, and the bazaar-stores are running very thin.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says that "St. Louis does not appreciate and improve its advantages and opportunities as a manufacturing point"; and, to demonstrate this, gives the following table from a recent bulletin of the Census Bureau, exhibiting what several Western States have done in the manufacture of agricultural implements—the figures comparing 1850 with 1880:

	—Hands employed—	
	1850.	*1880.*
Illinois	646	9,829
Indiana	210	2,984
Iowa	15	1,055
Kentucky	217	1,387
Michigan	35	2,408
Minnesota	......	1,372
Missouri	39	969
Ohio	765	9,030
Wisconsin	178	2,541
	—Products—	
	1850.	*1880.*
Illinois	$761,970	$14,249,175
Indiana	146,025	4,460,408
Iowa	17,900	1,271,872
Kentucky	184,615	1,647,118
Michigan	30,800	3,102,688
Minnesota	......	2,340,288
Missouri	37,550	1,141,822
Ohio	557,932	15,473,825
Wisconsin	187,335	3,742,069

The *Republican* comments upon this showing as follows:

> Although the growth for the West generally is most gratifying, it is not pleasant nor creditable to see Missouri—which means, in this connection, St. Louis more than any other locality—put down at the very foot of the progressive States in the fabrication of agricultural implements. It could not be a fact if the men of means in St. Louis were imbued with the spirit of enterprise which produces $15,473,825 and $14,249,175 in this industry in the States of Ohio and Illinois. There is no other explanation to be given of the above disparaging exhibit.

LONDON *Pall Mall Gazette:* Germany and Russia are both pushing forward experiments in flying machines for use in war or otherwise. It appears that the direction in which these are working is the only one likely to be successful. It ignores the ridiculous inflated gas-bag, which is enormous in size, difficult and costly to fill in war, and floats—a gigantic derelict—at the mercy of every current of air, a huge mark for the first gunner who can hit and bring it to the ground. Baumgarten in Germany, and Baranovski in Russia, adopt the principle of the inclined plane pressed against the air, and thus capable of making some attempt at least to regulate its own course. In the kite the force that presses the inclined plane is the hand of the boy acting through the string. In the sail of the boat the resistance of the water to sidelong motion keeps the sail pressed against the wind. In flying machines the pressure is given by an engine carried by the machine and acting by means of fans of one sort or the other. The difficulty at present is the weight of engine and fuel; but with the development of electrical practical knowlege we may fairly expect to see accumulators which will supply the maximum of power with the minimum of weight. Then the problem of flying in still air will be solved. Whether we shall ever be able to ride the storm is another matter.

A NEW YORK letter says:

> At this moment Europe is withdrawing from our country several millions of dollars in specie every week, the increased extravagance of America having more than equaled the increase of her exports. Oscar Wilde has been an expensive visitor to this land, having taught every household what it must buy for decoration in the way of pots and other stuff from the old countries. He should at least be knighted on his return as the most considerable apostle of trade sent out from England for many a day. Old Ruskin, the principal inventor of modern decoration, was once described by Story, the American sculptor, as such an intellectual lighthouse as the French pirates used to use when they took a goat and hung a lantern around his neck and drove him up and down the coast to betray ships into coming ashore, supposing they had struck a lighthouse. Oscar Wilde appears to be a kid out of that old goat Ruskin, and the few lectures he has delivered up and down the country, while they have provoked a great deal of giggling, have set everybody to decorating. Tons of vases, bronzes, and bric-a-brac of all sorts are seen spilled before the stores on Broadway, and that sort of thing would be a drug here were it not for the immense passion through the country to have some of it.

TWENTY years ago a citizen of Melbourne, Australia, enraged beyond control, shot and instantly killed a man whom he had already ordered out of his house for insulting his wife. He was tried and sentenced to be hanged, but in consideration of the circumstances the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. His exemplary conduct in prison for twenty years has just secured his release. He is now gray, but his health is good and his mind unimpaired. He states that when he got to Melbourne again after his long absence he fancied that he was in a strange city, and had much difficulty in finding his way to the Chief Commissioner's office to obtain his full discharge. His wife had been able to retain the house from which he was sent to jail, and it has largely increased in value since he left it, so that he is not without the means of beginning life over again. During the whole term of his imprisonment not a single mark was recorded against him.

THE Morrison *Sentinel* says:

> Maj. R. W. McClaughrey, of Warren County, at present Warden of the Joliet Penitentiary, is mentioned as a candidate for Congress in the new Eleventh Illinois District. Maj. McClaughrey is a gentleman of fine ability, one of the cleanest-cut men in the State, and would fill the position with honor and credit to the district. We should be pleased to see his candidacy successful.

The Eleventh District embraces the Counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler.

THE apparent strength of the Greenback party in Missouri is giving the Democrats some uneasiness. The closeness of the vote in several of the Congressional districts will make it possible for the Greenbackers to turn the scale against the Democratic candidates, and the Bourbon organs are accordingly trying to persuade the party to disband on the ground that "all the reasonable and worthy reforms which the Greenback party pretends to champion can be best accomplished by a Democratic victory."

THE New York *Sun* ends a careful article on Parnell and O'Connell with this complimentary paragraph:

> Looking, then, at the actual results accomplished by the two great Irish agitators of the Victorian era, the future historian may say that while O'Connell was incomparably the greater orator, Parnell was the better statesman. Both were patriots, but the younger, cooler, and less brilliant man has the better served his country.

The *Sun* attributes Parnell's greater success to his greater firmness, and to his refusal to yield to clamor or coercion.

AT the wedding of Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice was called upon to sign her name in the register. She gave her bouquet to the Bishop of London to hold, and then she quite forgot to reclaim the fragrant burden from the Right Reverend divine. "In his dilema," says the London *World*, "the Bishop turned to the Lord Chancellor who was standing near him, and having consulted the highest legal authority in England on the subject the Bishop decided to retain possession of the same."

THE metric weights may be obtained very readily by means of the United States coins. The five-cent nickel coin weighs five metric grams. Two of these coins would give the ten-gram weight suggested for domestic letter-postage, while three of them gives the fifteen-gram weight now used for foreign letter-postage. The 20-cent piece also weighs five grams.—*Ex.*

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

It begins to look as though the Malley lawyers would eventually prove that there never was any Jennie Cramer.

The Princess Louise has sailed from England for Canada. Mr. Louise, it will be remembered, is Governor-General of Canada.

A dispatch from Milford, Mass., says that "Father Cuddihy has announced that he will not permit the Grand Army to enter the Catholic cemetery Decoration-Day." Somebody should

explain to Father Cuddihy that the Pope was not chosen President of the United States at the last election.

Miss Sweet was confirmed as Pension Agent at Chicago by the Senate Thursday. Miss Sweet is becoming one of the most confirmed Pension Agents in this country.

A bank at Holland, Ia., has gone under, with liabilities of $20,000 and assets that foot up $1,600, but the particular board of trade on which the cashier speculated is not stated in the dispatch announcing the failure.

It is understood that the White Stockings have made arrangements for the capture of a tally during the coming week. The White Stockings will be remembered as a body of young men who formerly played base-ball.

The Missouri papers are all very bright this week. The editors of most of them have been away with the migratory Press Association.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.* Unfortunately the editor of the *Globe-Democrat* did not go.

The English Astronomer-Royal says that the comet now becoming visible in the northern horizon is moving at the rate of forty miles per second. It begins to look as though there was a May festival where the comet started from.

Eskeltleschew, Chief of the Coyaters Apaches, has visited Col. Albert G. Braskett, commandant at Fort Thomas, and asked that his people be allowed to go back to their old home in the White Mountains. He also desired to have the military "protect them against hostile Americans and Mexicans." White liars should take a lesson from this noble red man.

Like to a statue fair and grand
That some great sculptor's dream doth hold
Amid the sunlight's rippling gold,
I see your winsome beauty stand,
A crimson cluster in your hand,
Your dainty garments deftly rolled
About you, yet too thin to hold
The flush and swell that love command.
Ah, sweet, the lingering sun sinks low
Toward the Orient's fragrant clime;
Life sees its seasons ebb and flow,
And love is neither wo nor crime.
And will you not the gift bestow
That crowns me conqueror of Time?
—*Ode to Whitelaw Reid.*

PERSONALS.

Ex-Postmaster-General Horace Maynard taught school several terms a half-century ago in an old academy at Chester, Vt., which was demolished last year.

Earl Spencer, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is more than six feet tall, light complexioned, and wears an immense flowing beard and mustache of tawny red color.

Several Washington gentlemen have offered Mrs. Garfield a residence in Williamstown, Mass., should she desire to take up her abode there that she may be near her sons.

Last Sunday was the 132d anniversary of the birthday of Stephen Girard, and on Monday appropriate exercises were held by the students at Girard College in the presence of a number of prominent visitors.

Mrs. Hughes-Hallet, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hughes-Hallet and formerly Miss Emilie Von Schomberg, of Philadelphia, has taken the house No. 108 Cromwell road, London, which, according to a London society weekly, is one of the prettiest and best-arranged houses in London.

Mrs. Thompkins, the aunt of Gen. Grant, who recently died in West Virginia, had a son who served in the Confederate Army under Lee, and first met his cousin when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. This son since the War has been one of the devoted followers of Gen. Grant, and was numbered among the 306 at Chicago.

Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford has placed in his San Francisco home the art collections purchased by him in Europe last year, comprising thirty pieces of statuary and 181 oil paintings and water-colors. Among the paintings are full-length portraits of Mrs. Stanford, by Bonnat, and of Leland Stanford Jr., by Carolus Duran.

Gen. Sparrow, the Senate Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the Confederate Congress, who has disappeared from public sight since the War, has come to light in St. Louis, on a visit from his Louisiana plantation. He is hale and hearty, and takes a great deal of interest in the country's progress, especially the advancement of the freedmen.

Many years ago, it is related, Emerson and Theodore Parker were walking in Concord, when a well-known leader of the Second Adventists rushed up to them in great excitement. "The world ceases at midnight!" he cried out. "Well," replied Parker, coolly, "I am not concerned; I live in Boston." "As for me," added Emerson, equally undisturbed, "I can get along without it."

M. Naquet, the French Deputy who is so earnestly advocating the establishment of a civil divorce law, has himself tasted the bitterness of domestic infelicity. For several years he has been separated from his wife because of religious differences, she being devoted, almost to fanaticism, to the Church against whose marriage laws he is waging, single handed, an effectual war.

When the Earl of Shaftesbury becomes excited he never knows the difference between plain truth and exaggeration. Of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish he recently said in a public speech that "there were few such men as he," and of the Lord's widow he said that he "did not believe that all England possessed a woman who was such an ornament to her sex as the dear and blessed woman who was now suffering, owing to this great cruelty."

Two young ladies living near Erie, Pa., are striving for the $20,000 beauty prize offered by Mr. Barnum. They are sisters, and have agreed to share and share alike in the event of one being preferred to the other. The eldest sister is only 17, and the youngest will not be 15 until the 9th of June. The senior young lady is a teacher in the village Sunday-school, and is said to be exceedingly devout and dignified. The mother, who is a rigid Presbyterian, is greatly opposed to the project.

A Salado correspondent of the Belton (Tex.) *Journal* writes: "I venture to assert that one of the most novel weddings that ever took place in Texas was the marriage May 4 of Mr. S. Gentry, of Burleson County, and Miss Rachel Watson, near Salado. The groom was six feet high and weighed 160 pounds, while the bride was only two feet eleven inches and weighed only sixty-five pounds. Miss Watson was 26 years old, and well known as the 'dwarf of Bell County.'"

At the royal wedding the Princess Beatrice was called upon to sign her name in the register. She gave her bouquet to the Bishop of London to hold; and then she quite forgot to reclaim the fragrant burden from the right reverend divine. "In his dilemma," says the London *World*, "the Bishop turned to the Lord Chancellor, who was standing near him, and having consulted the highest legal authority in England on the subject, the Bishop decided to retain possession of the same."

Providence *Journal:* Several days ago Gov. William Sprague voluntarily accorded Mr. Robert M. Thompson, trustee for Kate Chase Sprague, permission to enter Canonchet and take possession of her magnificent wardrobe and that of her children, for the purpose of forwarding it to her at Edgewood. The costly apparel, including velvets, satins, silks, and rare laces, amounting in value to many thousand dollars, was carefully packed in boxes and other receptacles and shipped and expressed from Narragansett Pier. Many of the dresses were designed by Worth and are marvels of elegance and beauty.

A young man of Red Bluff, Cal., dressed himself as an esthete, and, on a wager, invited Miss Emma Voller to accompany him to an entertainment. The young lady did not know that her escort was dressed in this ridiculous fashion until she reached the place of amusement. She was mortified and indignant at such treatment, and when she learned that he had requested her company only to win a bet she became as the Tehema *Tocsin* says, morbid and excited, and seemed to dwell so heavily upon what she considered a disgrace that her mind became disorganized, and she refused all sustenance, and suffered the most intense mental agony and died.

Two Pennsylvania ministers are about to be married. Under ordinary circumstances this would not be noteworthy, but these cases are peculiar. One of the prospective bridegrooms is now an inmate of the Old Men's Home in Philadelphia. He is in his 70th year, and although nearly blind from the excessive use of his eyes through his studious habits, he is tolerably well preserved physically. He managed with admirable tact to keep his courtship secret, and it was only through the request that he made of the Rev. Dr. Bolton to perform the marriage ceremony, and who announced the fact to the late Protestant Episcopal Convention, that the ancient lover's entanglement became public property. The intended bride comes of an excellent family, and is the possessor of some wealth. She is on the wintry side of life, although considerably younger than the proposed groom. If this case is not deemed a remarkable one, what think you of the other? A Delaware County clergyman, now 90 years old, and who has already had three wives, is about to take a fourth, in a marriage which will be solemnized in "great style."

FOREIGN.

Gladstone Insists on Maintaining the Sovereignty of the Sultan.

Resignation of the Egyptian Ministry After Rejecting the Ultimatum.

Their Reasons Conveyed in a Courteous Note to the Khedive.

They Also Inform England and France that They Cannot Treat with Them.

Davitt's Manchester Speech—His Departure for Connemara on a Mission of Mercy.

Count Von Beust Placed on the Retired List—A Carlist Uprising in Spain.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

DISCUSSION IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 26.—In the House of Commons, on Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Radical, protesting against the Liberal Government upholding the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and asking that a pledge of force shall not be employed in Egypt, Gladstone stated that it was impossible to give such a pledge, but there is nothing at present to make it likely that force will be necessary. Gladstone added that it was

INCONSISTENT WITH THE PUBLIC INTEREST

and the views of other Powers not to maintain the soverignty of the Sultan. The Government have always objected to separate action, which would be duly objectionable in this instance on account of our intimate relations with France. He deprecated further discussion of the matter.

ARABI BEY.

It is reported that the Government has received a telegram stating that Arabi Bey has firmly resolved not to submit.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ULTIMATUM.

CAIRO, May 26.—The ultimatum of the English and French Governments further prescribes interning in the interior of Egypt, of Abeliah Pasha and Ali Fehmy Pasha, who, next to Arabi Bey, are leaders of the military party. Diplomats consider it almost certain that the Ministry and military party will reject the ultimatum.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

Agents of England and France are summoned to Ismailia Palace.

THE MINISTRY RESIGNED

after refusing the demands of England and France, and referring them to the Sultan.

A NOTE TO THE KHEDIVE.

The President of the Council of Ministers has sent the following note to the Khedive:

"Your acceptance of the ultimatum is contrary to the unanimous advice of your Ministers. As an admission of the intervention of foreign Powers, this incident constitutes an infringement of the rights of the Sultan. We therefore tender our resignations."

THE MINISTRY IN ANSWER TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The Ministry has sent the following reply to the agents of England and France:

"Your note trenches upon internal questions in regard to which the Powers have recognized liberty of action. The Egyptian Government and the Khedive are unable to discuss these points without infringing upon imperial firmans and international treaties, and without compromising the organic laws of the country. The Government will always be happy to follow your friendly counsels, but regrets in the present case its inability to comply with your note. If your Governments believe the question raised by you is not exclusively internal they must submit it to the great Powers under whose sovereignty Egypt is placed."

THE RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The Khedive accepts the resignations of the Ministry.

THE IRISH.

DAVITT'S MANCHESTER SPEECH.

LONDON, May 26.—In the House of Commons Harcourt stated that the Government had no intention of taking any steps respecting the recent speech of Davitt at Manchester.

IMPRISONED SUSPECTS.

Trevelyan stated that the cases of imprisoned suspects were continually under consideration.

EVICTED TENANTS.

On the motion for an adjournment of the House a warm discussion ensued concerning the evicted tenants of Lord Conclurry.

Dillon said he was willing to give a pledge that no violence would result if huts were allowed to be erected so as to save the evicted persons from going to the workhouse.

Trevelyan said the evicted numbered 215 families. Huts could be erected for their shelter, but he said intimidation would be sternly repressed.

The House then adjourned.

A MEMORIAL

signed by forty-seven Liberal members of Parliament was presented to Gladstone urging a reduction of the period in which the Repression bill shall be in force, and a modification of the clauses in regard to intimidation of public meetings and press.

DAVITT AND EGAN

had a conference yesterday at Brandon, Wales.

CARDINAL M'CABE ON THE ASSASINATIONS.

DUBLIN, May 26.—Cardinal McCabe, replying to a deputation, said the humiliating fact remained that the assasins of Cavendish and Burke had not been discovered.

REWARD OFFERED FOR MURDERERS.

The *Gazette* announces a reward of £200 to any person giving information which will lead to the conviction of the murderers of Mrs. Smyth within six months, another reward of £500 for private information leading to the same result, and £500 to any one giving information leading to the conviction of any person harboring the murderers, also free pardon to any one not the actual murderer giving information.

DAVITT,

having consulted Parnell and Dillon, starts for Connemara to relieve evicted tenants.

BRITISH NEWS.

SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, May 26.—Albert Young, arrested for writing a letter threatening the life of her Majesty, was today sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

EPSOM RACES.

The race for the Oaks Stakes was won by Geheimniss, St. Marguerite second, and Nellie third.

SALE OF AN AMERICAN HORSE.

Lorillard has sold Mistake for £500.

FARMERS LEAVING.

One hundred and twenty Herefordshire farmers have left for Canada.

CALLAN.

The expulsion of Callan from the Reform Club was for social reasons.

CANON ERNEST WILBERFORCE,

son of the late Bishop of Oxford, has been appointed First Bishop of Newcastle.

AT THE WOOL SALES TODAY

10,100 bales were disposedof, comprising Sydney, Queensland, and Victoria. Prices are unchanged. Sales were suspended till Wednesday next.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The Departmental Committee reported a channel tunnel defensible, but suggested that the opening be carried further inland, where means of defense are more complete.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

QUEENSTOWN, May 26.—Jacob Weal, alias Poole, arrested on his arrival from New York for extensive forgeries, admits he is the person wanted. He offered the detective £100 to liberate him.

AUSTRIA.

COUNT VON BEUST.

VIENNA, May 26.—An autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph to Count Von Beust is published, granting the request of the latter to be relieved from the post of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Paris, and placed on the retired list. The Emperor acknowledges, in most flattering terms, the eminent services of Count Von Beust.

THE REICHSRATH

has been prorogued.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST UPRISING.

MADRID, May 26.—Several small bands of Carlists have risen in Catalonia. The Government attach small importance to the movement, although symptoms of a rising are reported in the Basque provinces.

FRANCE.

DUFAURE'S SUCCESSOR IN THE ACADEMY.

PARIS, May 26.—Victor Cherbuliez was received at the French Academy to fill the seat held by the late Dufaure.

RUSSIA.

FIRE.

RIGA, May 26.—A fire in Parquetterie, a manufacturing suburb, destroyed over forty houses. Loss 390,000 rubles.

FIRE RECORD.

A Noonday Blaze in a Down-Town Toy Factory—A Possibly Dire Conflagration Reduced to a Comparatively Small Matter—Losses and Insurance.

A noonday fire in a down-town business section, and a 4—11 alarm at that, doesn't happen every day in the year. It happened yesterday, however, and drew together thousands of people who are always ready to go to a fire, people who happened to be in the neighborhood, and any number of men and women, boys and girls who had just knocked off work and were free for the dinner hour. The fire itself didn't amount to much, comparatively speaking, though it was one of the kind that might have cut a big figure in the list of Chicago's conflagrations for 1882. As it was, however, the size of the crowd, and the marvelous rapidity with which it gathered, constituted one of the principal features of interest to a casual and disinterested onlooker.

The alarm was turned in not more than a minute after 12 o'clock from Box 33, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, and in a moment more every street leading to the spot was crowded with a pell-mell rush of fire-engines, salvage-corps wagons, hose-carts, hook and ladder trucks, and a varied assortment of excited and hurrying humanity eager for the fray. The first alarm was followed almost instantaneously by the second and third alarms combined—a 4-11, followed by the number of the box and struck twice. Ten minutes after the alarm was sent in over two dozen machines were on the ground.

The cause of the alarm was the discovery of fire in the fourth floor of the Sanford Building, No. 38 Randolph street, occupied by Louis Reinach & Co., wholesale manufacturers of and dealers in toys and fancy goods. Two of the boys at work in the rear of the fourth floor first noticed the flames among a lot of tin cans and tin toys in a pile of hay, in what is known as the packing department. They tried to put it out as best they could, but the fire was too much for them. The whole force of operatives had become alarmed by this time, and the signal was soon given to the Fire Department. Assistant Fire-Marshal Shay, who was soon on the ground, discovered that the upper floors of the building were devoted to the manufacture of fireworks, and as the structure is flanked on one side by the Western News Company and on the other by Henry Schulz & Co.'s paper-box factory, he thought the chances very promising for a first-class conflagration. Hence the precaution which he took to turn in the second and third alarms combined. The precaution was all the wiser when it is remembered that just around the corner, on Wabash avenue and the blind alley running north, is the powder store of J. J. Whitehouse, No. 71 Wabash avenue, with its magazine stored with several thousand pounds of Dupont's blasting-powder. Immediately across the alley and further south on Wabash avenue is J. & F. E. Jaeger's five-story crockery store. Nos. 67 and 69 Wabash avenue are occupied by H. F. C. Dovenmuehle, a boot and shoe man, the store extending around to No. 36 Randolph street in the form of an L. The second, third, and fourth floors of Nos. 34 and 36 are occupied by Henry Schulz, the paper-box manufacturer above mentioned. The first floor of No. 34—on the southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street—is occupied by the Peoria Grape-Sugar Company, the Fidelity Tea & Coffee Company, and G. W. Patrick & Co., merchandise brokers. Altogether the chances of a good-sized fire, provided it ever got a fair start, could hardly have been excelled.

The fire was of course attacked from the front and rear, with the main attack from the front. It was soon found that the ladders of the first hook and ladder trucks on the ground would not reach the fourth floor. Therefore the Skinner truck of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 was brought up, and the ladders ordered run up. About that time it was discovered that the maze of telegraph wires on the south side of Randolph street—two of them belonging to the city and the rest to the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Chicago Telephone Company—would not allow them to pass the outside edge of the sidewalk. It took five minutes to produce a pair of pincers, and even then it would only cut the telephone wires. The ladder was finally run up over the wires by main force and a hose sent up.

Meanwhile the smoke was rolling in vast volumes out of the upper windows, through one of which, by aid of a short ladder, Capt. Nichols, of Engine 1, got a hose. Lifting himself up on the sill he jumped in, and was followed soon after by his men. Four companies were set to work at the rear of the building, and the work of fighting the flames began in earnest. The hook-and-ladder men smashed in the windows on the Randolph street side, and the glass came clattering down upon the firemen on the sidewalk, cutting some of them about the hands and neck. Chemical 4 was then ordered up, and the chemicals soon smothered the flames, though the big black volumes of smoke continued to pour out for some time afterwards. The firemen bustled out package after package of toys, firecrackers, paper caps, torpedoes, etc., and dumped them from the fourth-story windows to the sidewalk below, where many of them were speedily taken in by the venturesome small boy, until the police got after him and drove him off. The fire was virtually out at a quarter to 1, though it was 1:20 before the signal "struck out" was given.

Reinach & Co. occupied the four floors, and as most of their goods are of a perishable character, their loss will be very large. Indeed, when last seen, Mr. Reinach thought it would be nearly total. The estimated loss on the stock is $15,000, and that on the building, which is owned by the estate of the late C. W. Sanford, $5,000.

The insurance on the building and stock was placed in the agency of Fred C. James & Co. That on the building was as follows:

London Association	$ 2,500
Manufacturers of Boston	2,500
Boylston	2,500
American Fire, Philadelphia	2,500
Total	$10,000

The insurance on the fixtures was as follows:

New York Underwriters	$ 500
Scottish Union	500
Total	$1,000

Following is the insurance on the stock:

New York Underwriters	$ 3,500
Scottish Union	3,500
Buffalo German	2,500
Detroit Fire & Marine	2,500
Boston Underwriters	2,500
Lancashire	1,500
Lorillard	1,000
Mercantile, Cleveland	1,000
Connecticut	1,000
Fire Association, England	1,500
American, Philadelphia	1,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	1,000
Mechanics' & Traders'	1,000
Kings County	2,000
Williamsburg City	2,000
La Confiance	2,000
Total	$30,000

The upper floors of the paper-box factory of Schulz & Co., on the east, were filled with smoke, but not damaged. None of the other establishments suffered. The fire might have been a very disastrous one but the promptness of the Fire Department and the business-like way in which it tackled the job rendered it comparatively only a small blaze.

While on its way to the fire, the hosecart belonging to engine No. 1 overturned at the corner of Franklin and Washington streets, and Lieut. John Clingen, who was riding on the cart at the time, got under the apparatus and was quite seriously hurt. It appears that when the cart reached the corner of Washington street it was found impossible, owing to the presence of several teams, to hug the corner, as is always done, and, the sweep being too long, the cart went over on its left side. The Lieutenant was caught under the wheel as it went over, and his back was badly bruised, as well as his legs. It was at first reported that both his legs had been broken between the knee and thigh, but this report happily proved false. When seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last night at the company's quarters on Franklin street the injured officer was suffering considerably, but unless he has received internal injuries not yet apparent the physicians say he will be around all right in a few days. At the time of the alarm Capt. Nichol was at dinner, and the Lieutenant took his place on the cart, and the Captain is correspondingly thankful. Besides the Lieutenant, Pipemen John Ryan and James Horan were on the cart, but both escaped without injury.

The horse and cart concerned in this accident have interesting and mournful records. It was this cart that killed Lieut. Swenie and Capt. Rau a few years ago, and later caused the death of Pipeman O'Shaughnessy. It is the cart and horse that went into the river last summer at Adams street bridge, and the ones that collided with and overturned truck No. 2 one night in February last. In all these collisions and accidents "Old Paddy," the cart horse, never received a scratch until yesterday, when his somerset resulted in a small abrasion on one of his flanks.

Marshal Sweenie had a close call at the fire, catching sight of a falling iron shutter just in time to step out of the way himself and push one of the pipemen aside. The shutter broke from a fourth-story window, and had it struck them would probably caused the death of both. "A miss is as good as a mile," remarked the Chief a moment later.

The alarm from Box No. 46 at 8:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by the ignition of a lot of paint in Barry & Son's paint establishment at No. 76 East Adams street. Damage to stock and building about $50, fully covered by insurance.

Near Milwaukee, Loss $2,000, Insurance $1,800.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—Tonight fire destroyed a two-story frame building owned by Samuel Hefti at Bay View, causing a loss of $2,000. The insurance was $1,000 on the building, $800 on the stock. The property is situated directly across the street from the North Chicago Rolling Mill. The rain of the afternoon and evening prevented the flames from spreading.

At Louisville, Ky., Loss $6,000, No Insurance.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 26.—Billings & Bros.' foundry on Main street was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with the contents, including a large number of patterns. Loss, $6,000; no insurance. Sulzer & Voght's machine shop was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars; partly insured in local companies.

At Toledo, O., Loss $40,000, Insurance $12,000.

TOLEDO, O., May 26.—A fire this morning destroyed the Griffith Portable Cot Manufactory and its contents, including some 30,000 finished and unfinished cots. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $12,000. The company employed 100 hands.

Seven Business-Houses Burned at Sterling, Kas.

STERLING, Kas., May 26.—Fire here early this morning destroyed seven business-houses, including the Farmers' Bank, situated on Broadway. Loss, $22,000; insurance, $14,000.

Four Buildings Destroyed at Augusta, Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 26.—Fire here tonight destroyed four frame buildings on Ninth and Hopkins streets; no insurance.

A Carriage-Factory, Loss $50,000, Insured.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 26.—McLear & Kendall's carriage-manufactory burned tonight. Loss estimated at $50,000; insured.

An Erroneous Report.

KANE, McKean Co., Pa., May 26.—The report telegraphed from Philadelphia that a fire is raging here is untrue.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Train-Wrecker Indicted for Murder in the First Degree—The Usual Miscellaneous Collection of Items of a Criminal Nature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., May 26.—Esau Harris, a discharged section-hand on the Union Pacific Railway, who is accused of having revenged himself by ditching a stock-train near Shelton last fall, in which wreck a fireman was killed, has been indicted by the grand jury in Buffalo County for murder in the first degree. A special term of court will convene on June 23 for his trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 26.—The residence of E. H. Carpenter (jeweler), Sam K. Tracy (a prominent lawyer), and T. N. Naudain (dry goods merchant) were entered by burglars last night. At the first named place they secured some articles of wearing apparel. Mr. Tracy lost a portion of his wardrobe, a diamond breastpin, and other articles of jewelry. Mr. Naudain was awakened and fired several shots at the burglars, but without effect except to cause a hasty retreat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 26.—The detectives today found the money recently stolen from the dry-goods store of Estenheim & Bartels. It footed up nearly $800, and was discovered in the cellar of Charles Dorse, the clerk arrested on suspicion yesterday. Dorse pleads guilty, and will be sentenced to prison.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 26.—A dispatch from Aurora, Hamilton County, gives the particulars of a serious shooting affray which occurred in that place today. A man named Casseli attempted to kill one Maj. Miller by shooting at him on the street. Casseli was jealous of Miller for alleged unlawful attention to the former's wife. Miller was wounded in three places, but it is thought not fatally. Casseli was arrested and lodged in jail. Both men are highly connected, and have figured prominently in State politics for a number of years, Casseli being Sergeant-at-Arms of the State's Senate two years ago.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 26.—James Redden, colored, convicted of criminally assaulting a young white girl, was sentenced to be hanged Aug. 25. Redden admits his guilt.

AKRON, O., May 26.—James A. Wood, a commercial traveler from Rochester, N. Y., was murderously assaulted at the Clarendon House this morning by James Prince, a barber. Wood was horribly cut about the head and face with a razor, and his recovery is doubtful.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 26.—The motion for a new trial in the Larkin murder case was continued by Justice Matthews until the July term. Larkin is out on $10,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 26.—At Aurora, this State, this morning, J. N. Cassells shot and dangerously wounded J. S. Miller on account of alleged improper intimacy with Cassells' wife. Cassells was arrested.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26.—The jury tonight in the case of C. Mindiger, on trial for embezzling funds from B. Lowenstein & Bros., returned a verdict of not guilty. He has yet to be tried on several other charges in the indictment.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—Charles Cooper, in the employ of Edward S. Morris, was arrested today for robbing his employer and attempting to blackmail him by threatening letters. Morris is an ex-United States Minister to Liberia, and is at present Liberian Consul at this port.

EASTLAND, Tex., May 26.—Bill McDonald and James Martin, the Texas & Pacific train robbers who were captured and brought here a few days ago by Mr. Truett, the uncle of Martin, have been sent to Weatherford for safe-keeping, the authorities here being afraid an attempt at rescue would be made by members of the gang. Railroad and express people say they have the most direct and positive evidence against the prisoner, and that their conviction is certain. They can be sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

SMALL-POX IN CHICAGO.

New cases of small-pox were reported yesterday from No. 171 Clybourn avenue, where there was three cases; No. 91 Hudson avenue, No. 81 North avenue, No. 146 Menominee street, and No. 319 Hudson avenue. Deaths were reported from No. 833 South Wood street, and No. 368 East North avenue. Edward Philips, taken from No. 26 South Desplaines street, died at the pest-house.

Report came to the Health Department late yesterday afternoon that several cases of small-pox had been discovered on an emigrant train over the Northwestern Railroad at Rochelle, and that the sick had been removed and started back here. The car containing them reached the city during the evening, and an examination showed that, of the four persons, three of them had ship-fever and the other the measles. They will remain in the city until able to travel, when they will resume their journey. They were bound for the far West.

LATE CRIMINAL ITEMS.

Two men were seen to enter the rear of Linn & Evans' commission-house at No. 100 South Water street last night, and the central patrol was called. Officer Bohan of the patrol and Officer Sieford, who was passing, made a thorough search of the premises, finding nothing disturbed and no one concealed about the place.

Shortly afterwards, a man on his way to the Northwestern Railway Depot was assaulted on Fifth avenue, between Lake and South Water streets, by two men who attempted to hold him up, but were frightened away by the approach of a Pinkerton watchman and one or two citizens.

A GOOD CAPTURE.

J. C. Watson, a man who has been making a specialty of stealing coats, satchels, and other articles from passengers on the Michigan Central Road, was arrested and locked up at the Harrison Street Station last night by Officer Stark, a special in the employ of the railway company. About twenty pawn-tickets calling for clothing and other plunder were found in his possession. It is expected that his arrest will rid the Michigan Central Road of one of the most troublesome features of traveling.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

William O'Connor, 12 years of age, was knocked off the steps of a Milwaukee avenue car at the viaduct by a wagon passing in the opposite direction, and one of his heels being caught under the car was badly bruised. He was taken to his home, No. 10 Dunn street, by Officer Morris.

The Death of Gen. John Gross Barnard.

New York Tribune.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. John Gross Barnard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who died at Detroit, Mich., May 14, was a brother of President Barnard, of Columbia College, and was born at Sheffield, Mass., May 19, 1815. He was graduated at the Military Academy in 1833, and entered the Corps of Engineers as a Brevet Second Lieutenant. In 1836 he was sent South, and for several years he was stationed near Pensacola and New Orleans. He reached the rank of Captain in 1838. He served in the field during the Mexican war, and was rewarded with the rank of Brevet Major. In 1848 he was made a Major. In 1850 Gen. Barnard served as a member of the Tehuantepec Survey Commission, assisting in the preparation of the first full report to the Government concerning the isthmus. In 1854 he was in charge of the construction of the fortifications at San Francisco, and in 1855-'56 he was Superintendant of the Military Academy. From 1856 to 1861 he was in charge of the fortifications of New York Harbor. He entered the field early in 1861, being present at the first battle of Bull Run as Chief-Engineer on Gen. McDowell's staff. In the same year he was made a Brigadier-General of volunteers. Gen. Barnard directed the siege operations of the Army of the Potomac during the Peninsular campaign, and was afterward placed in charge of the defenses of Washington. In 1864-'65 he served with Gen. Grant as Chief-Engineer of the armies in the field, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee. He was made a brevet Colonel in the regular army in 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in 1863, brevet Major-General of Volunteers in 1864, and brevet Major-General in the regular army and Colonel of Engineers in 1865. After the War Gen. Barnard served as senior member of the Board of Engineers and as a member of the Lighthouse Board. He was placed on the retired list in January, 1881. Gen. Barnard was a member and original corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, and was an active member of several other scientific societies. He received the degree of A. M. from the University of Alabama in 1838, and the degree of LL. D. from Yale College in 1864. Gen. Barnard was a contributor to many standard publications, and one of the associate editors of "Johnson's Cyclopædia." Among his principal publications are the following: "The Phenomena of the Gyroscope Analytically Examined" (1858), "Notes on Sea-Coast Defense" (1861), "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac" (1863), in conjunction with Gen. W. F. Barry, Chief of Artillery; "Report on the Defenses of Washington" (1871), "Report on the Fabrication of Iron for Defensive Purposes" (1871), made in conjunction with Gen. H. G. Wright and Col. P. S. Michie; "The North Sea Canal of Holland and Improvement of Navigation from Rotterdam to the Sea," "Problems of Rotary Motion Presented by the Gyroscope, the Procession of the Equinoxes and the Pendulum" (1872). In 1864 Gen. Barnard was nominated to be Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers, but the nomination was withdrawn at his own request.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Royal Society—The National Fine Art Gallery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.—At the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada today a number of interesting papers were read. Discussions followed, which were taken part in by several members. In the afternoon the society attended a garden party at Rideau Hall, for which about 800 invitations had been issued. The full military band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards provided music. Tomorrow the National Gallery of Canada, instituted by his Excellency the Governor-General, and under the direction of the Department of Public Works, will be opened. Among the paintings is a magnificent view of the Bay of Naples, valued at $1,500, presented to the gallery by Mr. Allen Gilmour. The gallery is situated in the Supreme Court buildings, and hereafter will be open daily to the public free of charge from 10 o'clock a. m. till 4 p. m.

Assisting Jewish Refugees at Montreal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 26.—The Hebrew Association of Montreal has been engaged in attending to 260 Russo-Jewish refugees who arrived during the past week. A large number of these were forwarded westward, and were provided in this city with food and clothing by the association. The seventy remaining in the city consist of bricklayers, carpenters, etc., and are being rapidly placed in a position which will enable them to gain their own livelihood. As the relief and temporary support of these unfortunates has entailed a heavy outlay, and as advice has been received by the association of a further shipment of emigrants, it has become necessary to solicit aid from the general public.

Tried for Heresy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 26.—At the Hamilton district meeting of the Methodist Church, held at Burlington Thursday and Friday, the Rev. Dr. Burns, of this city, was charged by two members with heresy. A debate lasting twelve hours ensued, the Reverend doctor's character being finally favorably passed upon by a large majority vote. The trouble grew out of some expressions relating to the nature of the atonement used by Dr. Burns in a letter to his friend, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago.

Business in the Quebec Legislative Council.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Que., May 26.—The bill taxing railways, insurance companies, banks, navigation companies, telegraph and telephone companies, and in fact all incorporated companies, according to their capital, passed its third reading in the Legislative Council tonight. The House will prorogue tomorrow.

Leave of Absence Granted a Bishop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 26.—Bishop Wilson, of the Reformed Episcopal Church of this city, has been granted leave of absence for six months. His place is to be filled by Bishop Cooper, of Chicago.

Taxing Corporations in Quebec.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, May 26.—The resolutions respecting the taxing of banks, insurance companies, and other corporations, passed the local Legislature.

Vessel Arrivals at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Que., May 26.—As compared with last year at this time, Quebec has fifty-one sailing vessels and twelve steamships short in this season's arrivals.

An Absconder.

MONTREAL, May 26.—Alphonse Le Cuyer, boot and shoe manufacturer, has absconded. Liabilities $10,000. He is also charged with forging notes and defrauding banks to a small extent.

A Clerical Candidate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 26.—The Rev. John May is out as a candidate for the representation of County Carleton on the Government ticket.

SIX DAYS WITH BRIGANDS.

Signor Notarbartolo's Capture, Release, and Strange Experiences.

Naples Letter to London News.

The reappearance of brigandage in the distant neighborhood of Palermo so soon after the recent rejoicings has painfully impressed the inhabitants. The particulars of the treatment of the ex-Syndic, Signor Notarbartolo, by the brigands have become known since his return. As soon as his companions had been disarmed by the pretended patrol the ex-Syndic perceived his mistake. His captors were dressed in new Bersaglieri uniforms, spoke the jargon of soldiers, and had a thoroughly military appearance, rendering it likely that they had all once served in the army. When Signor Notarbartolo saw the state of affairs he at once told his captors in a decided manner that all threats of bad language toward him would be of no avail, and such was the effect of his superiority of character that during the whole term of his detention the brigands treated him with deference and respect. His companions had been sent away with a letter to his family, apprising them of what had occurred, and that a ransom of 75,000 francs was demanded. The brigands first took Sig. Notarbartolo into the woods, and then to a grotto, or rather deep ravine, in the mountains, where he was detained for six days. The cavern was constantly guarded by two of the brigands, who had changed their uniforms for the torn dress of peasants. The light penetrated this ravine for only a few hours of the day, and during that time the prisoner could read a number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which he happened to have with him.

This was his only amusement. He was not allowed to smoke during the day, lest in so doing he should betray the place of his concealment. The brigands called the ravine their best palace, saying they had others in places more difficult of access, but that they had chosen this as it was more comfortable for "his Excellence." During the first evening they conversed frankly about their affairs, recounting their exploits, and then begged their prisoner to excuse them if it annoyed him, but they did not know how to talk about anything but their own affairs. At the end of the six days (during which, in accordance with the petitions of the family and a high functionary, the brigands had, by order of the Minister Depretis, been left unmolested) the sum of 50,000f was conveyed to them, with which they expressed themselves content, telling their prisoner that he would be immediately released. The latter then asked for his watch, saying that it was a keepsake very dear to him. With characteristic courtesy it was immediately restored to its proper owner; not, however, before one of the brigands had eyed the chain with great envy, exclaiming that it was very tasteful and beautiful. The ex-Syndic immediately declared with vivacity that all efforts to deprive him of it would be useless; on which the brigand who had taken a fancy to it declared that his wish to have it was quite disinterested, and that he would gladly pay for it. At this time the band had assumed very good cloth clothes, had rings on their fingers, and gold chains to their watches. Signor Notarbartolo was received in Palermo with great demonstrations of joy, the street in which he lives being illuminated by the inhabitants. Measures for arresting the malefactors were then immediately taken, the district around Termin, where they are supposed to be still hiding, being surrounded by military. No news of their capture has yet arrived.

A Nun's Sufferings.

A painful sensation has been caused in Vienna by a story from Cracow, according to which a nun in a convent there has been inhumanly treated. She belonged to a good Silesian family, and gave all her property to the convent eighteen years ago. But for a faithful old servant who followed her into the convent in order to be near her she would probably have died under the treatment she received. Her brother could only obtain an interview with her by calling in the police. She had to be supported by two nuns, and appeared in a terribly emaciated condition. Having refused to accept a young confessor introduced into the convent some years ago, she was confined alone in a cell, and the sisters were forbidden to approach her. The story runs that she had worn the same gown for eighteen years, and had had no change of underclothing, or shoes, or stockings for seven years. Her cell had not been cleaned for a twelvemonth, and she was never allowed to leave it. The straw of her bed was rotten and full of vermin. The sisters with her contradicted her statements, but she persisted in imploring her brother to free her from her terrible position. The brother could only provide her with food and clothes. Until the affair has been decided in a court of justice the nun will have to remain where she is.

HOWE'S PORTABLE MALTING SYSTEM.

The *Western Brewer* of this month has created a sensation in brewing and malting circles by announcing an entirely new system of malting, which promises to radically change or revolutionize one of the great industries of this country and Europe. It is the invention of William F. Howe, an engineer of Chicago—not Postmaster-General Howe, as first reported. The Illinois Malting Company, Charles S. Crane, President, William M. Brewer, Secretary, are the exclusive owners of the Howe system of malting for Illinois, and are placing the new system in practical operation in the malt-houses of L. J. Kadish & Co.

EVERY PERSON

who wishes to procure the best bottled beer should not fail to order from the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company. Their beer is admitted to be the finest in the market.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Arrived, the Braunschweig, from Bremen; the Cambria, from Hamburg; and the Holland, from London.

HAMBURG, May 26.—Arrived, the Bohemia, from New York.

Why Not Tonight

apply Dr. Wing's Remedy to painful corns, bunions? Cure is perfect. 92 Lake street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Warranted to Kill cockroaches, bugs, etc. Arend's Infallible Insect Powder. Only depot, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Black" Dress Goods!

We invite inspection of select styles

Grenadines, Buntings, Nuns' Veilings,

AND OTHER

Black Goods!

WITH

Exclusive Novelties

IN

Dress and Mantle Materials,

Our Own Importation,

Many of which cannot be duplicated later in the season.

"Lupin's" Black Cashmeres,

Unrivaled for service and color.

Courtauld's Crepes,

Folded and rolled, in all widths and qualities.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

PAPILLON

Is for sale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Morrison, Plummer & Co., Lord, Stoughtenburgh & Co., Fuller & Fuller, John A. King & Co., Hurlbut, Hess & Co., and by all Retail Druggists in this city. Also by all the leading Druggists in the United States, also in Great Britain, West Indies, Ireland, and China. Its fame is becoming rapidly world-renowned as a specific cure for all diseases of the skin, and as a positive cure for Catarrh and Hay Fever, Piles, Hives, and inordinate itching. It is recommended by many of the best citizens of this and other cities, also by the medical profession.

E. J. HOPSON & CO.,

Dealers in MILLINERY, have

REMOVED TO NO. 117 WABASH-AV.,

One door north Madison-st.

NOTHING

Equal to JEVNE'S GOLD MANDARIN TEA, No. 1. Sure to please you. Send for a trial package.

HONG KONG TEA CO., 110 and 112 Madison-st.

CENTAUR

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Pains in Back and Chest, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, and all other bodily pains and aches.

The Great Healing Remedy.

In all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments on Horses and other Animals, its effect is instantaneous and permanent.

Liniment

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,

West End Dry Goods House

Madison & Peoria-sts.

Appreciable Reductions!

BARGAINS!

That Every Intending Purchaser of

DRESS GOODS

SHOULD SEE AND SECURE.

All-Wool Buntings reduced from 20c to 15c.

All-Wool Lace Buntings reduced from 35c to 25c.

Silk and Wool Lace Buntings, cost to import 55c, now 25c.

44-inch Combination Suitings, all wool, reduced to 85c.

44-inch Combination Suitings, silk and wool, reduced from $1.25 and $1.50 to $1 and $1.25.

44-inch Silk and Wool Plaids, reduced from $1.75 to $1.

43-inch Silk and Wool Novelty Brocades, cost to import $1, now 50c.

All-Wool and Silk and Wool Novelties, half price, 25c.

36-inch Cashmere Inde, reduced from 35c to 22c.

46-inch Pinhead Checks, all wool, reduced from 85c to 50c.

Evening Shades in Nun's Veilings and Plain and Lace Buntings, a full line.

Nun's Veilings, Camelettes, Foules, in Cadet Blues and Terra Cotta.

A LOT OF

SUMMER SILKS

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"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

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While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, AND EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

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Nerve Tonic and Brain Food.

MEDETUR.

These Pearls of Strength are a specific cure for Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Muscular Debility, Nervousness and Indigestion. They supply nerve and brain power and revive the system. PRICE $1.00 per BOX. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill., General Agents. (For Sale by Druggists in This City.)

TO RENT.

Second Floor Front Office in Tribune Building.

WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

Success and Enthusiasm of the Last Day—The Wagner Matinee Largely Attended.

Immense Attendance in the Evening—The Schumann Mass and "Fall of Troy."

A Splendid Tribute to Mr. Tomlins by Mr. Thomas—The Chorus Give Him an Ovation.

The Financial Results Entirely Satisfactory—Expenses $63,000—Receipts $57,000.

The last day of the May Festival opened with a cloudy sky and indications of rain, but Wagner was superior to weather of any sort, and the matinée was attended by an immense audience, numbering fully 5,000. There seems to be a magic in the name of Wagner whatever there may be in his music; or is it possible that Theodore Thomas has been doing some educational work in the music of the future—a possibility that seems not unlikely when the record of the past is examined. It is not many years since Mr. Thomas ventured upon offering to Chicago audiences a few selections from the earlier works of Wagner—"Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and the "Flying Dutchman." They were received at first with much wonderment and shaking of the head. They were looked upon as curiosities, but in the popular mind they were hardly up to the "Traumerei" and "Blue Danube." As time went on they came to be accepted as favorits, and then Mr. Thomas ventured on something from "Tristan and Isolde" and the "Meistersänger," and the heads shook again, but time reconciles all things, and at last reconciled the people to these also. Then came two or three stray numbers from the "Walküre." There had been a little educational progress going on meanwhile, and these were accepted without much questioning. Having all the materials at hand, a great and well-trained orchestra, and a fine array of soloists, with the great Wagnerian heroine of the world at their head, now was the time for a longer and more comprehensive journey into the Wagner domain—a journey which should afford flying glances at the whole Trilogy. There was much on the road that was unintelligible at first sight; some of the stopping places were a little monotonous, but on the whole it was a successful and attractive trip, and the vast crowd that made it would have smiled a few years ago incredulously at the mere suggestion that they would one spring afternoon not far off sit through a performance of Wagner's most advanced work.

It would be impossible to analyze the selections made without reviewing the whole story of the Nibelungen Lied or that portion of it which Wagner utilized in his triplicate drama. Mr. Thomas selected many of the most salient episodes and connected them in a manner that may give a general idea of the great work, so far as any idea can be obtained without the dramatic accessories, which mean so much in the Wagner idea, and though some of them must inevitably fail in their proper effect when stripped of their stage-setting, with which they are intimately connected, there were many others which could be used as concert numbers from a musical point of view alone.

The "Rheingold," the prolog to the work, was well represented, as the selection included the prelude, based upon the Rhein motive which pictures the ripple of the waves and the calm in its depths, where the Rhein Daughters are swimming and singing. The Rhein song, which is interrupted by *Alberich* in quest of the gold; the song of *Wotan*, with the Wallhalla motive, as he awakes and beholds the shining castle upon the mountain hights which he had seen in his dream; "Loge's Tidings," a long solo number, and not unmelodious; and the final scene, where the Rhein daughters are again heard singing their song to the gold, as the god's pass over the rainbow bridge to the castle. With the exception of the prelude, the remarks we have made above apply to "The Rheingold" selections. As a matter of curiosity, it is well enough to hear them, but in spite of the melody of the Rhein Daughters' music or Loge's song, it is questionable whether the "Rheingold" can ever be effectively arranged for the concert-room. It is too dependent upon the stage picture to bear separation from it. Logically Mr. Thomas was right in prefacing the other selections with it, and it rounded out the program, and it was pleasant enough to hear it; but from the standpoint of musical gratification it may be questioned whether it fulfilled any useful purpose, except to musicians acquainted with its motives and desirous to hear the instrumentation.

The music from "Die Walküre" is not open to this objection. Every one of its numbers has inherent beauties of its own, not dependent upon the dramatic situation, and can be enjoyed by one not acquainted with the story or their location during the progress of the work. The prelude with its vigorous and realistic storm-music, the tender and passionate love-song of *Siegmund*, the "Ride of the Walkyries," with its vivid picture in tones of *Wotan's* daughters riding through clouds and lightning with the dead warriors and saluting each other with their weird cries; and the impressive farewell of *Wotan* to *Brunnhilde*, closing with the "magic fire" music, are numbers that are full of interest, and impress themselves strongly even upon the unmusical hearer.

From the "Siegfried," there was but a single quotation, "The Welding of the Sword." It is a powerfully descriptive scene instrumentally, the music rich with significance, and with rushing chromatic scales and shimmer of the strings, picturing *Siegfried's* work at the forge. The "sword motive" grows as the sword grows, and at last, as the blade is welded, there is a splendid climax.

The Götterdämmerung also has but a single number, full of gloom. Wagner is heard here at his wildest. The imposing funeral march for the hero, *Siegfried*, is one of the noblest works of his genius. It is music worthy the fate of the hero and an immortal. It is woven up of motives which recall the previous incidents of his career, and they make a funeral poem which is stately and majestic in its pageantry of grief. It leads directly to the great closing finale of *Brunnhilde*. Aria it cannot be called. It has none of the conventional forms. It is a grand dramatic declamation, accompanied by music which closely fits every sentence and line.

The performance of the "Rheingod" music justifies our preliminary remark. Outside of the work of the orchestra in the prelude—and unfortunately much of the pianissimo opening was lost in the noise of the audience, which was very aggravating—the vocal parts were caviar to the multitude for want of the accessories to make them intelligible; and this was not because they were not well sung, for Mr. Remmertz delivered his trying music with splendid vigor and spirit, and was every inch a *Wotan*. Mr. Toedt, though his voice is not at all adapted to music of this kind and is wofully deficient in power at even the slightest hint of one of Wagner's crashing fortissimos, sang the "Loge's Tidings" with all the effect that he could make with his small voice, and the three Rhein daughters, Miss Haeckle, Miss Atwood, and Mrs. Summy, acquitted themselves of their ungracious task with credit, though their solo behind the scenes was not in strict tempo, which probably was not their fault. The entire number lacked in interest, because, without its setting, it presented no points that could be grasped. Nor did the audience appear particularly desirous of grasping them, for the confusion of ushers and late-comers at last became so great that Mr. Thomas waited for some time for silence, but even his long wait did not appear to have any effect and at last he was compelled to request quiet and to signify to the audience that he could not proceed in such confusion.

The Walküre music throughout was superb music superbly played. Mr. Candidus sung the "Love Song" of *Siegmund*, one of the most beautiful of songs, with great tenderness and beauty of expression. The audience was quick to recognize the excellence of his work and attempted to recall him, but for some reason he declined to appear. "The Ride of the Valkyries" was a marvel of orchestral playing and created quite a furor. Mr. Thomas has often played it here as a single number before, but never with so large a band of course, and the increase of instruments only gave to it still more spirit and brought out its weirdness and characteristic rhythms with more emphasis and effect, and the same may be said of the "Magic Fire" scene, the realistic character of which was vividly pictured. Mr. Henschel's singing of the "Farewell," though not always audible in the beginning, was very effective in the finale, which he gave very spiritedly.

After the intermission came the final scene of the first act of "Siegfried;" "The Welding of the Sword," with its remarkable accompaniments descriptive of the forge fire, the blowing of the bellows, the hammering on the anvil, and the sword-welding, in which Wagner seems to have well nigh exhausted instrumental resources in welding music and text. Campanini had the principal part of the duet, but it was evident that he was not thoroughly at home in this tremendous music. He made a vigorous effort, however, and though even his robust voice was sometimes lost in the din of Siegfried's forge he sang the trying music with great spirit and dramatic strength. Mr. Toedt's share in the duo may have been excellent, but it was mostly lost in the noise about him. Campanini was enthusiastically recalled, and upon the second recall appeared dragging Mr. Thomas somewhat reluctantly along after him, and upon a third Mr. Toedt suffered the same fate.

The number from the "Götterdämmerung" closing with the "Funeral March" and how grandly its stately rhythms and dark sorrowful colors, and all the majestic funereal pageantry were given! Mme. Materna sang the finale with great dramatic power and at times with great beauty and pathos, though even her great voice was sometimes lost in the heavy instrumentation, and unfortunately some trains improved the opportunity to leave while she was singing, which did not improve the effect of the number in the least. What she really accomplished was sufficient to make one long to hear her in this great finale under more favorable auspices.

THE EVENING CONCERT.

In the evening the rain threatened in the morning came, but it had no effect upon the attendance, for the great hall was densely crowded, and nearly 2,000 people were standing in the lobbies. As Mr. Thomas advanced to his desk, a lady presented an immense floral harp, exquisitly designed, on behalf of the chorus, and the entire chorus rose and gave him a rousing reception with cheering and waving of handkerchiefs. Mr. Thomas acknowledged it, raised his baton, and the chorus began the Schumann Mass in C minor, which was to be heard for the first time in this country. The "Gloria" went with great spirit and enthusiasm, and is really the most taking number in the work, but the other numbers—particularly the "Credo"—grew thin in spots and lagged some. They were sung as if the chorus was not very confident and did not particularly relish the music. The work did not make a very strong impression upon the audience after the "Gloria," which was well received. The solos were intrusted to Mrs. Osgood, Miss Winant, Mr. Henschel, and Mr. Toedt, but only the two offertories stand out prominently. The first of these, "Tota pulchra es," was sung in a religious style and severe simplicity by Mrs. Osgood, and with much sweetness as well, and was cordially received by the audience. The other solo passages were creditably given, but were very brief. After the mass the orchestra played the "Tragic Overture" of Brahms, and then followed a very pleasant interlude which soon grew into an ovation of enthusiasm.

As soon as Mr. Thomas had laid down his baton, there were loud calls for Mr. Tomlins from the chorus, which gradually spread all over the building. Mr. Tomlins soon appeared upon the stage, escorted by Mr. N. K. Fairbank, the President of the Festival Association, and was greeted with rousing cheers and the waiving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. The audience joined heartily in the tribute of admiration for him and his work, and the enthusiasm grew into a perfect storm of applause as the whole chorus pelted him with boquets of flowers, covering the stage in all directions. A feeble effort was made by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Fairbank to gather up some of them, but it was soon abandoned. As soon as the applause ceased, Mr. Tomlins quietly turned to leave the stage, but was immediately summoned back, and Mr. Thomas, in a handsome manner, thanked him for his efforts and hard work, and said that to him more than any one else was due the musical success of the Festival, which gave rise to another round of applause from the chorus, which would have been seconded by the audience could they have heard the compliment. As soon as Mr. Thomas had ended his little speech, Mr. Fairbank turned to Mr. Tomlins and said: "The chorus being profoundly impressed with a sense of their obligations to you, and appreciating your untiring labor and devotion to their instruction, have requested me to thank you, and to express to you their feelings of respectful admiration for your ability as a leader, and for your universal kindness and courteous consideration of the members. They ask you to accept from them, as a te timonial of their regard, a complete set of the works of Händel, which they have commissioned Mr. Thomas to procure and forward to you at his earliest convenience." Mr. Tomlin acknowledged his gratitude, and after another round of applause the concert proceeded with the performance of "The Fall of Troy," from Berlioz's "Les Troyeus." The music is exceedingly spirited, brilliant, and highly colored, and it was sung with great vigor and in fine, expressive style, particularly the opening March and Hymn, which, with its strongly-marked accents by the drum, had a peculiarly taking effect, and the final march of the Trojans, which is very fascinating in its rhythms. All the soloists, except Candidus appear, but only Mr. Whitney, Campanini, and Mme. Materna have important solos, the others being principally employed in the great octet with chorus. The solos were given admirably, particularly Mme. Materna's delivery of the gloomy prophecies of Cassandre, which were full of dramatic power. The three principal soloists, however, were decidedly polyglot, as Mr. Whitney sang in English, Sig. Campanini in Italian, and Mme. Materna in German. In the concerted music, however, it made little difference, as all were swallowed up in the mighty volume of sound from the chorus and orchestra. After its completion all the soloists remained on the stage, and the audience rose and remained standing while soloists and chorus sang the "Hallelujah Chorus" in glorious style, and with their triumphal and jubilant shouts the First Musical Festival of Chicago came to a close. It has been a great success musically. It has also been a financial success, though the expenses are greater than the receipts, the former being $63,000 and the latter $57,000. Had the weather been favorable there would have been a profit. The Festival is ended with credit to all concerned. Its success guarantees another in 1884. Its outreaching results remain to be considered at leisure, but Mr. Thomas and his incomparable band and Mr. Tomlins and his fine chorus will not soon be forgotten. It now remains to hold it together and still further improve it. Chicago will not willingly consent to lose such an organization of singers.

CABLE ROADS.

Difficulties Which the South Side Company Has Met and Overcome.

In a letter to Philadelphia parties interested in a proposed cable road in that city President Holmes, of the Chicago City Railway Company, speaks of the troubles his company has encountered as follows:

We have encountered three difficulties since the cable line was started:

1. Some of our men kept hold of the rope when they should have let go, and broke it three times. We have had no trouble of this kind lately.

2. The splices were made in the way the company who made and guaranteed the rope insisted they should be made, and against our protest. The result was that the ends of the splices, being a bulge, cut, and caused short pieces of strand to catch. We had to put the splices in according to the plan we wanted to adopt in the beginning. These are almost all changed, and we do not expect to have any trouble with them.

3. The cable around the loop had only half a wrap around the under or six-foot wheel, and when a long string of cars would collect on it it would sometimes slip, and that injured it. We placed a six-foot pulley near to the other to act as a tightener, and this almost accomplished the desired result; but in a couple of instances there was some slip, and we immediately stopped and put in a second wheel, took out the iron dogs and put in wood, and secured two nice wraps; and now it works perfectly—no slip, and no grinding of the cable. I could not ask anything to work better.

Some of our pulleys on the street were broken by the swelling of the wood after a hard and long rain, and we have put rubber washers under the heads of the bolts, and this has cured that trouble.

One night our ropeman was careless and allowed his tension-weight to get clear down on the ground, and the cable slipped off one of the wheels under the street, causing a delay of a few minutes. My impression is that that man will not do that thing again.

The above is a full and accurate statement of all the troubles encountered with the ropes, which do not amount to one-half of what we expected to have before we started.

Since the cable started we have had more accidents on the horse-cars than on the cable-cars; but these attract no attention. The impression has gone abroad that the system has proved dangerous because an ordinance was introduced into our City Council requiring us to put a flagman at every street crossing.

I have troubled you with this long letter that you may know just exactly how it has been with us. The cables are wearing well—in this respect all we could ask.

THE OLD STORY.

Two Students Play with a Gun and One of Them Is Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., May 26.—Herman Wuisten, late a student at Brinker Institute, corner of Broadway and Tremont streets, was accidentally shot and instantly killed about 1 o'clock this afternoon by W. H. Watson, also a student at the same institution. It is the oft-told tale of a loaded gun not believed to have been loaded, a boyish freak, an explosion, a mortal wound, and death. School had been dismissed at the usual hour, and the students had scattered promiscuously about the premises. Wuisten and Watson, accompanied by two younger scholars named Eddie Oliver and Bert Thatcher, descended to the basement of the institute building directly beneath Prof. Brinker's office, occupied as a recitation-room. In addition to its use for educational purposes, it seems the room was appropriated in part as a storeroom. Among the articles left here was the gun which was subsequently used with so deadly effect. Upon reaching the apartment Wuisten perched himself upon a desk and began the manual of arms with a gun improvised from a stick for the occasion. Watson seized a gun standing handy and imitated the example of his fellow-student. While both were thus occupied, and upon the command to take aim Watson responded, and pulling the trigger under a belief that his weapon was not loaded, the same was discharged. The charge struck its victim in the forehead and plowed its way across the skull, mangling the bones from the brow to the occipital in a horrible manner, and scattering blood and brains in every direction.

APPLETON WATER-WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., May 26.—The engineer of the Wily Construction Company has arrived, and at once operations will be commenced for the putting in of water-works throughout the city. The first consignment of forty car-loads of piping, etc., is on the road.

Exquisite work baskets and stands sold by the Wakefield Rattan Company, 260 Wabash av.

BULLS AND BEARS.

The Former Very Mad, and the Latter Quite Happy.

All Because the April Settling Price Was Fixed at $1.31.

How and Where the Decision Cuts—A Promised Investigation—Grain Takes a Tumble.

The April Wheat Committee, who have been investigating the late squeeze in April in order to reach a settling price for the defaulted trades in that future, came to a decision Thursday afternoon, which was formally announced on 'Change yesterday. It will be remembered that the settling price of seller April on the last day of that month was $1.40, while the price of cash or May wheat the next day was $1.28@$1.29. The April shorts defaulted to the amount of about 500,000 bushels, which was subsequently cut down to 400,000, and the committee's price is supposed to be the settling figure for about 360,000 bushels.

BEDLAM ON THE BOARD.

About noon the President of the board and Mr. Smith of the committee ascended the platform, and the former was with difficulty permitted to read as follows:

CHICAGO, May 26.—*To R. W. Dunham, Esq., President of the Chicago Board of Trade:* The committee [cries of "Give us the figures"] appointed to determine ["O hurry"] the just and true value of No. 2 spring wheat on the last day of April ["Wish I had not bought mine in"] have, upon a careful hearing of the evidence ["Hurry, hurry"] ["Less noise, gentlemen, or I can't go on"] submitted to them in the prosecution of their investigation, found ["Ah, ah! hear, hear! $1.40, $1.30"] that one dollar ["Ah—Oh, oh"] and thirty- ["Whew"] one cents [deafening hurrahs] per bushel was the just and true value of No. 2 spring wheat on the last day of April, and they have therefore determined that said price of $1.31 per bushel is the true measure of damages to be assessed for non-delivery of wheat on contracts for No. 2 spring wheat that matured on the last day of April. A further report to the Board of Directors, accompanied by the evidence in the case, is herewith submitted. A. M. WRIGHT, Chairman.

The committee agreed on this price after balloting once. It varied less than one-eighth of a cent from the average of the five prices marked on the ballots. As nearly as can be learned, the lowest figure named was about $1.29, and the highest about $1.33¼ or $1.34.

In addition to the report read on the board the committee sent a sealed one, and the testimony in full, to the Directors of the Board of Trade. It is understood that this report calls the attention of the Directors not only to the finding of the committee as regards the settling price, but also to

A VIOLATION OF RULE 4,

Sec. 9, which reads as follows:

"If during the progress of any arbitration or other investigation before any committee of the association it shall appear to the satisfaction of such committee that any member of the association has been guilty of attempting to establish a fictitious market as a basis for extorting unreasonable damages or for the purpose of avoiding payment of just obligations, the said committee shall thereupon make formal charges to that effect against the member thus implicated to the Board of Directors. The member thus charged shall be promptly summoned to appear before the Board of Directors for an investigation of the charge; and if found guilty he shall be expelled from the association by an affirmative vote of at least twelve members of the Board of Directors."

This action of the committee will make it necessary for the Directors to investigate the matter and decide in accordance with the rule. If they should decline to do so, they may be looked upon as advocates of corners, and it might become necessary to revive that malfeasance-in-office rule, which was voted down a few weeks ago because many felt that it was discourteous to the officers of the board to make them liable to discipline.

HAPPY BEARS, MAD BULLS.

On 'Change the reception of the committee's verdict may be summed up after this fashion: The bears were glad and the bulls were mad.

Members of the committee say the congratulations have been about five times as numerous as the protests, and that several parties have paid them the high compliment that theirs was the first committee that had thoroughly sifted such cases and rendered an intelligent decision. The bulls' own evidence is said to have killed their case. The committee feel that they have performed their work faithfully and in accordance with the rule and the evidence. Some of them are not disposed to view the rule with much favor. They think some penalty should be provided for cases in which operators default on contracts.

HOWLING MILWAUKEEANS.

The Milwaukee crowd were howling mad at the decision. They thought it shameful, and a discredit to the board. One stated that the effect of such ruling would be that buyers would desert this market because they would have no assurance that parties selling property here would fulfill their contracts. A member of the alleged clique thought $1.34@1.35 would have been a fair settling price. Another Milwaukeean was very bitter in his denunciation of the committee, claiming that the decision was contrary to evidence, and altogether idiotic. In fact, he was ashamed of it. A leading packer also declared it disgraceful. Among those who were particularly unhappy over the affair were the shorts who went round to the Captain's office and settled at $1.40. They feel sad now because they did not default, though they seem equally free to denounce those who did, arguing that, when a man enters into a contract, he ought to live up to it. The "low settling price" also falls heavily on those who had sold wheat at a profit, and it did not come to them so they could deliver it. The ruling wiped out their profits, and some of them scratched their trades.

Others on the board took the opposit view of the matter, and were loud in their expressions of praise for the committee, who, they believed, had reached

A JUST DECISION

after a long and careful investigation. They looked upon the work as a hard blow at corners, and thought there was at last a prospect for "legitimate trade."

It was reported that the late combination would appeal to the Directors. According to the rule, the decision of the committee is final. The matter might be taken into the courts, but it is not likely to be.

A BIG BREAK.

The reading of the report was followed by a big break in the price of grain. The boys seemed to think the era for manipulations was passed, and rushed into the markets to depress and slaughter. July wheat fell suddenly three and one-half cents from the highest point. The opening was $1.25¾, the top $1.26¼, and the lowest price $1.22⅞. On the call it rallied to $1.24. Corn broke two cents, selling from 70 down to 68 for June, and in the afternoon at 67¾. Oats and provisions were also lower. The bears were more numerous on the board than for many months past. They improved the opportunity, and forced a great many tailers on the bull side to sell out. The call for margins was something great, but the strong longs were ready with the money, and it was understood last evening that Milwaukee went

THROUGH THE STORM WITH A LARGE SACK OF WHEAT ON HER BACK,

which she intended to peddle out to millers at prices that would astonish some people.

The Board of Trade voted to adjourn over Monday and Tuesday. The Call Board did likewise, and the Open Board acts on the question today. The adjournment is in honor to Decoration-Day.

The Building Committee opened the bids for concrete yesterday. They ranged from $1.85 to $2.50 per cubic foot. The lowest is likely to be accepted.

The sale of Call-Board seats will be continued at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Gill Peaslee will be the auctioneer.

THE HORSE MARKET.

F. J. Berry & Co., Monroe and Market streets, report the following sales for the week:

Description.	Age	Hight	Weight	Price
Chestnut gelding				
Gray gelding	10	15¾	1,050	$2,000
Bay gelding	6	15¼	1,000	600
Bay gelding	7	15¼	1,050	500
Carriage team	7	16¼	1,100	400
Carriage team	7	16	2,300	500
Coupe team	6	15¾	2,400	400
Carriage team	5	15¼	2,000	500
Coupe horse	6	15½	2,100	500
Bay driver	6	16¼	1,300	250
Carriage team	6	15¾	1,100	275
Black driver	6	16	2,200	300
Brown driver	6	16	1,100	150
Bay driver	7	16	1,075	150
Brown driver	4	15¾	1,000	125
Brown driver	7	15	900	60
Gray driver	8	14	800	50
Chestnut driver	8	15¾	1,100	140
Brown driver	7	16	1,100	225
Bay driver	10	15¾	1,000	200
Chestnut driver	10	15½	1,000	75
Brown driver	8	15	900	125
Pair draft horses	9	16	1,000	130
One plug	7	16	2,700	350
One plug	7	15¾	1,300	185
One plug				70
One plug				50
One plug				60
One plug				55

Ponies and Pluck—How a Youth with Nerve Found His Fortune in Texas.

S. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Three years ago a *Globe-Democrat* reporter met a beardless, undersized, sun-browned boy, 17 years of age, at the National Stock-Yards. The lad had a hand-trunk tied with a piece of bed-cord, and was in possession of a car-load of Texan ponies, which he hoped to sell at a profit, but at the time the market here was not good enough to warrant him in selling, so the young speculator went on to Buffalo, N. Y. At that point he unshipped and took the ponies out into the State and sold to great advantage. From that start he flourished, and yesterday the youth, now grown, and soon to attain his majority, was at the National Yards with a herd of 150 head of horses. His name is J. J. McCafferty. He has with him two Mexican helpers, who handle the horses and exhibit them for sale. These Mexicans yesterday, at the bidding of young McCafferty, turned a horse loose in the yards and caught him with the lariat. At the first throw the horse was rushing past the Mexican. The noose was thrown with most singular accuracy over the animal's head, and the rope was then wound about a post, but the horse had had the experience before, and cut no useless capers.

The animal was again turned loose, and as he ran at the top of his speed the Mexican cast the lariat over his front legs and he was brought to a halt; he could only try to leap, and was wholly in the power of the Mexican, who could throw him at any moment by pulling the rope whenever the fore feet were on the gronnd.

A colt was caught by the two Mexicans at once; this was an exhibition catch, one throwing his lariat through the noose of the other lariat, and both settling over the head of the colt.

Mr. McCafferty attended a business college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last winter, and is now well prepared to manage his growing wealth in a business-like manner. He says he never gave or asked credit of any man. His herds of horses on the range near San Antonio, Tex., are kept in bunches of about fifty, each stallion herding that many mares and keeping them aloof from other bunches. The stallion will protect the young colts. If they are attacked by wolves, the mares will form a circle around the little ones, and the stallion will fight. Mr. McCafferty is on his way East, and shows vast improvement in dress, manner, and language since he first went into the business, an inexperienced, unlearned lad, with nerve as his only capital. His herds are now worth $25,000.

THE WEATHER.

The Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the Middle Atlantic States and lowest in Colorado and Kansas, where a storm of slight energy is central. Northerly winds prevail in the extreme Northwest. Elsewhere they are mostly southerly. General rains have fallen in the Northwest and occasional rains in the Upper Lake region and Texas. The temperature has risen 5 to 10 degrees in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Lower Lake region, and fallen from 10 to 15 degrees in Colorado and Kansas; in other States remained nearly stationary.

Local rains are indicated today in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf States, and Sunday in the Lower Lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness, with rain, winds mostly southeasterly, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, increasing cloudiness, local rains, winds mostly easterly, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, variable winds, mostly northeasterly, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, winds mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

CHICAGO, May 26—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	66	55	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	50	..	......	......	....	......
Bismarck	61	49	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Buffalo	61	56	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	82	74	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex	92	77	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	54	42	E	Brisk	.04	Lt rain
Chicago	59	53	N. E.	Fresh	.20	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	73	67	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Cleveland	62	59	S. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Davenport	58	57	E	Fresh	.48	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	55	51	E	Light	0	Clear.
Denison	..	77	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Denver	52	48	N	Fresh	.58	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	56	54	E	Brisk	.18	Lt rain
Detroit	70	63	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	72	57	N. E.	Brisk	.18	Lt rain
Dubuque	60	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	57	49	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Erie	60	58	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	59	45	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Champaign, Ill.	70	62	N. E.	Brisk	.02	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assiniboine	..	58	N. E.	Light	*—	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	59	57	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	65	56	S	Light	0	Fair.
Fort Garry	63	42	N	Fresh	0	Hazy.
Galveston	81	77	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	61	56	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	64	48	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Indianapolis	71	67	S. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Keokuk	65	59	S. E.	Brisk	.54	Lt rain
Las Animas	74	51	N. W.	Brisk	.30	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	69	61	S. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Leavenworth	77	64	S	Light	.08	Cl'dy.
Louisville	78	71	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Little Rock	85	78	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	47	39	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	90	77	S. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Milwaukee	59	56	S. W.	Fresh	.05	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	55	49	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	84	74	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
North Platte	58	52	N. E.	Brisk	.65	Cl'dy.
Omaha	59	55	N. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Oswego	66	58	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	74	60	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Port Eads	83	74	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	67	58	S. W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Chattanooga	74	..	......	......	....	......
Rochester	68	57	S. W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
San Antonio	85	76	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	64	61	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	82	61	N	Fresh	1.02	Lt rain
Shreveport	90	78	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	72	62	N. W.	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
St. Louis	83	73	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	66	56	N. W.	Light	0	Fair.
St. Vincent	52	45	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Stockton	88	71	N. W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Toledo	70	63	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	89	77	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	59	55	N. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Washakie	59	46	......	Calm	.60	Lt rain

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.005	54.3	79	S. W.	6	0	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.966	60.7	62	S. W.	6	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.903	58.7	68	E	8	0	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.906	59.5	86	N. E.	2	0	Lt. R'n.
10:18 p. m.	29.873	53.0	83	N. E.	7	.20	Cloudy.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean daily barometer, 29.927.
Mean daily thermometer, 55.2.
Mean daily humidity, 76.7.
Maximum temperature, 63.0.
Minimum temperature, 48.1.

High Winds and Hail in Northern Missouri.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 25.—A disastrous storm prevailed this afternoon in North Missouri. Only meagre reports of the damages are now coming in, but it is learned that high wind was accompanied by heavy rain and hail storms. At Maywood, on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Division of the Wabash Road, every light of glass in the north windows of the houses was broken by hail, and hailstones were packed against houses and in fence-corners over a foot deep. A good deal of damage was also done by the blow, details of which are lacking. At this city there was a heavy hail-storm, followed by rain, which has continued uninterruptedly up to this hour.

A Widespread Rain-Storm.

KEOKUK, Iowa, May 26.—The *Gate City* has information from a number of points in Iowa and Missouri to the effect that today's rain-storm extended over a wide territory.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

His Will Filed for Probate Yesterday—The Estate Worth Between $100,000 and $200,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 26.—The will of Ralph Waldo Emerson was filed in the Probate Court at Cambridge today. The estate, which is probably worth between $100,000 and $200,000, is left entirely to his family. All the real estate except the house and homestead in Concord is left equally to his three children, Edward Waldo Emerson, Ellen Tucker Emerson, and Edith Emerson Forbes, and their heirs; but the pasture and wood lands in Concord are given subject to certain rights reserved for the benefit of his wife and daughter Ellen. The library is left to the three children equally, together with the manuscripts and unpublished writings. The copyright and plates and ownership of all published writings are given to his son Edward for his own benefit. All contracts for the publication of said writings are also assigned. The money bequests are not large, and the will, which is a very long document, concludes thus: "I appoint my friend, Joseph Elliot Cabot, to be my literary executor, giving him authority, acting in coöperation with my children or the survivors or survivor of them, to publish or withhold from publication any of my unpublished papers. I appoint my son Edward Waldo Emerson and my son-in-law William H. Forbes to be the executors of my will, and in case of the death of either of them, whether before or after my death, I appoint my daughter Ellen to be executrix in his place. I request that neither of my executors nor my trustee hereid named shall be required to give sureties on his official bond. In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this 14th day of April, 1876. Ralph Waldo Emerson."

THE DUBUQUE PONTOON BRIDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 26.—The Pontoon Bridge Company that for a few years past has had a struggling existence appears now to be fully on its feet. The capital stock of $100,000 has all been taken by parties here and in East Dubuque, and today applications for stock were refused. As soon as the necessary formalities at Washington are gone through with, which will be soon, work on the bridge will be at once commenced.

Beautiful easy chairs at C. H. Hildreth & Co.'s, 221 and 223 State street.

MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

Admiral Ammen's Criticism of Captain Eads' Work.

How the Promised "Wide and Deep Channel" Has Been Maintained.

Closing of South Pass Predicted—Complaints of Pilots and Masters.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1882.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* In the United States Statutes at Large for 1875, page 463, will be found a complicated bill giving Capt. James B. Eads and his associates certain large sums of money for making and maintaining a "wide and deep channel" from the passes of the Mississippi River to the sea. The attentive reader will admire this bill, as, indeed, all bills in which Capt. Eads if concerned, as a model of intricacy. Arriving, however, at the end, he may innocently suppose that he sees substantial ground to stand upon, as follows:

"Provided, that no part of such amount of compensation shall be paid for any period of time during which the channel of said pass shall be less than thirty feet in depth and 350 feet in width, as hereinbefore specified."

This if maintained as a matter of fact would fairly serve the purposes of a great commercial port which is the natural outlet of a vast and productive country. But such was not at all the purpose of Capt. Eads, or, if "his associates" will admit his "infallibility," he promised what he cannot perform.

AN IMPORTANT MODIFICATION.

In order to avoid obscurity and to be brief at the same time I will inform the reader that Capt. Eads had his bill "modified," more in his own interest, I fear, than in the interest of the Government, and will now refer to Senate Executive document No. 130, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, page 3. Capt. Eads' counsels states as follows:

I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that the act of March 3, 1875, has been very materially changed and amended by the act of March 3, 1879. The latter act provides as follows: "The $100,000 provided by said recited act to be paid to said Eads and his associates during a period of twenty years shall be paid at the times and in the manner therein provided, upon the maintenance by said Eads and his associates of a channel through the jetties twenty-six feet in depth, not less than 200 feet in width at the bottom, and having through it a central depth of thirty feet, without regard to width."

Capt. Eads does not suppose himself obliged to maintain the channel to the sea, but only through the jetties, although their construction was the direct cause of the formation of the shoal ground making up to seaward of the jetties.

The bill of March 3, 1879, that changed and "amended" the original bill as Capt. Eads desired, still ostentatiously paraded that a "wide and deep channel" shall be maintained. On July 1, 1880, this channel was thirty feet deep with a least width of forty feet, and twenty-six feet deep for a least width of 200 feet. One year thereafter the thirty-foot channel had a least width of but twenty feet, other conditions remaining the same. This "wide and deep channel" of Capt. Eads' was not maintained even in these attenuated dimensions except by the vigorous use of dredge-boats, in relation to which he speaks in the *North American Review* of March, 1881, as follows:

"For over forty years futile efforts were made to deepen the mouth of the Mississippi by the antiquated means of dredge boats,

"H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 52, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 12, gives the following information:

"On the 24th of September a bucket dredge belonging to Kimball & Co. was moved down from the head of the pass, and since that day has been used to deepen the channel over the bar. . . .

ANTIQUATED DREDGING.

"The new dredge-boat Bayley arrived at Port Eads Nov. 15, before daylight. It was built not only to have a more powerful and effective dredge for the work in view than any of the more common kinds in use, but it is anticipated that it will be able to work on the bar—some of the time at least—when the ordinary dredging machine would be forced to seek shelter. . . .

"When the new dredge began its experimental work the interruption to the 22-foot channel was fifty feet only. Some of the effects of the work of the Bayley are shown by reference to the report of the monthly bar survey, dated Dec. 1, 1877. A 22-foot trench then extended through to deep water. It had then worked only five days, under the disadvantages of new and nearly untried machinery and devices."

Appendix L of the annual report of the Chief of Engineers for 1880, page 1,141, furnishes the following information:

"Nov. 3, 1879, within but near the ends of the jetties the thirty-foot channel was lacking for about 300 feet in length, and the least depth of water in the best channel through the shoal portion was twenty-eight and eight-tenths feet. The thirty-foot channel was restored in this locality after six and a half hours of dredging, according to a survey on Nov. 4. In the same vicinity, but nearer the ends of the jetties, the twenty-six-foot channel was on Nov. 3 found to be deficient in width for a length of 250 feet. Instead of having the required width of 200 feet the minimum width was 158 feet. The dredge-boat worked on this shoaling until Nov. 10, and it was then reported for survey by Mr. Eads' representative as restored to the normal width, but on account of stormy weather a survey could not be made until Nov. 16, and then the above-designated channel was restored to its proper width, the dredge-boat having worked in restoring it forty-eight and a quarter hours.

"Nov. 6, between stations 70 and 110, the 26-foot channel was deficient in width in five places, aggregating about 1,200 feet in length. The least width was 165 feet. Portions on these deficient stretches were successively restored to the proper depth, according to surveys made Nov. 7, 10, and 16, after dredging had been prosecuted forty-two hours.

"Page 1,142—Altogether the dredge Bayley worked in maintaining and restoring the channel 142¾ hours in November, 53 hours in December, 4 hours in January, and up to Feb. 10, inclusive, 23 hours in the month of February."

It is plain to the reader that a 30-foot channel of any width can be readily scooped out by a powerful dredge in this attenuated channel, deficient even in what was required.

Appendix L, Report of Chief Engineers for 1881, page 1,262, furnishes the following information:

"The least depth through the jetties at present is thirty feet, and the least width of the thirty-foot channel is twenty feet; this is at a locality 1,200 feet below East Point; the least width of the twenty-six-foot channel is 230 feet. On June 24 the width of the twenty-six-foot channel between the lumps seaward of the end of the east jetty was found to be 110 feet. This width was increased by dredging and found to be 210 feet on the 28th inst., and dredging has since been continued at this location. A channel of more than forty feet depth has scoured between the ends of the jetties, commencing 450 feet above them and extending over a length of 900 feet, curving in a direction around the end of the east jetty."

The public will be at a loss to understand why Capt. Eads decried the antiquated means of dredge-boats at the very time that he was employing them with the greatest activity. Without the results obtained through them he would certainly have lost payments for the maintenance of the "wide and deep channel."

IS A NEW BAR FORMING?

"Page 1,263—I now come to the consideration of an area the surveys of which form a most interesting and important chapter in connection with the Mississippi jetties. All questions regarding the condition of the jetties, their future, etc., seem to be absorbed in this one question, Is there a new bar forming in front of the jetties? I will endeavor to present the results of investigations, extending over a period of years, in such a way that the fair-minded investigator may be able to answer this question and all others which may arise regarding the changes which have taken place seaward from the ends of the jetties. . . .

"Page 1,264—The results of the comparison made between 1876 and 1881 are given in detail on plate 11. In these comparisons each curve is considered in three parts and three as a whole, as previously explained. The ordinates of each curve for 1876 are assumed to be zero. Then the length of each ordinate in 1881 will denote the distance that each curve or portion of the curve has moved, negative ordinates denoting recession and positive ones advance, the distance in feet being given on the right of the diagrams.

"From an inspection of Part No. 1, plate 11, we see the results which were apparent from an inspection of chart No. 8—that is, that with the exception of the central and eastern portions of the 20 and 30 foot curves and the central portion of the 50-foot curve all have advanced, the eastern portion showing the greatest advance, which increases with the depth of water, while the western portion shows the advance to decrease with an increased depth. The central portions show the greatest fluctuations, denoting a recession of 89 feet for the curve designating 20 feet depth, 101 feet for that of 30 feet depth, and 160 feet for that designating 50 feet depth, while the other curves show an advance, which is greatest for the 90-foot curve and least for the 70. Part No. 2 of this plate gives the results of the comparisons when the mean of all the ordinates measured for each curve is considered, and shows that each curve has advanced from its position in 1876. The results given on these plates furnish good evidence that the area most directly in front of the jetties is undergoing the same changes, though in a less degree than the areas to either side of it.

"The fan-shaped area and its twenty-one subdivisions are shown on chart No. 3, and the following table gives the results of comparisons at different dates in detail, which have been made to ascertain the amount of shoaling or scant over this area, which contains one and one-quarter miles, seaward of the ends of the jetties."

Such persons as are interested, hydraulic engineers especially, and our National legislators, cannot do better than to make a close study of the official documents referred to and quoted above. Page 1,265 and the following three pages are worthy of the closest examination.

COMPLAINTS OF PILOTS, ETC.

My attention was directed to this subject recently through seeing numerous published complaints of pilots and shipmasters who had been detained in or near the "deep and wide channel" that Capt. Eads should maintain in all its integrity of "thirty feet deep with whatever width."

Let it not be supposed that the records given in the documents referred to, or the inevitable and speedy closing of the South Pass, is a matter of congratulation to any one. Like all calamities of this kind, it is best met by looking the facts in the face. If there is a single member of the Society of Civil Engineers of New York who, after careful examination of the documents referred to, regards my assertion as unwarranted or premature I trust he will quote such parts of the documents referred to, or other authentic information that will put a different face on the matter, and ask publication in the *Herald*.

No one need suppose from the above that the "jetty system" in itself is condemnable, and that it is not advantageously in employment all over the world where conditions favor that character of improvement. I read years ago with great interest—indeed bordering on enthusiasm—"Contributions to the Science of Hydraulic Engineering," by Prof. Edward Fontaine, and doubt not that it has thus been read by others, whatever opinion might exist in relation to the best method of ship transit to the sea from the Mississippi River.

In reading the Dutch method of executing mattress work, I have been impressed with the rigid method of execution, which they regard as essential to success. For instance, a broken mattress is recognized as entailing great annoyance and expense.

Civil engineers throughout our country, and more particularly those of the Valley of the Mississippi, have before them a great unsolved problem, whether it be in a better method of procedure or of execution of the "jetty system, or of the employment of the now obsolete canal," as Capt. Eads styles it, in the face of the completion of the Welland Canal and of a much grander work now in progress in France. If superior methods of execution in jettying be not adopted by Capt. Eads he certainly can by "the antiquated means of dredge-boats" maintain his deep and wide channel through the jetties. If he can convince our Government that his obligations end there he can continue to draw his annual allowance and establish the fact that, however indifferent an engineer he has proved himself at the passes of the Mississippi, he is preeminently a grand one in Washington. But that will not open the transit from his jetties to the sea, and that is the subject which I trust will engage the attention of men who have devoted their lives to science and who are capable of forwarding the great purposes of a nation.

DANIEL AMMEN.

COWDEN'S PLAN.

How to Prevent Overflows Cheaply—A Talk with the Old Steamboat Captain on River Improvement.

Washington Republican.

A *Republican* reporter, who drinks nothing but water in his'n, yesterday hove up alongside of Capt. Cowden, of Missippi River fame, and said to him:

"I see that the Senate has passed a bill appropriating $6,000,000 to be used by the River Commission in the improvement of the Mississippi River. Will that in any way affect your proposition, now before Congress, to make the Lake Borgne outlet?"

"Not in the least," said the Captain, "for men who will vote for the $6,000,000 appropriation for levees, which will raise the water in the river, causing overflows, can show no good reason for voting against the little appropriation of $250,000 to make the Lake Borgne outlet, which will lower the flood line of the river and will deepen its channel."

"What would be the costs and results?"

"Well, in the first place the cost of the levees, according to the highest engineering authority, would be $50,000,000, for the engineers say the grade of these levees on the banks of the Mississippi River would have to be raised from six to seven feet higher from Cairo to New Orleans."

"Would this raising of the river also raise and back the water upon the tributaries?"

"Yes, of course it would; and they would have to be leveed also, and these levees would cost not a cent less than $100,000,000 more."

"Well, suppose this was all done, would it protect the valley from overflow and deepen the channel of the river, as is claimed by the Mississippi River Commission?"

"The most satisfactory reply to that question is to give you facts as derived from experience. From that we can best judge as to the results we will have from such a system, and in doing this I shall refer you to Gen. Humphreys' report, which is regarded as the highest engineering authority in this country on that subject. He says that the river banks from its earliest history have been under the high water grade; that the levees were commenced in 1720 at New Orleans, and gradually extended up the Mississippi River until 1858, when the system was nearly perfected by lines of levees on both sides of the river from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to New Orleans, averaging four feet high. From the same authority we learn that the overflow in 1858 covered the valley an average of twelve feet deep by forty-seven and a half miles wide from Cairo to near the Gulf of Mexico. Its duration was 199 days, the longest on record. We also learn from the same authorities that the more the levees were extended the greater the number of crevasses, the proof of which may be seen by the following quotations. On page 380 Gen. Humphreys says:

"In 1850 from Red River to New Orleans there were eight breaks in the levees. In 1851 there were eight breaks from Baton Rouge to Carrollton. In 1858 from Helena to New Orleans there were forty-five crevasses, aggregating a width of twenty-eight miles."

"In 1859 (page 186) he says:

"There were thirty-two crevasses from the mouth of the St. Francis River to Bonnet Carre.

"The report of the Board of Engineers of 1875 says:

"In 1874 the breaks in Arkansas and Missouri alone are too numerous to mention. Their total width was 130 miles, while in Mississippi and Louisiana there were forty-eight breaks, and if the levees had not broken the water would have run over the top of them."

"What are the estimates of the engineers for deepening and widening the channel of the jetties or wing dams?"

"In 1879 a board of engineers said that it would justify an expenditure of $70,000,000. In 1878 Mr. Eads said he had no kind of a question in his own mind that $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 would be sufficient to accomplish this improvement from Cairo to the Gulf."

"Captain, will you please state your plan?"

"Any treatment of the river that will lower the flood-line will not only render levees on the banks of the Mississippi River and its tributaries unnecessary, preventing all overflows, but will at the same time deepen the channel of the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans sufficient for all navigable purposes, without the expense of wing-dams or river jetties. This can be demonstrated, and perhaps fully accomplished, by the making of the outlet at Lake Borgne, at a cost of $250,000, and in ninety days' time to do the work. Of course it will require two high-water periods to fully demonstrate the truth of what I claim, which is that the flood line will be lowered at New Orleans not less than twelve or fourteen feet, and judging, too, from the effects produced by the Atchafalaya, Morganza, and Bonnett Carré outlets, which lowered for five years the average flood line nine feet at Vicksburg.

"From the above facts is it not reasonable to suppose that when the flood-line is lowered at New Orleans twelve or fourteen feet, it will make the angle of fall per mile nearly as great in the lower section of the river as it is in the upper end, and as a natural consequence make the current as great? This is bound to draw the water off so fast at the lower end that it cannot rise at the upper end within ten feet of the highest-water mark. By this you see all the water of the upper valley will be confined to and within the natural banks of the river, which will cause a concentration of the water, a lowering of the bed, and deepening of the channel. This lowering of the flood-line and deepening of the bed of the Mississippi will not only extend to Cairo and Keokuk, but it will in the same way affect all the main tributaries from their mouths to the first shoals, and will therefore render their permanent improvement a matter of easy accomplishment, for it will change the regime of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, causing them to wash out and deepen like mountain streams, instead of filling up and raising their banks, as they have been doing since time begun. By the outlet at Lake Borgne we lower the flood-line at the lower end of the river twelve to furteen feet, which increases the angle of the fall and accelerates the current of the whole river, so that the river can never rise as high all the way up to Cairo as it now rises by eight to ten feet, thus rendering levees useless to prevent overflows in the whole valley. The quiet system on which the Lake Borgne outlet is the foundation work, diverts water from the river direct to the Gulf-controlled channels and is practically a system of concentration, as already proven by outlets referred to, and can be fully demonstrated with an outlay of only $250,000. Therefore I am at a loss to see how any one who really desires the improvement of the low-water navigation of the Mississippi River and the reclamation of its rich valley lands from overflow can refuse to vote, for the mere pittance asked to make the outlet at Lake Borgne."

Honest, but Not Reliable.

Texas Siftings.

Not long since a lady called on Mose Schaumburg to find out if a colored woman, who had formerly been a servant at his house, was honest, she having given him as a reference. "She vas honest, too honest to suit me, put she vas not reliable." "How in the world can that be?" "Vell, von day I leaves a five tollar pill on de floor and I tells Matildy to sweep dot room out. I shoost vant to see if she keep dot bill." "Well, did she keep the bill?" "No, she brings me dot pill pack." "That looks very much as if she, was reliable." "No, she was not reliable, for dot pill was counterfeit. I was in hope she takes dot pill and den I would never have paid her dot $20 I owed her; but she fooled me py bringing dot pad pill pack, so I cannot say she vas reliable, but maybe she vas honest."

A CHALLENGE.

TO ANY PHYSICIAN we will send one of

DR. SCOTT'S Electric Brushes

With our urgent request that he test it in every case of Headache and Neuralgia he may chance to meet, and if it fails to cure within a few minutes, nine cases out of every ten, let him warn his Patients not to buy them. We also challenge a test in any case of Baldness.

We submit that this is fair advertising, and every person reading it may have a brush on trial, as is explained further on. Many people are doubtful about advertised remedies, and, while we have received thousands of letters inclosing the price of this article, no doubt a large number are incredulous, and hesitate to buy it through fear of being cheated. To remove this fear we have resolved to let all have them for a time, on trial, before deciding to purchase.



In 1878 the Pall Mall Electric Association introduced this new invention in London; the sale was enormous, and now extends all over Europe. It soon won its way to Royal favor, and had the distinction of being cordially indorsed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and written upon by the Right-Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

IT IS WARRANTED TO

Cure Nervous Headache in 5 minutes!!
Cure Bilious Headache in 5 minutes!!
Cure Neuralgia in 5 minutes!!
Prevent Falling Hair and Baldness!!
Cure Dandruff and Diseases of the Scalp!!
Promptly Arrests Premature Grayness!!
Makes the Hair Grow Long and Glossy!!
Immediately Soothes the Weary Brain!!

It will positively produce a rapid growth of hair on bald heads, where the glands and follicles are not totally destroyed.

Jas. R. Chapman, the Mayor of Saratoga—President of the Bank and Gas Co.—writes thus: "July, 1881.—It always cures my headache in a few minutes, and is an excellent brush, well worth the price, aside from its curative powers." Rev. Dr. Bridgeman writes from Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Never before gave a testimonial, but am willing to encourage the use of an honest remedy. It cured my baldness, and my wife finds it a prompt and infallible cure for her headaches." Geo. Thornburgh, Esq., Speaker of the House of Representatives, Little Rock, Ark., writes: "Feb. 12, 1881.—This is my first testimonial. My wife was getting bald; the brush has entirely stopped the falling hair and started a new growth. I use it for Dandruff: it works like a charm. Several friends have bought and used them for headaches, and they have never failed to cure them in about three minutes. Mayor Ponder uses it with like results. This is strictly true, and given by me voluntarily and without solicitation." "An infallible remedy for curing Neuralgia in five minutes."—British Medical Index.

Out of a mass of letters from persons benefited, we have selected three from people of some prominence; and can any sensible person think for a moment that men of position and wealth would deliberately sit down and write falsehoods for our benefit, or that we would dare publish fabrications over their signatures and addresses? Were we at liberty to use letters received from Senators, Judges, lawyers, doctors, ladies, and gentlemen whose names are known in the highest circles of Europe and America, the readers of this paper would be astonished at the remarkable cures of Falling Hair, Baldness, Headaches, Neuralgia, &c., this Brush has effected.

Now, reader, are you bald or afflicted with Dandruff, Falling Hair, or Premature Grayness? Are you troubled with any kind of Headaches or Neuralgia? Do you wish to ward off and prevent these afflictions? No doubt you daily use a hair brush. Why not try this one? If you are not satisfied with it, you may return it.

The Brush is made of a beautiful material resembling black ebony, handsomely carved, and filled with the best bristles (not wires). This material is permanently charged with an electro-magnetic force, which immediately acts upon the hair glands, follicles, and brain. Always doing good, never any harm, it should be used daily in place of the ordinary brush. There is no shock or sensation whatever in using it, while the power can always be tested by a compass accompanying each brush. **The price is $3** each, and no better brush can be found anywhere. If you wish to try it, please send us that amount, and we will promptly forward it, postpaid, on trial. Should you wish to return it, first write us, and we will send back the money. Is not this fair? When all advertisers offer these honorable terms, they will show proper faith in their remedies, and the public will be quick to respond. We cannot do more to invite your confidence, and hope you will give us a trial. If you prefer, you can obtain it on the same terms from any Drug or Fancy Store, but accept no substitute, and see that Dr. Scott's name is on the box, and "Electric" on the back of the Brush. If your druggist refuses to let you have it on these terms (which we authorise him to do), write directly to us. Remittances can be made by money order, draft, currency, or stamps, payable to **GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, New York, and mention this paper.**

DR. SCOTT'S

ELECTRIC FLESH BRUSH.

A sure and quick remedy for Rheumatism, Nervous Complaints, Impaired Circulation, Malarial Lameness, &c.

Sent on Trial. Price $3.

DR. SCOTT'S

ELECTRIC CORSET.

Every lady who values her health, and wishes to ward off and cure disease, should use it.

Sent on Trial. Price $3.

CHALLENGE.

NY PHYSICIAN we will send one of

R. SCOTT'S

ctric Brushes

r urgent request that he test it in e of Headache and Neuralgia he nce to meet, and if it fails to cure few minutes, nine cases out of every im warn his Patients not to buy e also challenge a test in any case ase.

t that this is fair advertising, and every ting it may have a brush on trial, as is ex- ther on. Many people are doubtful about remedies, and, while we have received of letters inclosing the price of this ar- ubt a large number are incredulous, and buy it through fear of being cheated. To s fear we have resolved to let all have time, on trial, before deciding to purchase.



e Pall Mall Electric Association introduced invention in London; the sale was enor- now extends all over Europe. It soon won Royal favor, and has the distinction of be- lly indorsed by the Prince and Princess of d written upon by the Right-Hon. W. E.

T IS WARRANTED TO

Nervous Headache in 5 minutes!!
Bilious Headache in 5 minutes!!
Neuralgia in 5 minutes!!
t Falling Hair and Baldness!!
Dandruff and Diseases of the Scalp!!
tly Arrests Premature Grayness!!
the Hair Grow Long and Glossy!!
iately Soothes the Weary Brain!!

It will positively produce a apid growth of hair on bald eads, where the glands and ollicles are not totally de- troyed.

Jas. B. Chapman, the Mayor of Sara- —President of the Bank and Gas —writes thus: "July, 1881.—It al- ays cures my headache in a few min- es, and is an excellent brush, well orth the price, aside from its cura- e powers." Rev. Dr. Bridgeman ites from Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Never fore gave a testimonial, but am to encourage the use of an nest remedy. It cured my baldness, d my wife finds it a prompt and in- llible cure for her headaches." Geo. ornburgh, Esq., Speaker of the House Representatives, Little Rock, Ark., ites: "Feb. 12, 1881.—This is my first timonial. My wife was getting d; the brush has entirely stopped e falling hair and started a new owth. I use it for Dandruff: it works e a charm. Several friends have ught and used them for headaches, d they have never failed to cure m in about three minutes. Mayor nder uses it with like results. This trictly true, and given by me vol- tarily and without solicitation." n infallible remedy for curing Neu- gia in five minutes."—British Med- l Index.

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DR. SCOTT'S
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Every lady who values her health, and wishes to ward off and cure disease, should use it.
Sent on Trial. Price $2.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Purington & Kimbell Put Their Brickmaking Machinery in Motion.

No Indications of a Back-Down by Employers or Employes.

The Brick-Laborers Present Their Case to the Mayor and the Public.

A Mass-Meeting of Several Thousand Union Laborers at Cleveland, O.

The Bricklaborers' Strike—Purington & Kimbell Start Their Machines—The Manufacturers Continue Stiff—The Bricklaborers Lay Their Case Before the Mayor and the Public.

Purington & Kimbell yesterday started brickmaking by machinery with a mixed force of men, including both unionists and non-unionists. The capacity of the machines so far operated is 30,000 brick per day, and the manufacture will be continued right along unless trouble should ensue. At most of the North Side yards where hand-labor is employed the work of tempering clay was begun yesterday morning, and within a few days all the manufacturers expect to be making brick unless interfered with by force. It is understood that none of them will make any concessions as to prices, and they are confidently expecting that there will be no scarcity of help of any kind.

The Mayor said yesterday in reference to the letter of the manufacturers sent him the day before asking police protection for the men who should be employed that, while he felt called upon to preserve order and protect property, he would do nothing and should refuse to make any promises until an emergency arose. He was called upon later by a delegation from the Brickmaker's Union, to whom he repeated himself, adding, however, that if any heads were to be broken around the brickyards he would see to it that the police did it. They complained of the letter of the manufacturers, which they said put them in a false light, and represented that the bosses had given bond to hang to the offers they had made. But for this, they said, some of them would have given in a week ago. The Mayor replied by telling them to go and effect a compromise and go to work, urging that brick was in great demand, and as a parting word counseling them to not interfere with other workmen under any circumstances, which they said they never had had any intention of doing.

The following is a fuller statement of the brickyardmen's side of the case, as submitted in the following letter addressed to Mayor Harrison, in reply to the manufacturing brickmakers' communication to the Mayor of the day before:

"Chicago, May 26.—*To the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago*—Sir: At a meeting of the Bricklaborer's Union, held this morning, the undersigned were appointed a committee to reply to a communication sent to you Tuesday last by a committee of the Brickmaker's Association. For this purpose we called upon you in person and corrected some wrong impressions that seemed to have been made on your mind by such communication.

"We wish further, by means of a public statement addressed to you, to wipe out some of the specious arguments made by the bosses in their communication of Tuesday.

"They have made an appeal to you for protection. Protection for what? Violence? If so, we can assure you none that we know of exists. Nor is there any threatened. We claim to be a law-abiding and useful class of citizens, whose business it is to labor and create wealth. What crime have we committed that the arm of the law should be invoked against us, or that your protection should be claimed? None whatever, your Honor. Then this appeal is but a premeditated insult to us that should be resented.

"We have an association for the protection of our labor. We are thousands. The brick-bosses have an association for the protection of their capital, but they are only a few. Which body, we ask, is entitled to the most consideration under a representative form of government?

"Those very considerate men tell you that we are very rapacious. We think this is very good of them. But let us show you wherein we are rapacious, and also wherein our accusers are rapacious; and then let the public judge between us. Perhaps, however, they think we have no rights the public are bound to respect, being poor; while all the rights are on their side, because they are rich.

"Our rapacity consists in demanding as a union the compensation we had for making bricks last fall. The scale we have presented to them is as follows: For truckers, per day, $2.50; mold-lifters, $2.50; sanders, $2.75; wheelers, $2.75; pit-tossers, $2.75; filers, $2.75 to $3; molders, $3; dumpers, $3; setters, $3, and shovelers $3.25. If this scale was just last fall, why is it not just now? They say, however, it was only just for a little while. What has that to do with it? There is more reason why we should receive higher wages now than we did then, according to all the laws that regulate the cost of labor and commodities, rents, provisions, and all necessaries of life having greatly increased in cost since then. If they could show that there was a reduction in the price of bricks, or that the market had fallen off, there would be some reason in their arguments; but even then we would have two good arguments to their one bad one. 'Rapacity,' your Honor, is good, coming from our bosses. Theirs is a double rapacity. They seek to rob us of the rewards of our toil and plunder the public besides with exorbitant charges. We ask only enough to keep our families, while they exact all they can squeeze from the public by their selfish combination.

"They speak of having increased wages during the last four years with a generosity that sounds marvelous. Four years ago there was little demand for bricks; wages were low, and hands could be had for $1.25 to $1.50 per day less than what we now demand, bricks were selling for $4 to $4.25 per 1,000; indeed, some were sold as low as $3.80. In 1880 the cost was $6 to $8 per 1,000. In the spring of 1881 we started into work at 25 cents per day less than we now demand; but bricks then were contracted for at $7.50 per 1,000, while during the winter they sold as high as $14 to $15 per 1,000. On which side is the rapacity? The owners do not pretend that they will sell bricks any less now than last fall. Then why should not we have the same compensation? They have not contracted nor offered to sell any less. We hope your Honor will therefore appreciate the side on which the rapacity is exercised. They cannot deny they made large money last year. They cannot deny us fair remuneration for our labor only on the ground that they are privileged to 'hog' all the profits.

"They were not as generous as they profess in advancing wages in previous years. They nearly always objected, and resisted when they could. In 1880 they stood out against our demands ten days to two weeks, and last spring they took three days to decide whether they would comply or not.

"They tell your Honor they represent a capital of $500,000 and furnish employment to 2,000 men. Therefore, they should have special privileges. Does not this $500,000 represent the profit they have made upon our toil? But, not satisfied with this, their greed demands that they must have more. They have an association, and we have an association. Their's meets every week to regulate the price of brick; our's meets to regulate the price of our labor and protect our interests. Why do we not appeal to your Honor for protection as well as they? By refusing to pay us proper wages on work on which they realize enormous profits, they injure us. We have been idle all winter. There are only a few months in the year when bricks can be made, and we ought to have fair compensation for those months. Because we have been starved in the past, your Honor, is that any reason why we should submit to starvation rates for all time?

"Again, your Honor, we want to tell you that there are many members of the Brickmakers' Association who are willing to pay our just demands, but, having entered into bonds with the others not to pay what we ask, they are compelled to submit. At a meeting with some of those bosses Saturday last (among them a member of the committee that has addressed you), it was admitted by them that our demand was a righteous one, but they could not accede to it.

"We therefore submit, your Honor, that it is not the brick-laborers but a few of the large bosses, such as Purington, that are making all this trouble. They have the other manufacturers by the collar. To gratify the cupidity and pride of these few the public are put to inconvenience, building is at a standstill, and all the building trades suffer. There are no foreign bricks to be had, delay will put up prices, and the men with extensive machinery can turn out bricks rapidly and reap a rich reward. Hence this dust thrown in the eyes of the people, and the refusal to be just.

"We wish to inform your Honor again that it is not by physical force or disorderly conduct we hope to carry our point, but by a good organization and honest persuasion. When we lay the case before other workingmen they invariably agree with us, and the bosses cannot get outside labor to aid them, even by the falsest representations. They may build their fences and erect their cattle-pens, but it will be in vain; men will no longer submit to be corralled in that manner.

"In conclusion, let us say that under no circumstances will we recede from our position. We will starve first. It would be a crime to go into such rapacity as that, and we trust a discerning public will take this view of it. Too long have the poor been imposed upon. We have the honor to be

J. M. Sisk,
"John McGuire,
"August Peslke,
"Committee."

The Tanners.

There is no change to note in the strike of the tanners. Very few men have gone to work, and scarcely any fresh hides have been touched. Walker, Oakley & Co. yesterday received two new whitening machines from the United States Patent Company of Boston. These will dispense with a number of hands. The work is said to be done better by the machines than by hand labor. Two more machines have also been ordered for the beam-house. The machines only cost $250 each, and are said to save the labor of twelve men. Messrs. Hammond and Engel have gone East to see some new machinery in operation there, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of Gray, Clark & Engel or Walker, Oakley & Co. to hire the strikers at any terms.

The Union Iron & Steel Mills Closes Its Furnaces.

It was reported yesterday morning that the men on two of the blast furnaces at the Union Iron & Steel Company at Bridgeport had quit work. The men said the company had not lived up to its agreement as to the hours, and the officers of the company said that the men quit work because they did not like a non-union foreman who had been put over them. Mr. Griffin, of the company, stated to a reporter yesterday that they had decided to shut down all their furnaces. Fuel and labor were very high and metal very low, and they could purchase their pig-iron cheaper than they could manufacture it under the circumstances. There had been no trouble at the works in the morning, and the fact that the furnace-men quit work on account of the employment of a non-union foreman could not be called a strike. The furnaces would be shut down at once, probably for about two months, and 300 furnace-men would be thrown out of work. The shutting down of the furnaces had nothing to do with the trouble with the men.

A Mass-Meeting of Union Laborers of All Trades at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—A mass-meeting of union laborers of all trades was held today, attended by nearly 3,000 men. Speeches were made in English, German, Bohemian, and Polish. Each orator in his own way advised his friends to stand firm in what they described as the fight against capital, and the various unions represented each pledged assistance to the other. It develops that the presence of President Garrett at the secret meeting of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers yesterday was for the purpose of tendering the strikers the first installment of benefits from the association. The result of the meeting is visible in the increased expressions of confidence among the men. The President said they need have no fear, as the association is in a condition to keep them out a year if necessary. It is said that the benefit plan contemplates assistance to the non-union men who are out and in need of help, as well as to members of the association.

No New Developments in the Troubles at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—There were no new developments in the labor troubles today. The Amalgamated Association will meet tomorrow afternoon to receive officially and consider the declination by manufacturers of the proposed scale, and decide upon further action necessary under the present circumstances and future contingencies. The meeting has no particular significance, however, and it is not expected that any action will be taken that will change the status of affairs. On Monday there will be a meeting of miners to consider the propriety of a general strike. It is generally believed that the order will be rescinded and the fight continued by the miners at present out.

The Muskegon Strike Ended.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 26.—Dispatches from Muskegon this afternoon announce that the strike at that place is ended. At the meeting of the strikers this morning it was voted, by a majority of 45, to declare the strike off, and all might resume work who wished to. They go to work at $2 per day of eleven hours, a less price than was offered them by the boom company a month ago. There will be a full force at work tomorrow, and all mills will start next week as soon as enough logs are rafted to insure steady work.

The Expected Strike at Wheeling, W. Va., Quickening Inquiries for Iron Goods.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 26.—The expected step in all the iron works hereabouts on the 1st prox. has quickened the inquiries for goods, especially nails, and the orders have materially increased. The stocks left on hand will be light, and in some cases no stocks at all. Higher prices are expected after June 1st. The manufacturers think a prolonged suspension of operations quite probable.

A Costly Strike.

COHOES, N. Y., May 26.—The loss in wages by the five weeks' strike in the Harmony Mills is $100,000. There is no sign of a resumption of labor.

THE FIRST'S FUN.

An Evening Devoted by the First Regiment to Rope-Pulls, Apple-Races, and the Like—An Enjoyable Entertainment Marred by an Exhibition of Hoodlumism.

When Lieut.-Col. Knox took command of the First Infantry, after the resignation of Col. Swain had been accepted, he saw that the regiment was badly in need of battalion drills, and as the command was too large to be drilled in the armory, he divided it into a right and left wing for drill, the left wing being composed of Companies A, C, E, F, and G, and the right wing of Companies B, D, H, I, and K. Since this division the rivalry which had existed between the individual companies has disappeared to some extent, while the wings have been at swords' points. This new rivalry broke out last evening at the armory in the shape of a "rope-pull" between thirty picked men from each wing, and other athletic sports. Invitations had been issued, and at 8 o'clock the main drill-hall was uncomfortably filled with spectators. Music was furnished by the regimental band, under Mr. J. P. Barrett, and the arrangements were in the hands of Lieut. M. A. True, of the right wing, Lieut. W. A. Paulsen, of the left wing, and Capt. C. W. Laing. Col. Fitz Simons, Lieut.-Col. Knox, and Maj. Diehl acted as judges.

The rope-pull was the first thing on the program. Down the centre of the hall thirty cleats were nailed, and a heavy rope was stretched along them. The two detachments were marched into the hall and given positions, the right wing taking the north end and the left wing the south end, facing one another. Between the opposing parties was a space of ten feet, in the centre of which a chalk line was drawn parallel with the cleats. A red band was placed on the rope directly above the mark, the word given, and the pulling began. The right wing got the best of it at the start, and when the three minutes allowed were up it had pulled the boys of the left wing half-way across the space. In the second heat the left wing pulled before the word was given, and in that way got the best of it, as the right wing could not recover the lost ground. The third and deciding heat was pulled after a false start, and was the best of the three. The red band wavered over the line during the entire three minutes, and when time was called the right wing had about two inches the best of it, winning the heat and contest. The prizes consisted of rope badges.

The next event was a heel-and-toe walking-match, in which there were six entries. The distance was one mile, or fifteen laps around the hall. A new recruit from Company C, named Ingram, held the lead for two laps, walking splendidly, and was beaten only by a few feet by Mortimer Brown, of Company A. The prize was a wooden shoe. Time not taken.

The third contest was an "apple-race," in which there were seven entries. Twenty-five lemons were put in each line, and the contestants were required to deposit them in baskets at the end of their respective lines. The winner was H. S. Hewson, of Company I, Gallagher, of Company C, being a good second. Time not taken. The prize was the lemons, and it was disposed of in short order.

Thirty-six members of the regiment then indulged in what is known as a "manual spell-down"—that is, the manual commands are given, and when a man makes an error he is required to leave the ranks. The contest finally narrowed down to Sergt. Lally and Corporal Bradford, both of Company A. Sergt. Lally won, the prize being a Rogers' statuary group.

The three-legged race, in which eight teams were entered, was won by Messrs. Oscar A. Blattner and Edward C. Wood, of Company I. The prize was a set of "kids," technically known as boxing-gloves. The program concluded about half-past 11 o'clock with a rope-pull around the hall, but no one succeeded in naming the winner.

The members of the First Regiment have always had the reputation of being perfect gentlemen, but if they repeat these entertainments they will not retain this reputation unless they bottle up some of the vigorous animal spirits exhibited last evening. During the second heat of the rope-pull, a yelling crowd closed in on the contestants, and none of the invited guests were able to see anything that was going on. The Colonel detailed a guard, but this appeared to have but little effect, and the guests were left to wonder what was being done. The track used by the walkers was formed by a circle of chairs in the centre of the hall, and when the contest was finished, the crowd within this circle set up a deafening yell, and made a break for the judges' stand, jumping over every one in their way. Two ladies were thrown from their chairs, and the parasol of one was stepped on and broken in two. During the other contests crowds of yelling youths stood about the hall, shutting out what was going on from the ladies sitting in the chairs. The majority of the members of the regiment present last evening were very young men—probably members of the cadet corps—which may account for their acting as hoodlums. Hereafter the young men should curb their animal spirits when ladies are present.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Chicago Manages to Do Some Batting and Win a Game at Detroit.

Cleveland, Providence, and Troy Defeat Buffalo, Boston, and Worcester.

Rob Bruce, John Happy, Brambaletta, Monogram, and Guy the Winners at Louisville.

Chicago 7, Detroit 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—Another large crowd, fully equal to that of yesterday, turned out this afternoon to see how clearly the Chicagos could outplay the home team. The fact that this was accomplished is shown by five earned runs to one, although it must be taken into consideration that in point of fielding excellence the Detroits showed to as excellent advantage as the visitors. If Goldsmith had been found as fruitful pie as Derby it would have been a more serious contest. The Detroits contested every inch of ground stubbornly, but they could not overcome the heavy batting, and were unable to solve Goldsmith's delivery. The first three innings were played with great rapidity, without a run. In the last half of the fourth Dalrymple and Gore both scored earned runs on their own singles, Kelly's sacrifice, and Anson's hit. In the seventh Kelly reached first on a single, second on Anson's hit, and third on Burns' sacrifice, Anson stealing second. Goldsmith reached first on called balls, filling up the bases, and Kelly and Anson both scored on Nicol's single. Goldsmith scored on Flint's sacrifice. In the eighth two more were added when Gore scored by getting first on Troy's fumble, second on a steal, and home on Kelly's double, and the latter scored on Anson's hit to the left centre. The Detroits made their three in the seventh, Hanlon and Powell getting bases on balls, the former third on Flint's wild throw and both crossing the plate on Bennett's three-bagger over Nicol's head. Bennett crossed the plate on Farrell's single. Two of the Detroits' errors were costly, and only one of the three made by Chicago did any harm.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Detroit.							
Wood, l. f.	4	0	1	3	2	0	0
Hanlon, c. f.	3	1	0	0	2	1	1
Powell, 1b.	3	1	0	0	7	0	0
Bennett, c.	4	1	2	4	6	0	0
Knight, r. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Farrell, 3b.	4	0	2	2	1	3	1
McGeary, s. s.	4	0	0	0	4	3	0
Troy, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	3	1
Derby, p.	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	32	3	5	9	24	13	3
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	2	1	1	4	1	0
Kelly, 3b.	4	2	2	3	0	6	1
Anson, 1b.	4	1	3	3	8	0	1
Burns, s. s.	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Goldsmith, p.	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
Nicol, r. f.	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Flint, c.	3	0	0	0	8	0	1
Quest, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Total	32	7	9	11	27	14	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	*	—7

Runs earned—Detroit, 1; Chicago, 5.
Two-base hits—Anson, Kelly.
Three-base hits—Wood, Bennett.
Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Chicago, 1.
Base on called balls—Hanlon, Powell, Goldsmith.
Bases on errors—Detroit, 2; Chicago, 2.
Double plays—McGeary-Troy-Powell, Burns-Quest-Anson.
Umpire—Higham.

Cleveland 9, Buffalo 8.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, May 26.—The Clevelands won the game in the first inning today, and a remarkable inning it was. Fourteen men went to the bat, and nine base hits and nine runs resulted, one each standing to the credit of every member of the team. Of the hits one was a three-bagger by Muldoon, which cleared the bases, and two were doubles. After seven men had been to bat, scoring six hits with no one out, Galvin was relieved by Purcell, but the gentle James went back into the box in the second inning and to the close pitched a magnificent game, only one of the visitors going so far as second. The Buffalos were unable to hit McCormick effectually until the eighth inning, when on clean hits they scored three earned-runs. In the ninth O'Rourke hit safe, and Purcell was given his base on balls, both coming home on Brouthers' two-bagger. It looked like a tie game when Jumbo got to third on Richardson's sacrifice, but Glasscock captured a high, hot liner from White's bat, and the game was over. Both clubs fielded in fine form, the only errors of the Buffalos being a muff by Purcell in the first inning. For the Clevelands Dunlap had a wild throw and a muffed grounder, and Glasscock a muffed grounder. Kelly, who had been agreed upon as umpire, failed to put in an appearance, and Dunlap and Doescher claimed the right to name the man. Bradley was called into the diamond, and called game but O'Rourke, who had the right, he claimed, to select the official, had Bradley removed by a policeman. O'Rourke then called in Bullymore, and after some little kicking the Clevelands took the field and the game opened. The umpiring favored neither club.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	—8
Cleveland	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9

Base hits—Buffalo, 9; Cleveland, 15.
Total bases—Buffalo, 17; Cleveland, 26.
Errors—Buffalo, 1; Cleveland, 3.
Earned runs—Buffalo, 4; Cleveland, 6.
Two-base hits—Richardson, White, Galvin, Dunlap, Shaffer, Brouthers.
Three-base hit—Muldoon.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 4; Cleveland, 1.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 5; Cleveland, 8.
Double plays—Glasscock-Dunlap-Phillips, Richardson-Brouthers.
Passed balls—Kelly, 3.
Umpire—Bullymore.

Providence 7, Boston 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—There was a large attendance at the South End grounds this afternoon to witness the fourth game of the season between the Boston and Providence Base-Ball Clubs, which resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 7 to 4. Several changes were made in the playing positions of the home team, owing to Sutton's not playing. The Bostons were first at bat, but did not score until the third inning, when Hornung came in on a long fly to left field by himself and a base hit by Burdock. The Providence nine scored twice in the first inning and once each in the second and third on good batting by Hines, Start, and Ward. A very pretty play occurred in the ninth inning by Whitney, Burdock, and Morrill, by which Denny and Radbourne were caught napping. The Bostons, on the whole, played a poor fielding game, with the exception of Hornung, Burdock, and Wise. Radbourne's pitching was very effective, and Nava's support behind the bat was admirable. Nava was slightly injured toward the close of the game, and his place taken by Gilligan.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	—4
Providence	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	*	—7

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Providence, 1.
Two-base hits—Hines, Morrill, Mathews.
Three-base hits—Hornung, Whitney.
First-base hits—Bostons, 9; Providence, 10.
Errors—Bostons, 12; Providence, 10.
First base on balls—Bostons, 3; Providence, 1.
First base on errors—Bostons, 6; Providence, 2.
Left on bases—Bostons, 11; Providence, 2.
Struck out—Bostons, 7; Providence, 10.
Wild pitches—Whitney, 2; Radbourne, 1.
Passed balls—Gilligan, 2; Rowen, 2.
Umpire—Daley.

Troy 9, Worcester 5.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., May 26.—Troy won today by terrific batting in the first inning, assisted by an error of Mann. Ewing and Connors led off with hits, Welch struck out, Ferguson and Holbert made hits, and then Mann gave Roseman a lift by a wild throw. After Pfeffer had been retired, Egan struck the ball for two bases, Keefe was given his base on balls, and Ewing cleared the bases by a three-baser, after which Connors was retired. Two more runs were scored in the second inning on an error of Irwin, a hit of Ferguson, and Pfeffer's fly to Ewing. An error of Egan and a hit of Irwin gave the Worcesters one in the third; a base on balls, errors of Ewing, Keefe, Holbert, and Egan, and a hit of Cogswell gave three more in the seventh; and hits of Evans and Stovey, with Holbert's passed ball, one in the ninth. The Troys made three very pretty double plays: one Roseman's throw from right field to home plate, shutting off Irwin when the bases were full and no one out. Attendance, 865.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—9
Worcester	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	—5

Base hits—Troy, 9; Worcester, 9.
Total bases—Troy, 12; Worcester, 10.
Errors—Troy, 6; Worcester, 6.
Earned runs—Troy, 2.
Two-base hits—Egan, Stovey.
Three-base hit—Ewing.
First base on balls—Troy, 2; Worcester, 2.
First base on errors—Troy, 3; Worcester, 3.
Left on bases—Troy, 3; Worcester, 5.
Double plays—Roseman-Holbert; Pfeffer-Ferguson-Connors; Egan-Holbert-Ewing.
Umpire—Dunnigan.

Cincinnati 8, Baltimore 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—The visiting team was victorious today by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	4	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	—8
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	—4

Athletics 5, St. Louis 0.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26.—The game today resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Athletic	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	*	—5

Metropolitan 17, Allegheny 5.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Metropolitans today beat the Alleghenys by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Metropolitan	4	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	6	—17
Allegheny	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

The Races Yesterday at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 26.—The Jockey Club is favored with beautiful weather again today.

The first race was for a purse of $200, of which $50 went to second. The race was for all ages; distance, three-quarters of a mile; winners excluded. Bob Bruce won by four lengths, Regicide second, and Stella third, followed by Tom Bowling, colt, Bismuth, Barnum, Strychnine, and Tom Flaherty in the order named. Time, 1:15¾.

The second race was a selling race, for a purse of $350, of which $50 went to the second; selling allowances; one and a quarter miles. John Happy won by a length, Boulevard second, Bowling Green third, Taxgather fourth, Startle fifth, Churchill sixth. Botheram pulled up at the head of the stretch and cantered home. Time, 2:11.

Third race, Swigert Stake, all ages; $25 entrance, $500 added, of which $100 went to second, and $50 to third; winner of Derby, Clarke, or Merchant's penalized five pounds; one mile. Starters: Runnymede, 3 years, 107 pounds; Maggie Ayer, 4 years, 112 pounds; Checkmate, aged, 118 pounds. Pools: Checkmate, $350; Runnymede, $265; Maggie Ayer, $20. Checkmate had half a length the best of the start, Runnymede second. Runnymede took the track before fifty yards had been run, and led Checkmate two lengths at the quarter, a length and a half at the half-mile, and a length at the three-quarters. Both began final exertions at the head of the straight. Runnymede made a grand finish, but Checkmate seemed in beautiful form, and had Runnymede whipped at the distance post. Checkmate won by two lengths, Runnymede second, same distance ahead of Maggie Ayer. Time, 1:42. French pools paid $7.80.

Fourth race, club purse of $300, of which $75 went to second, owners' handicap; one and a half miles. Starters: Fellowplay, 4 years, 90 pounds; Brambaletta, 4 years, 83 pounds; Mammonist, 5 years, 101 pounds; Aleck Ament, 5 years, 78 pounds; Glendower, 5 years, 105 pounds. Pools: Fellowplay, $15; Brambaletta, $100; Aleck Ament, $50; field, $50. Mammonist went out and made a terrible pace, and at the quarter-post he led Brambaletta three lengths. Fellowplay was last, ten lengths behind the leaders. Brambaletta caught Mammonist at the half-mile post and had him beat in another quarter. Brambaletta was ridden out, but could have won in hand. She finished first five lengths in front of Aleck Ament second, Mammonist third, Fellowplay fourth, and Glendower last. Time, 1:54. The first mile was run in 1:40¾. French pools paid $15.70.

Fifth race, Fleetwood Stake, for 3-year-olds, $25 entrance, $500 added, of which $100 went to second, and $50 to third; mile heats; winners penalized. Starters: Bubbler, 110 pounds; Harry Gilmore, 107 pounds; Lenore, 105 pounds; Jim Farrell, 107 pounds; Capias, 110 pounds; Monogram, 109 pounds.

First heat—Pools: Monogram, $60; Jim Farrell, $60; Harry Gilmore, $55; Capias, $50; Bubbler, $30; Lenore, $10. Bubbler was first away and remained in the lead for three-quarters of the distance, when Monogram and Harry Gilmore headed him. A driving finish ended, and Monogram won by two lengths, Harry Gilmore second, Capias third, Bubbler fourth, Jim Farrell next pulled up. Lenore was left at post and distanced. Time, 1:43¾.

Second heat—Pools: Monogram, $150; Capias, $100; Jim Farrell, $50; the field, $35. Jim Farrell had the best of the send-off, but Capias headed him half way around the turn. Capias showed the way down to the stretch, but was nipped at the post by Monogram. Monogram won the heat and race by a head, Capias second, Harry Gilmore third, Jim Farrell fourth, Bubbler distanced. Time, 1:48. French pools paid $14.20.

Sixth race, handicap steeplechase, purse of $650, of which $50 went to second; usual conditions; about 1½ miles. Starters Suannanoa, aged, 130 pounds; Glasgow, aged, 152 pounds; Guy, aged, 142 pounds; Strychnine, 5 years, 145 pounds; Miss Malloy, aged, 145 pounds. Pools: Glasgow, $100; Guy, $85; Miss Malloy, $40; the field, $30. Suannanoa and Guy led over the jumps. Guy reached the main track first, and after a fine finish with Miss Malloy, won by a length and a half, Miss Malloy second, Glasgow third, Strychnine fourth, Suannanoa last. Time, 3:03¾. French pools paid $22.10.

The entries for tomorrow's races and the first pool on each event as sold at the Turf Exchange tonight are as follows:

First race; three-quarters of a mile dash—Bagdad, $30; Hickory Jim, $35; Garfield, $5; Fellowplay, $100; Newsboy, $25; Wapakoneta, $5; Tarantilla filly, $5; Lamboy, $10; Wimbleton, $5; Willie Parker, $5; Mattie Rapture, $25.

Second race; one and an eighth miles dash—Highflier, $10; Lizzie McWhirter, $15; Pinafore, $60; Tom Plunket, $60; Basset, $30.

Third race—Three-quarters of a mile dash—Matrimony, $50; Vis-a-Vis, $60; John Greener, $10; Punch, $10; Idle Pat, $35; Orange Blossom, $35; Brother to Grinstead, $30; Haddisco, $10; Von Moltke, $15.

Fourth race; mile heats—Rochester (81), $75; Leonore (63), $35; Pride (88), $200; Boulevard (105), $95.

Fifth race; one mile—Bismuth, $3; Belle of the Highlands, $40; Lutestring, $10; Stella, $25; Bancroft, $110; Warfield, $75; Startle, $30; Joe Murray, $30; Saunter, $10; Ruth, $15.

Sixth race; three-quarter dash—Ascender, $30; Brother to Grinstead, $20; Von Moltke, $5; Wandering, $50; Long Knight, $25; Bondholder, $300; Punster, $500.

Seventh race; one and one-quarter miles—Hindoo, $500; Checkmate, $205; Creosote, $100; Plunket $10; Raymond, $5.

Eighth race; two-mile dash—Lost Cause, $80; Eli, $10; Grainger, $160; Pope Leo, $30; Lida Stanhope, $225.

Ninth race; one and one-sixteenth miles—Rob Bruce, $50; Maggie Ayre, $225; Force, $100; Lutestring, $60; Liatunah, $35.

Tenth race; one and three-quarter miles; steeplechase—Miss Malloy (140), $20; Strychnine (140), $10; Suannanoa (130), $5; Guy (144), $25.

Weather clear and pleasant.

The greatest race meeting ever held in the world closes to morrow at this point. Eight races composed the program until this morning, when out of deference and compliment to the large delegation of horses from Texas, Col. Clark added two more races to the list and decided to give ten races, commencing sport at 12 o'clock. The City Council tonight by a unanimous vote in both boards recommended a general holiday in recognition of the great benefit both to the breeding interests of the South and West and the liberality and enterprise of the Jockey Club. The citizens seem desirous of exhibiting their appreciation, and tomorrow promises to be the grandest day's racing ever seen in any country.

Close of the Trotting Meeting at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—This was the closing day of the Driving Park meeting, with a large attendance, fine weather, and fine track.

The following was the result of the 2:17 class for a purse of $800. Summary:

Alley	1	1	1
Voltaire	2	2	2
J. B. Thomas	3	3	3

Time—2:26¼; 2:25¼; 2:26.

Thomas was the favorite in the pools 5 to 1.

Six heats were trotted in the 2:27 class, and a finish prevented by darkness. It was for a purse of $800, divided. Summary:

Mamie	4	1	2	1	3	2
Aldine	2	2	1	3	5	1
Frank Landers	1	6	5	4	1	3
Mamie M.	6	5	4	2	2	
St. Remo	3	3	3	5	4	
Una	5	4	dis.			

Time—2:26¼; 2:25½; 2:27½; 2:26¼; 2:27; 2:33¼.

The race will be concluded at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

John Spian, driver of Voltaire, was fined $50 for foul driving.

The Closing Day of the Races at Boston.

BOSTON, May 26.—Closing day of the Myopia Club races.

Two miles: Ventriloquist first, Godiva second, Nellie third. Time, 3:49.

The Club cup, gentlemen riders, was won by Tramway, Dr. Graves second, Beverly third.

Another race for gentlemen riders was won by Joe Hunt, Spartan second.

Steeple chase: Charlemagne first, Bombast second, Jack Frost bolted.

Another steeplechase was won by Rose, Commodore second, Rockaway third.

Consolation purse—Three-fourths of a mile; Ida first, Shirley second, Spartan third. Time, 1:20.

Maryland Jockey Club Races.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—Chesapeake Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies; one mile and a quarter: Memento first, Infanta second, Venus third. Time, 2:18.

Selling race, 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile: Chickadee first, Minerva second, Corodova third. Time, 1:20.

Clabaugh Memorial Stakes, 2-year-olds; half a mile: Henlopen first, Barbarian second; Empress third. Time, 51 seconds.

Mile race, all ages: Bob Roy first, Ohio Boy second, Spark third. Time, 1:49.

Handicap, all ages; mile and a quarter: Little Buttercup first, Ella Warfield second, By-and-by third. Time, 2:14¼.

Two-mile heats: Nittie and Surge started and the former won in two straight heats. Time, 3:46, 3:44.

A Special Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—The attendance at the special meeting on the Exposition track today was fair, the weather fine, and the track in good condition.

First race, running, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $175. Entries: Belle of Nelson, Harper, and Falconbridge. Nelson won the first two heats. The race will be finished tomorrow.

Second race, trotting, 2:37 class. Entries: Otto, Bishop, and Little Sam. The race was won by Otto in three straight heats. Time, 2:38½, 2:35, 2:37½.

The third race, pacing, 2:35 class, was the most interesting feature of the day. Entries: Jack, Jim, and Topsy. Jack took the first and fourth heats, and Jim the second and third. Topsy was distanced in the second. The race will be finished tomorrow. Time, 2:32, 2:32, 2:31, 2:35.

A DISHONEST ROOM-MATE.

Alf Weaver, who has boarded with James Merriman at No. 652 Elston avenue, disappeared with some cash, a diamond pin, and a pair of shirt-studs belonging to his room-mate, and was about to take a train for Dixon, Ill., when arrested by the East Chicago avenue police. He admits the theft.

BISHOP FOSS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 26.—There has been no recurrence of the chill in Bishop Foss' case, and the symptoms generally are slightly better. The physicians say the case is critical, but by no means hopeless.

WEBER

himself a musician, has produced a Piano constructed from the musician's standpoint, as well as that of the mechanic. Hence these instruments are distinguished from all others by that pure, rich, and sympathetic quality of tone that contains the greatest musical possibilities; that consummation of mechanical excellence that admits of the most delicate and impressive effects, while insuring the durability of the Instrument and that uniform superiority that enhances the pleasure of both performer and listener. This is why artists generally prefer to use this

PIANO

250 & 252 WABASH-AV.

WEBER

employs in the construction of his Piano only the very best of materials and workmanship, producing an Instrument that is absolutely durable and reliable in every particular, and which is so perfectly organized that it feels and identifies itself with the impulse of the performer, and is enabled to respond to his most exacting demands, and to sympathize with his most subtle emotions. The astounding success which has attended their introduction is due to that surpassing melodiousness which is found in its perfection only in this

PIANO

250 & 252 WABASH-AV.

WEBER

recognizing that, until his time, the development of the Piano had been in the direction of mechanism, applied himself to perfecting the tone, which he improved remarkably, obtaining a broader and more musical quality with greater singing capacity, his Piano possessing that sympathetic sensibility which is its distinctive characteristic, and which renders it so indispensable to singers, because of its sustaining and harmonizing consonance with the voice. These Instruments combine the highest achievements in the art of Piano-making, and are comprehensively better than any other

PIANO

250 & 252 WABASH-AV.

Cuticura
THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER
Resolvent

SALT RHEUM,
Covering the Body for Ten Years, Resisting all Methods of Treatment, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON,
17 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 28, 1878.

I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time—about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such diseases had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a few days of profuse application of CUTICURA.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case. Very truly yours,
CHAS. HOUGHTON.

VARICOSE ULCER.
Sores from the Knee to the Heel—An Extraordinary Case—Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

On the 23d of August, 1877, I had the misfortune of having my leg broken in front of William Sterns' dry-goods store by a case of goods being thrown on me. The bone was set by a physician of this place. Upon removing the splints, sores broke out from my knee to the heel, and several physicians called it varicose veins, and ordered me to wear rubber stockings. After wearing out about $25 worth of different makes without any signs of cure, I bought the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Before half had been used, I was astonished to see the sores heal up one by one, and now not one sore is to be seen.
HENRY LANDECKER, Dover, N. H.
Corroborated by LOTHROPS & PINKHAM, Druggists, Dover, N. H.

ITCHING HUMOR.
Covering the Body, Skin Copper-Colored—Intolerable Itching and Terrible Humor Cured.

I have been afflicted with a troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-colored hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills, and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching and restoring my skin to its natural color. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.
S. G. BUXTON, Milan, Mich.

CANKER
And Nursing Sore Mouth—The Sufferings of a Mother.

No pen can describe what I suffered from a Nursing Sore Mouth and Canker; none but a mother who had it can possibly believe what it is, and none but those who have used it can possibly believe the efficiency of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT in entirely curing it.
HATTIE J. FOSTER, Cambridgeport, Mass.

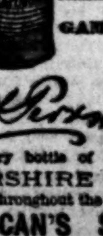
CUTICURA RESOLVENT,
The New Blood Purifier,

And CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures, will cure every species of Humor, from a pimple to scrofula. All other remedies may be tried and found wanting, but in the end the CUTICURA REMEDIES must be used to effect

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD MEATS,
GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants' National Bank,

AT CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business May 19th, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,248,821.66
Overdrafts		92.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		350,900.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$798,184.04	
Due from other National banks	981,044.35	
Due from State banks and bankers	12,319.10	
		1,791,547.49
Real estate (banking-house and deposit vaults, $125,000)		158,749.02
Checks and other cash items		971.55
Exchanges for Clearing-House	$449,271.05	
Bills of other banks	619,974.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	362.36	
Specie	2,792,920.25	
Legal-tender notes	220,000.00	
		4,082,528.66
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent redemption fund		2,000.00
Total		$11,843,361.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits		353,832.28
National bank notes outstanding		45,600.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$3,995,395.85	
Demand certificates of deposit	173,722.21	
Certified checks	24,199.33	
Due to other National banks	3,347,773.44	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,902,837.42	
		10,443,928.25
Total		$11,843,361.53

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:
I, C. B. Blair, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
(Signed) C. B. BLAIR, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1882.
(Signed) JOS. M. BOWMAR, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: C. J. BLAIR, WM. BLAIR, DAN'L A. JONES, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Commercial National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business on Tuesday, 19th day of May, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,989,782.88
Overdrafts		5,687.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation (par value)		50,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$681,375.88	
Due from other National banks	68,111.50	
Due from State banks and bankers	46,297.32	
		795,784.70
Real estate		24,368.00
Checks and other cash items	$4,359.58	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	293,118.09	
Bills of other banks	175,205.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	1,946.37	
Specie	737,275.00	
Legal-tender notes	375,000.00	
		1,586,901.69
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$6,454,774.75

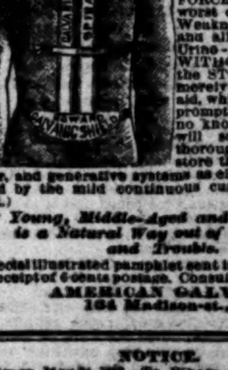
LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits		169,184.65
National-bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,788,318.20	
Demand certificates of deposit	174,248.69	
Certified checks	108,053.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,848.48	
Due to other National banks	1,078,569.72	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,198,554.88	
		5,348,590.10
Total		$6,454,774.75

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:
I, F. S. Eames, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. S. EAMES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1882.
JOHN B. MEYER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: HENRY F. EAMES, N. K. FAIRBANK, GEORGE L. OTIS, Directors.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicine



OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS, SPEEDILY RESTORE the VITAL FORCES, and curing the worst cases of Waste, Weakness, Exhaustion, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, WITHOUT DRUGGING the STOMACH. Nature merely wants NATURAL aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild continuous currents. (No acids used.)

For Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.

Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,
164 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.

Chicago, May 24, 1882.—To Whom it may concern: You are hereby warned not to pay to E. R. Walker, or his agent, or his order, or to anybody other than ourselves any part of any claim due the late firm of E. R. Walker & Co. E. M. HORINE & BRO., Successors. Manufacturers Coleman Gas Apparatus, and dealers in gasoline for gas machines. Office 38 and 40 Huron-st., factory corner Kingsbury and Huron-sts.

Dr. Henry Olin,
Eye and Ear Surgeon,
Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.
126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY ... Manager and Proprietor.
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY.
HAVERLY'S
ALL-CONSOLIDATED
Mastodon Minstrels!
Tried! Trusty! Triumphant!
Absolutely and beyond all question
Earth's Greatest Minstrel Company!
Hundreds of New Laughs—Laughs that were Never Laughed before.

LAKE FRONT.
SELLS BROTHERS'
Circus and Menagerie
BEGINS A SEASON OF
ONE WEEK,
LAKE FRONT,
Commencing Monday, May 29.
☞ For further particulars see advertisement on the First Page of TODAY'S TRIBUNE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
J. A. HAMLIN ... Lessee and Manager.
This Saturday Matinee and evening,
LEAVITT'S REORGANIZED
GIGANTEAN MINSTRELS!
Direct from their great California engagement.
NEW PEOPLE, NEW SONGS, NEW SKETCHES, NEW DANCES, AND NEW JOKES.
"The Cream of Refined Minstrelsy."
REMEMBER, GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
NEXT WEEK—The Original PHILADELPHIA CHURCH CHOIR Opera Company in "Patience."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS AT BOX OFFICE.
MONDAY, May 29—First appearance in Chicago of the ORIGINAL
PHILADELPHIA CHURCH CHOIR OPERA COMPANY,
Numbering FIFTY (50) MAGNIFICENT VOICES, in Gilbert & Sullivan's delightful satirical opera,
PATIENCE.
Prices—50c, $1.00, and $1.50.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE TODAY.
Eighth performance this evening of the popular success, Harry Meredith's new drama of American Western life,
RANCH 10.
Mr. HARRY MEREDITH as the TWIN BROTHERS
Supported by a superior Dramatic Company.
NEXT WEEK—FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF RANCH 10.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
THE LAUGHING SEASON.
"THE TOURIST" MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE TOURISTS
In a Pullman Palace Car.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Night—Extra Performance of THE TOURISTS. Next Week—Positively last week of THE TOURISTS. Change of Programme. New Selections, New Songs, New Features.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
ELKS' BENEFIT
Sunday Eve. Next, MAY 28.
The most attractive entertainment ever given on any similar occasion. For particulars see descriptive bills. Seats on sale at Box-Office of theatre.
S. QUINLAN,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

JOS. MICHLE'S
BROADWAY HALL,
369 & 371 State-st.
GRAND CONCERT by the world-renowned BERLIN LADIES' ORCHESTRA every evening this week. Sunday afternoon, Sacred Concert.
☞ The most respectable place for families.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank

OF CHICAGO

At the close of business May 19, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,6[illegible]
Overdrafts		17,17[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,[illegible]
U. S. bonds on hand		1,5[illegible]
Other stocks and bonds		70[illegible]
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$1,417,077.72	
Due from other National Banks	824,559.97	
Due from State banks and bankers	544,513.97	
		2,786,151.[illegible]
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		310,[illegible]
Current expenses		9,61[illegible]
Premiums paid		58,617.[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	$2,439.06	
Exchanges for Clearing-house	596,895.46	
Bills of other National banks	376,400.00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	159.09	
Specie	2,516,880.00	
Legal tender notes	275,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	200,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	16,000.00	
		3,982,774.21
Total		$20,587,261.[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		100,[illegible]
Other undivided profits		60,4[illegible]
Individual deposits	$6,522,977.22	
Demand certificates of deposits	936,250.44	
Certified checks	182,496.62	
Cashier's checks outstanding	105,166.70	
Due to other National banks	4,276,829.14	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,406,545.89	
		17,976,[illegible]
Total		$20,[illegible]

State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.
I, L. J. Gage, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of knowledge and belief.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of May, 1882.
G. PECKHAM, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: SAM'L M. NICKERSON, HENRY H. PORTER, H. R. SYMONDS, Directors.

Gas Fixtures.
Go to Headquarters, GAIR'S Gas Fixture Factory, 87 and 89 Canal-st., near Madison.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

H. D. Darphey, New York, is at the Leland.

T. O. Baily, Middleberry, Vt., is at the Leland.

C. C. Hungerford, Hartford, Conn., is at the Leland.

Mr. and Mrs. George Beers, St. Louis, are at the Leland.

N. P. Cole and D. J. N. Shaw, San Francisco, are at the Leland.

Col. F. Bridgeman and Maj. E. A. Bates, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

The receipts of customs duties and imports yesterday were $2,727.

The Painters' Union met last night and joined the Knights of Labor in a body.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday redeemed $16,000 in silver and disbursed $1,000 in gold.

Sweeney, the peculating mail-carrier, occupies quarters in the County Jail. He has not yet secured bondsmen.

John Bayor, a saloonkeeper at No. 3717 Cottage Grove avenue, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300 by Justice Prindiville yesterday for selling liquor to a drunkard.

George Kaniecha, 3 years old, fell into a kettle of boiling hot water at his home, No. 457 West Sixteenth street, Thursday evening, and died a few hours later from the terrible scalds received.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $37,655, of which $27,680 was from spirits, $5,704 from cigars, $3,763 from tobacco, $2,821 from beer, and $1,685 from special and miscellaneous sources.

Henry Bertsinger, 7 years old, of No. 27 North avenue, was horribly bitten about the face yesterday by a rabid Newfoundland dog which the lad was chasing in the street. The dog was killed by an officer.

The evergreens for decoration will be at G. A. R. hall, No. 167 Washington street, at 1 o'clock today, and the committee earnestly request their lady friends or those in sympathy to come and assist in the work.

Decoration-Day will be duly observed at Palatine on the 30th under the auspices of the Palatine Union Veteran Club. All ex-soldiers from the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry are invited to attend.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 58 degrees; 9 a. m., 60; 10 a. m., 63; 11 a. m., 64; 12 m., 66; 1 p. m., 65; 3 p. m., 63; 5 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 55. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.62; 8 p. m., 29.82.

George H. Young is a West Side photographer. Jerry Donohue sat in front of George's camera, and in due time a picture of the sitter was produced. It didn't suit, and there was a fight. Jerry says George threw nitric acid in his face, and George was accordingly arrested and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday.

At half-past 3 yesterday afternoon a horse, being led by James McGovern, took fright and began kicking. Willie Sangren, 7 years of age, who was following the animal, was struck in the skull by the horse's heels and received a bad fracture of the skull, his brains protruding. He was removed to his parents' home, No. 160 Wesson street, by the Larrabee street patrol.

Patrick Connors, 9 years old, is locked up at the Armory. He is not accused of murder or burglary, but simply with being a bad boy, who ran away from his ma and pa, who live in Newark, O., and with having beaten his way on railroad trains to the Garden City. He was found at the Rock Island depot yesterday afternoon, and will be held to await a call from his family.

The leader of Haverly's Mastodon Minstrel Band yesterday offered the services of his band for the Sunday afternoon soldiers' memorial service, to be held at the festival-hall of the Exposition Building. It will be remembered that this band played at the inauguration of President Garfield, and has played before most of the crowned heads of Europe. The services were gladly accepted by the Memorial Committee.

A party of Swedish laborers complained at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday that they had been swindled out of $2 apiece by John Johnson & Co., employment agents at No. 189 Milwaukee avenue. From the victims' story it was feared that a case could not be made out in court against the "agents," and the Swedes were advised to go and chastise the whole outfit at No. 189.

The sociable of the Union Catholic Library Association was not largely attended last night, as many of the members were assisting at the May Festival. The program of exercises consisted of a select reading by Mr. Cosgrove, a piano solo by Miss O'Brien, with flute accompaniment by Mr. Vasbuck, reading by Miss M. Webb, and song by Miss Durkin. Next Friday night the association will give its sixth regular monthly entertainment, with an extra program.

The Singing Society "Congress" of this city has accepted an invitation from the Decoration Committee of Cleveland to visit that city on Decoration-Day to assist in decorating Garfield's grave, and to participate in the exercises to be held in the Tabernacle. The society leaves for Cleveland Monday at 5 o'clock, accompanied to the depot by the Twenty-fourth and the Eighty-second Infantry Regiments and the Lyons Post. A grand reception of the pilgrims has been promised by the citizens of Cleveland and the soldiers.

S. E. Bailey, the Fargo man who told a pitiful tale at the armory Thursday afternoon about losing $250 in Calhoun-place gambling-dens, and who swore out warrants for the arrest of the keepers, was evidently "seen" by the leeches who, he claimed, had bled him so ruthlessly. He was seen in whispered consultation with the Calhoun-place gamblers not long after he swore out the warrant, and late at night he sent word to the police that he would not prosecute the case, and was going to leave town at once. So no arrests were made. How much of the money was returned to the erratic "sucker" he neglected to state.

The Saloonkeepers' Union held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in Quincy clubroom No. 2, with a full attendance. The constitution was amended so as to provide that any member of the union who knowingly sold liquor to a minor or a drunkard should be expelled from the society. The membership fee was reduced from $5 to $3, and the monthly dues raised from 25 to 50 cents. The members present paid $1 each on the $3 assessment which is levied annually for the support of the State organization. The election of officers occurs hereafter twice a year—in January and July. The meeting adjourned till the second Friday in June, when delegates will be selected for the district convention, to be held at the end of next month.

The Desplaines street police made another arrest in the Anderson shooting case yesterday, which at first promised big results. The man arrested is a trampish-looking old fellow about 55 years of age, who has been stopping at the Silver House, corner of Lake and Canal streets. He has supported himself by selling a vermin-destroyer, and gave his name as George W. Hulburt. During the day Edward Newton, of No. 123 North Green street, Emma Lye, of No. 115 North Green street, where the shooting occurred, and Charles and Frank Anderson, brothers of the wounded boy, identified the old man as the shooter.

A TRIBUNE reporter talked to him last night and learned that the old fellow is confident that he can prove an alibi. He says that, during Wednesday and Thursday, he was peddling his line-powder on the North Side, along streets north of Division street, and is certain that he can bring a number of North Siders down before Justice Walsh who will testify to his presence over there on the day and at the time of the shooting. He did not act like a shooter, and the officers are not at all satisfied that they have the proper man.

"CRAZY SHANK."

An old, lame, and dirty vagrant named Peter Shank, better known as "Crazy Shank," was before Justice Walsh yesterday, charged with abducting the 10-year-old son of Mrs. Nellie Gessern, of No. 92 West Washington street. Mrs. Gessern missed her little boy, and, after searching in vain for a long time for him, was told by some boys that "Crazy Shank" had stolen him. She instantly reported the affair at the police station, but it was not till this morning that the missing boy was found in company with his abductor, who had carried him off to an old barn, and slept with him through the night. Shank's maudlin protestations of innocence and promises never to do so again, with an occasional burst of idiotic laughter and fits of crying, were pitiful to see, and the Court decided that the only thing to be done with him was to send him to the Bridewell. The fine imposed was $100.

SUSPICIOUS SIMON.

Mark Simon & Co., notion dealers on Market street, threaten to prosecute Joseph Jacobson. They have already attached six trunks full of Joseph's goods. The firm state that Joseph got about $400 worth of goods from them on credit, by representing that he had leased a store at No. 189 Canal street, and was going into business at that point. Mr. Simon had Constable George Hartman investigate the case. The Constable reported that Jacobson had not leased any store, and that he was about to ship the goods out of town. Accordingly an attachment writ was sworn out in Justice Brayton's court, and night before last Constable Hartman took charge of the six trunks full of notions which Jacobson had left at the Union Depot, on Canal street, for shipment by the Chicago & Alton Road. Jacobson has not yet appeared to claim his property. Two or three other firms claim that Jacobson got small bills of goods from them in the same way. He lives at No. 123 Maxwell street, to which place he removed his purchases for packing.

THEY LIKED THE LIGHT.

Commissioners Sommer, Ender, and Albright, together with Warden Dixon, were invited to take supper at the Palmer House last evening by Mr. Farrer, the agent in this city for the Edison incandescent light, which is now being used for lighting the dining-room of the hotel in preference to the Brush light, which is used elsewhere and throughout the building. The County Board have some intentions of lighting their half of the Court-House with electricity. The building is so massive that the light does not penetrate it, and the consumption of gas is unusually large. From what they saw at the Palmer House last evening they are favorably impressed with the Brush or some similar light for illuminating the corridors and entrances, and with the Edison light for apartments. The latter is not so dazzling and brilliant, and is much softer and milder to the eye, requiring no ground-glass globe or other screens. Besides, its brilliancy is as easily regulated as the ordinary kerosene lamp.

THE WESTERN EXPORT ASSOCIATION REORGANIZED.

The distillers who have been here in session at the Grand Pacific finished their labors yesterday afternoon—formed a new organization—and adjourned subject to the call of the President. Two days were required to come to an agreement, there being much discussion as to which of two plans submitted was the best. Both were referred to a committee, and they brought forth a compromise plan which they all agreed to—a very essential thing, since without unanimity the object aimed at could not be accomplished. The basis is the same as that of the old organization, called the Western Export Association, which is the name of the new one—"the limitation of production to consumption, and shipping the excess alcohol out of the country at the expense of the association." While the great bulk of the distilleries west of Pittsburg were represented at the meeting, and all the owners present signified their acceptance, there are some who were not there, and these must come into the association, otherwise the proceedings will be null and void, and every one can drive ahead on his own book, as he is doing now. It is believed, however, that the manufacturers who did not attend the convention will join the association between this and June 15, when all must have signed or the organization fails to the ground. H. B. Miller was elected President and W. H. Hobart Treasurer.

DOYLE'S CAPTOR ON DOYLE.

Operative Wallace Hall, of the United States Secret Service, who has charge of the Chicago District, and is the officer who arrested James B. Doyle, returned from St. Louis yesterday and was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter. He had very little to say, however. He had been so busy that he had not had time to read what had been published about Doyle recently, and the charges made against the secret-service officers. As to some of the bonds being stolen, he couldn't see how that could be. When he first opened Doyle's valise and took out the package, Detective Simmons and Deputy-Marshal Gilman were present. Noticing what was in the bundle, he at once put it back and locked the valise. No one had a key but himself. He subsequently counted the bonds in the presence of Gilman, and there were 204 of them, and when they were done up Gilman put his mark on the wrapper. When the bonds passed out of his hands he took a receipt for them on the inventory, and this inventory, which was in the office of the division at Washington, would show exactly whose hands they had passed through and where they all are. Mr. Hall laughed when told the story of Hogan taking one to New York and giving it to Billy Tracy, saying that it was absurd on the face of it. He was confident that the plate Brockway turned up is the one on which the bonds were printed, and he doesn't think Doyle will escape.

District-Attorney Leake was also seen by the reporter, but he knew nothing new that he could communicate. He refused to say whether he had received instructions to move sentence on Doyle when the thirty days' suspension expires.

TO THE POOR FARM BY RAIL.

Commissioner Kiehm yesterday received from General-Manager Merrill a copy of the proposed contract for a road between Mont Clare and the Poor Farm between the County Commissioners and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The contract will be submitted to the board at the next meeting, and, if deemed satisfactory, will be adopted. The agreement stipulates that the county shall procure the right of way from or near Mont Clare station, or Montrose, to and through the County Farm, with suitable depot grounds and accommodation at the farm, the county also to grade the road ready for the superstructure under the directions of the engineer. The right of way is not to be less than thirty-three feet in width. The company will survey and locate the line from and to the County Farm. The company agrees to commence laying the track fifteen days after the right of way is procured—and it appears reasonably certain that the same will be procured through condemnation proceedings—and finish the road as soon as practicable. The company agrees to run one train each way daily, except Sundays, and in case a car or apartment of a car sufficient for the purpose is furnished on said train in which paupers and patients can be carried separate from other passengers the patients and paupers shall ride therein, and not in the car with the other passengers. The price for freight shall not exceed $6 per carload of not exceeding ten tons, or 10 cents per 100 pounds for quantities less than a carload, but no shipment less than 25 cents. The passenger-rate is not to exceed 25 cents each way. The company stipulates that the county must give all its freight and passenger business for fifteen years to the road in consideration of its being built by the company, and will not solicit or assist any other road to construct a road to the Poor Farm. The company agrees to surrender the road to the county if at any time it fails to carry out its contract.

AN INGENIOUS DEVICE IN BUILDING.

In the construction of the new Montauk Building on Dearborn street, now rapidly approaching completion, an ingenious mechanical device was used for the purpose of avoiding a difficulty with which the architects were confronted. The building is, with the exception of the Taylor street glucose-works, the highest in the city, its walls being 132 feet in hight, and is of immense weight. Just west of it is the new Crozer Building, which has a good wall, but the foundations of which were defective. To build such a heavy structure as was contemplated close beside this would have seriously impaired the adjoining building. It was therefore decided to put a new foundation, identical with that of the Montauk Block, under the other building. Screws were placed under the latter, the old foundation removed, and the new one put in. The pressure upon the Montauk foundations where they rest upon the ground is 4,000 pounds to the square foot, and it was calculated that the settlement would be about two inches. In order to prevent danger to the older building, instead of building its wall directly upon the new foundation screws were placed between the two so arranged that as fast as the new building and foundation settled the old wall could be kept in line by lengthening the screws. To prevent friction between the two walls building-paper was inserted. These ingenious devices proved perfectly successful. When the new building is finished, the spaces between the screws will be filled in with masonry, and the screws removed. The Montauk Block settled uniformly, and the experiment has shown that the highest and heaviest class of buildings can be erected in Chicago without damage to adjoining property. Experimental borings to a depth of sixty feet showed that the subsoil beneath the new building is of one uniform clay.

THE BICYCLISTS.

The Chicago, Ariel, and Hermes Bicycle Clubs met at the Sherman House last evening to complete arrangements for the annual "meet" of the League of American Wheelmen, to be held here next week. Mr. Aldrich presided. A communication from the Lincoln Park Commissioners stated that the ordinance prohibiting the use of bicycles in the park would be suspended May 29, 30, and 31—the days of the "meet"—to give the wheelmen the use of the park. The Captains of all the clubs and all unattended wheelmen are requested to report to Commander Marsden at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 9 a. m. Monday, and report who will join the parade. The building north of the Pacific has been secured for storing purposes. Twenty local wheelmen in full uniform are to go to the Fort Wayne depot at 8:30 this morning to meet Commander Marsden. Arrangements were also made for meeting the Cincinnati and Milwaukee Clubs, which arrive Sunday morning. Mr. J. O. Blake has been selected to attend to the wants of representatives of the press.

Following is the program to be carried out next week: Monday at 3 p. m.—Races at the Matinée Driving Park on the West Side; Tuesday, 9 a. m.—Assemble at the Exposition Building, form on the Lake-Front, right resting on Jackson street, wheel down the walk to Twelfth street on Michigan avenue, and continue south to Thirty-first street, thence east to South Park avenue, south to Grand boulevard, south to entrance of the park, dismount for refreshments, east to Drexel boulevard, counter-march by the fountain (a fine place to view the parade), north to Oakwood, west to Grand Boulevard, and north to Thirty-fifth street for grand review. There the column divides, one-half going north on Forest avenue and the other north on South Park avenue, joining at Thirty-first street and South Park avenue, and then north to Twenty-first street, west to Prairie avenue, north to Sixteenth street, west to Michigan avenue, north to the ball park, and dismount for the league picture, taken in the ball park. Immediately afterwards there will be a marine bicycle race in the basin. At 3 o'clock a business meeting will be held in the Appellate Court room. At 8 o'clock a banquet will be given at the Grand Pacific. Wednesday morning there will be an exhibition of marine bicycles in the basin. In the afternoon, at 2:30, the league will form for a run to Lincoln Park, over Michigan avenue to Rush street, to Michigan street, and then east to Pine to the Lake-Shore Drive.

THE CITY-HALL.

Justice Ingersoll yesterday fined John Courthouse $50, and Charles Henry, George Fooday, and Fred Schraeder $20 each, for violating the building ordinances.

The Controller and Fire-Marshal examined the lot recently purchased in Lawndale for a new engine-house, and agreed that the purchase was a good investment.

Complaint is made that the macadamizing of West Harrison street is entirely unsatisfactory, and that the contractors have come far short of their contract in most every particular.

The Committee on Police have recommended that the pending ordinance allowing business houses and families to connect fire-alarm wires with the nearest engine-house be placed on file, and will so report at the next meeting of the Council.

The Mayor was yesterday in receipt of a bouquet—to use his own language—"from the handsomest lady in the city." It was accompanied by a letter with a heading of rosebuds. After reading it he dropped back in his chair with a sigh and said, "I wish I was 40 again."

Of the fund raised for the benefit of the Michigan sufferers some time ago $2,308 has been lying in the First National Bank uncalled for. The Mayor yesterday authorized Mr. H. Allardt, Secretary of the Michigan Relief Committee, to draw the amount, and it was done.

An order has gone forth requiring the use of oak planking for crossings on all macadamized streets. The use of stone is regarded as very objectionable, so much so, the Mayor thinks, that he is inclined to even order it removed where now in use, especially on West Jackson street. The objection to it is, that the stone standing higher than the level of the street is gradually beaten down, and becomes very rough and damaging to vehicles.

The sewer bids opened a few days ago have been figured up, and awards were made yesterday as follows: Contract No. 1, to W. M. Dee, for $7,416; contract No. 2, to John Lyons, for $6,285; contract No. 3, to the same, for $5,438; contract No. 4, to the same, for $4,709; contract No. 5, to Hallinin & Maher, for $4,966; and contract No. 6, to Smith & Reilly, for $6,630. Each contract embraces the laying of sewers in sundry streets, and in each case the award has been made to the lowest bidder.

The Mayor has become satisfied that he acted hastily in his order of a few days ago against granting Whalen & Wall a concert-saloon license. It appears that they had procured a license at the time, of which he knew nothing. The facts appear to be that he was inadvertently misled in the matter by Capt. Bonfield, who desired to close up the place they were running; but, instead of this, they came around yesterday and renewed the license of their old place without objection.

The city authorities are beginning to realize that considerable trouble is liable to arise in the running of the new canal pumping-works on account of the canal banks just west of the proposed pumps being as low as they are. The pumps will raise the water in the canal about eight feet, which, unless the south bank is built up, would cause an overflow of from three to six feet in depth, and deluge adjacent property to the extent of making it absolutely useless. They claim that the raising of the banks belongs to the Canal Commissioners, but since this is no part of the understanding by which they got hold of the pumping-works property, the question presented is quite a serious one.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to F. Stamek, to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Loomis and Nineteenth streets, to cost $3,850; one to William Kern, to erect a four-story dwelling and store, No. 192 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $8,000; one to Charles Brockman, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 366 Centre avenue, to cost $3,200; one to T. H. Seymour, to erect a three-story dwelling, Nos. 303 and 305 West Jackson street, to cost $13,000; one to J. J. Curran, to erect two three-story dwellings, Nos. 530 and 532 West Jackson street, to cost $5,000; and one to R. W. Prendergrast, to erect a three-story dwelling, No. 534 West Jackson street, to cost $4,000.

ANOTHER FIRE ENEMY.

Mr. Ashworth, foreman of the Fire Department repair-shop, had on exhibition yesterday the model of what he calls a "telescope stand-pipe water-tower," a device intended to do away with ladders at fires, and also to make the water used more effective in that it can be applied directly to the fire at any reasonable hight. It consists, in brief, of a truck upon which is a telescopic tube with a curved nozzle at the upper end. By the turning of a series of cranks it is raised to any elevation and brought in almost direct contact with the flames, the water being supplied by an ordinary fire-engine at the base of the standpipe. The city authorities think so well of the invention that one of the machines has been ordered made, and in a few weeks it will be completed and ready for a test.

AFTER THE FIRE ORDINANCE.

The Committee on Fire and Water yesterday agreed to report favorably on an ordinance amending the building and fire ordinances so as to allow one-story frame cottages to be raised to bring the main floor nine feet above grade, the walls to be of wood, and veneered with brick. Ald. Meyer and Sweeney were in favor of doing away with the brick entirely, and the latter said he would suggest such an amendment when the ordinance came before the Council. Ald. Appleton said he would oppose the proposed amendment, and the Fire-Marshal added that the Council might as well do away with the fire ordinance as to tamper with the subject as suggested by Ald. Sweeney. When the question comes before the Council there is scarcely a doubt but there will be a fight. The consideration of the petitions for the right to erect telegraph poles and string wires thereon, and for the privilege of laying electric wires underground, and stringing acoustic wires from building to building, was postponed.

PLENTY OF WORK AHEAD.

The Committee on Railroads held their first meeting yesterday afternoon and agreed to do nothing. The application of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad to lay tracks in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth street was placed on file, it being announced that the railroad had arranged with the Stock-Yards Company to use its tracks. The proposition of the West Division Railway Company to lay tracks on Adams street from Michigan avenue to Halsted was postponed, and the proposition of Ald. Cullerton to have the Chicago City Railway Company station flagmen at each of their crossings on State street met with the same fate. The only question that elicited a great deal of interest was the proposition of Ald. Ryan to compel the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company to build a viaduct over their tracks at the corner of Halsted street and Chicago avenue. Ald. Lawler was opposed to any such action, insisting that the city had no such authority. Ald. Ryan took the other view, and the result of the wrangle was that it was agreed to send the whole matter to the Law Department for an opinion.

THE CEDAR-BLOCK QUESTION.

There were further indications yesterday that the alleged cedar-block combination had been bursted, and the Mayor was entirely satisfied that the Commissioner of Public Works would be able to let all the contracts for paving for which bids were recently invited within the assessment. "I knew I could break the ring," he said, "and as an evidence of it some of the contractors who were over the assessment have come in today and agreed to not only do the paving at the assessed cost, but also to change the location of the manholes from the corner to the centre of each block." Some of the contractors, however, took a different view of affairs, and, notwithstanding the confidence of the Mayor, it may be safely said that the situation is yet somewhat dubious. One of them said the Mayor had struck a lot of bankrupt blocks, which had broke the price, but he was willing to make a wager that inside of thirty days the price would be restored, and that if the contracts were let at the assessment figure many of them would never be carried out, and furthermore, if they were, the contractors would lose at least $30,000 by the speculation. The city and the public have only one interest in the matter, and that is the doing of the work at a reasonable price, and if the Mayor proves to have accomplished what he claims—and everybody will hope he has—he will be credited with having done a good thing.

GOLSEN'S GROWL.

HOW HE GOT IN HIS SQUEAL TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AHEAD OF BUFFALO MILLER.

W. S. Golsen, of the now rather ancient firm of Golsen & Eastman, was very indignant when a reporter ran across him yesterday morning over certain statements by "Buffalo" Miller in yesterday's TRIBUNE in relation to the suit begun against "Buffalo" Thursday by Col. Frank A. Eastman to recover $20,000. The statements which particularly aroused his ire were these: that Golsen, back in 1875, when Elmer Washburn seized the Golsen & Eastman rectifying house and Miller & Reed's distillery, was disposed to squeal and save himself, and that Miller, to keep Golsen's mouth shut, bought the rectifying-house; that he (Miller) had been on Golsen & Eastman's paper for $5,000, and had to pay it, and on Golsen's individual paper for $4,000, and had to pay that too; and that Golsen & Eastman would not allow these payments as offsets, and Golsen had squealed. Lastly, Mr. Miller said he didn't intend to defend Col. Eastman's suit to recover for the rectifying-house which "Buffalo" apparently didn't pay for, but that he would beat the execution, as the Government had judgments against him for $80,000, and was a preferred creditor.

"Mr. Miller never indorsed anything for me personally," said Mr. Golsen, unbottling his wrath. "At the time when he was able to indorse I was as well off as he was. In fact, my credit at the bank was better than his. He did indorse a $5,000 note for Golsen & Eastman on the Union National Bank after the seizure, but we paid it, and I have it yet, and can produce it if necessary. After the seizure we found we couldn't make any money on our rectifying-house, and Mr. Miller bought it for 50 cents on the dollar, after selecting his own man to take stock. Mr. Miller says he bought it to keep my mouth shut. Mr. Miller couldn't keep my mouth shut. He bought the house and had Sawyer run it. Miller & Reed hadn't been seized then, and Miller bought the house because he thought he could make money with it."

"What was he to pay for it?"

"He bought it for $32,000, gave Eastman $3,000 in cash, and gave me his note for $3,000, which was afterwards paid. That left $26,000 still due, and that, with the interest since 1875, amounts to $40,000."

"But Eastman only sues far $20,000."

"Of course. That's Eastman's half. I will be the next, and I shall sue him for $20,000 too. Mr. Miller needn't get mad because he wasn't discharged from bankruptcy, and I wouldn't say anything about him if he hadn't opened out on me. I have some documents left—some checks and things—from which I can show him the crooked business he did when the firm was Miller & Reed. As for squealing, I admit that I squealed to save myself, and the only difference between Miller and myself is that he tried to squeal, but was just twenty-four hours too late, while I was there on time. That is what makes Mr. Miller feel so badly. I can prove what I say, and more too, if Mr. Miller wants it."

"But how are you going to get anything out of him? He says he'll beat your execution because the Government has a judgment against him for $80,000, and is a preferred creditor."

"He can't beat anything. We beat him in his bankruptcy proceedings by preventing him from getting a discharge, and now we sue him in the Superior Court, and will take good care that he doesn't beat us there. If you keep your eyes open you'll probably hear of a creditor's bill filed against him before night, or as soon as it can be got ready, by the Hide & Leather Bank and Golsen & Eastman. I don't think Mr. Miller will beat anybody very badly."

POOR-FARM FLOUR.

THE PURCHASING COMMISSIONERS SAY IT'S ALL RIGHT.

Concerning the villainous flour which the grand jury claim to have found at the county institutions at Jefferson, Commissioner Ender has this to say: He, as Chairman of the Committee on Public Charities, had heard no complaint about the flour, although he made frequent visits to Jefferson. Warden Peters met with the committee only a few days ago, but he had nothing to say derogatory to the quality of the flour or any other provision. The first intimation he had that the flour was bad was when he heard of the doings of the grand jury through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. He was loath to believe there was any truth in the charge, but intended to fully investigate at his earliest opportunity. The statement that there were 200 barrels of the commodity on hand was false on the face of it, for the last requisition for flour which the Warden sent in was dated April 24, and, as there were about eight barrels used daily, it did not stand to reason that there were 200 barrels remaining out of the 200 then purchased. The flour was furnished by Nickerson & Co., South Water street dealers, and a sub-committee consisting of Commissioners Rhinewald and Farren consummated the purchase at the rate of $6.75 per barrel.

During the day Commissioner Rhinewald and several others visited Jefferson for the express purpose of investigating this and other little matters concerning which the grand jury were inquisitive. They claim that there is no complaint from the baker or any of the employés at the asylum that the flour makes bad bread. It is darker than usual, but this does not appear to affect the quality of the bread, and the Commissioners satisfied themselves that whoever brought the attention of the grand jury to the matter, had an ax to grind. Instead of there being 200 barrels, there are only about twenty remaining. The entire lot would have been used up some days ago had it not been for the fact that a surplus of flour at the County Agent's office was removed to the asylum within the present month.

This is the Commissioners' side of the story. On the other hand, it is alleged that for $6.75 per barrel, in quantities of 200 barrels, they ought to be able to purchase the very best quality of flour in the market, and they were sadly out in their bargaining when they took an inferior grade. Poor flour does not make good bread, and though judges might differ as to the comparative excellence of different brands, there can be no questioning the fact that the flour furnished was not up to the grade of the sample on which Commissioners Rhinewald and Farren concluded the purchase. The Warden of the hospital is perhaps as much to blame as any one for having called the attention of the committee to the fact that the flour was of inferior quality.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The new school-house which is erecting in School District No. 1, at the corner of Ashland and Wrightwood avenues, is now ready for the roof. The contracts for plastering and painting were let yesterday. It will seat about 250 children, and will be ready for use by the opening of the fall term. The Board of Education has adopted all the latest improvements for school-houses, and hopes to have a building as near perfect in heating and ventilation as possible. With the additions that are to be made to the Diversy-street school-house during the summer, the First District will have three large school-houses, with a seating capacity of 1,500 children. These accommodations, however, will not be sufficient very long, as the population is increasing very fast, and another lot will have to be purchased and provision made for the erection of more buildings.

An extra train has been put on the Dummy Railroad between the limits and Graceland. It leaves the Division street end of the line every day at 1 o'clock. Heretofore there was no train for about three hours during the middle of the day, and this extra train at 1 o'clock will be quite an accommodation.

It has generally been thought that the Chicago & Evanston Railroad was dead and never to be resurrected. In this it seems the people have been mistaken. The company has been quietly at work obtaining the right of way through the town, and when it could not be purchased condemnation proceedings were instituted. The condemnation suit for the right of way through the eighty-acre Hale tract adjoining Graceland on the north has just been finished, and the jury allowed $1,000 per acre for the land taken, which will be about four acres. It is understood that the right of way for the entire distance from Chicago avenue in the city through the Town of Lake View to the Evanston line has nearly all been secured, and the work of building the road will soon be commenced.

HYDE PARK.

Officer Bassett brought in a suspicious character Thursday night who could give no account of himself, and whose appearance was remarkably like the description of the tramp who recently shot the little Swede boy in the city. He claimed to be looking for a circus, and said he wanted to get work in the ring. After some consideration he was given two hours to leave town, and disappeared rapidly in a direction as opposite as possible from the police station.

Mrs. Horatio S. Lewis, of Hyde Park, while busy about the house yesterday, fell and broke her arm. Dr. Lewis was called and set the broken limb, and at last accounts she was resting easily.

PULLMAN.

Lake Calumet continues to give up its dead. Yesterday two bodies—those of William O'Byrne, whose name has hitherto been given as Burns, and James H. Bucklin—were discovered floating on the surface of the lake. The discoveries of yesterday swell the list to eight. The bodies yet to be recovered are those of H. T. Moore, Davis Foster, and the unknown man whose name and identity it has been impossible to discover. A telegram was received some time since by the Hyde Park authorities from a town in West Virginia asking of the whereabouts of one J. W. Marsh, and it is thought that he may possibly be the missing man.

EVANSTON.

In an item which appeared Monday it was stated that Mr. A. A. Exline, if elected School Trustee of Evanston at the election to be held today, would insist upon the location of the High School in the south end of the Town of Evanston. The statement has no foundation, and probably originated with some Evanston Democrat for the purpose of stirring up public sentiment against him. Mr. Exline has always been in favor of locating the High School, as the law provides, at "some central point most convenient for a majority of the pupils."

HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

The Board of Education of District No. 2, Hyde Park and Lake, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Pullman school-house. President Champlin in the chair. It was decided to close the schools Tuesday, May 30, to allow the children and teachers an opportunity to observe Decoration-Day.

The plans of Ackerman & Meniman for the new school-house on the corner of Wabash avenue and Fifty-first street were adopted, and the compensation fixed at 4 per cent of the cost of the building.

The Secretary was authorized to make necessary arrangements for the taking of the annual school census at a cost not to exceed $200.

The Committee on Teachers presented their report, recommending the appointment of the teachers for the ensuing year. The report was adopted. Prof. W. W. Carter is reëlected Principal of the High School at $230 per month; J. W. May Principal of the Pullman School at $160 per month; J. W. Brayton Principal of the Sprinner School at $160 per month; W. H. Russell Principal of the Graham School at $160 per month; A. B. Combs Principal of the Coleman School at $140 per month; John Byrne Principal of the Fallon School at $140 per month. Sixty-four assistants were elected for the different schools at salaries ranging from $40 to $75 per month.

OAKLAND.

One of the most miraculous escapes from death on record occurred yesterday morning at Oakland. A young man named Bailey, living on Forty-third street, was driving a heavy team of horses attached to an empty dirt-wagon, and by some means, while on Ellis avenue, the horses became frightened and started at full speed to Thirty-fifth street, and thence to Rhodes avenue. When the horses started, young Bailey fell forward between them and was carried clinging to the pole during the whole of their frantic flight. The team was followed by an anxious crowd who had slight hopes that the boy would escape with his life. The team at length ran into the curbing, and horses, wagon, and boy were mingled together in a confused heap. Strange to say, the boy escaped with slight bruises, while the wagon was reduced to kindling-wood, and one of the horses was so badly injured that it will probably have to be shot. The team was owned by Mr. Bailey, father of the boy.

THE DERBY.

Won by Shotover, Quicklime Second, and Lorillard's Sachem a Bad Third.

LONDON, May 24.—The weather for the race for the Derby Stakes at Epsom today was hot and very dusty. The track was hard. The crowd of spectators was tremendous, outnumbering by far the average attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg were present.

The race was won by the Duke of Westminster's chestnut filly Shotover. Lord Bradford's bay colt Quicklime was second, and Mr. P. Lorillard's chestnut colt Sachem third. Mr. H. Rymill's bay colt Bruce, the favorit, came in fourth. There were fourteen starters. The betting against Sachem at the start was 8 to 1. There was a heavy shower before the start, but the race was run in bright sunshine. Mr. Lorillard declared to win with Sachem.

Gerald and Sachem went to the post without parading in front of the grand stand. There was a good start at the third attempt, the American pair getting away well in front on the rails. Directly the horses settled down Real Grit dashed to the front, but soon lost the lead. Marden and Bruce, going at their best, were soon some lengths in front, followed by Pursebearer, Real Grit, Sachem, and Quicklime. Shotover and Dutch Oven were lying off with the outsider, Satrap. The pace so far was very rapid. As they entered the straight Bruce and Marden lost their places by running wide, and for a few strides Pursebearer led. Bruce was beaten a quarter of a mile from home, when Shotover and Quicklime came away together. The former took up the running at the Bell. Gareth, Pursebearer, Fenelon, Marden, and Gerald finished as named, the last being Executor and Psycho. Shotover won in a canter by three-quarters of a length in 2:45 3-5. Sachem was a bad third. Summary:

Renewal of the Derby Stakes, of 50 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for colts, 8 stone 10 pounds, and fillies, 8 stone 5 pounds, for 3-year-olds; about a mile and a half, starting at the New High Level Starting Post; the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns, and the third 150 sovereigns out of the stakes; 203 subscribers.

The Duke of Westminster's ch. f. Shotover, by Hermit, out of Stray Shot....1
Lord Bradford's b. c. Quicklime, by Wenlock, out of Duvernay....2
Mr. P. Lorillard's ch. c. Sachem, by War Dance, out of Sly Boots....3
Mr. H. Rymill's b. c. Bruce, by See Saw, out of Carine....4

[Shotover brings in the Duke of Westminster a winner of the Blue Ribbon of the turf for the second time, Bend Or having carried it away in 1880, a feat which had been surpassed before him by Lord Egremont, who won four Derbys—in 1782 with Assasin, in 1804 with Hannibal, in 1805 with Cardinal Beaufort, and in 1826 with Lapdog; by the Duke of Bedford, who won three Derbys—in 1789 with Skyscraper, in 1791 with Eager, and in 1797 with Fidget; by Lord Grosvenor, great grandfather of the present winner, of three Derbys—in 1790 with Rhadamanthus, in 1792 with John Bull, and in 1794 with Dædalus; by the Duke of Grafton, who won four Derbys—in 1802 with Tyrant, in 1809 with Pope, in 1810 with Whalebone, and in 1815 with Whisker; by Sir F. Standish, who won three Derbys—in 1795 with Spread Eagle, in 1796 with Didelot, and in 1799 with Archduke; by Lord Jersey, who won three Derbys—in 1825 with Middleton, in 1827 with Mameluke, and in 1836 with Bay Middleton; by W. Bowes, who won four Derbys—in 1835 with Mundig, in 1843 with Cotherstone, in 1852 with Daniel O'Rorke, and in 1853 with West Australian; by Sir Joseph Hawley, who won four Derbys—in 1851 with Teddington, in 1858 with Beadsman, in 1859 with Musjid, and in 1868 with Blue Gown; by Sir Charles Bunbury, who won three Derbys—the first ever run in 1780 with Diomed, in 1812 with Eleanor, and in 1813 with Smolensko. It has been equaled by Mr. O'Kelly, who won in 1781 with Y. Eclipse and in 1784 with Sergeant; by Sir H. Williamson, who won in 1803 with Ditto and in 1808 with Pan; by Mr. Thornhill, who won in 1818 with Sam and in 1820 with Sailor; by the Duke of York, who won with Prince Leopold and Moses; by Sir John Shelley, who won in 1811 with Phantom; by Mr. Gully, who won in 1846 with Pyrrhus the First and in 1854 with Andover, and by Lord Falmouth, who won in 1870 with Kingcraft. The field was the smallest but one since the foundation of the race, that of 1873, which was won with but twelve starters by Mr. Merry's Doncaster. The time, 2:45:35, was surpassed but eight times since time was taken in 1846—viz.: by Blink Bonnie in 1857, who won in 2:45; by Kettledrum in 1861, in 2:43; by Caractacus in 1862, who won in 2:45¼; by Blair Athol in 1864, who won in 2:43; by Bluegown in 1868, who won in 2:43½; by Kingcraft, who won in 1870 in 2:45; by Cremorne, who won in 1872 in 2:45½; and by Buccaneer in 1876, who won in 2:44. Shotover was ridden by Cannon, Lord Rosebery's jockey, Archer, who carried the Duke's winning colors in 1880, being on his master's (Lord Falmouth) Dutch Oven.]

The race for the Stanley Stakes for 2-year-olds at Epsom today was won by Mr. C. J. Lefevre's bay colt Bonjour. Mr. R. Peck's bay filly Keelrow came in second, and Mr. John Barnard's chestnut colt Antler third. Eight horses ran, including Mr. P. Lorillard's bay colt Comanche.

REMARKABLE FREAK OF NATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 26.—A remarkable and somewhat Munchausen-like though perfectly reliable recital is reported from Cabin Creek, Johnson County, Ark. A few days ago a kitten was born possessing the following peculiarities: The forefeet are shaped and resemble a human hand; the hind feet and legs resemble those of a bullfrog; the eyes are immediately under the ears; a bunch of hair adorns the top of the head; and the countenance of the curious animal bears a striking resemblance to the monkey. The kitten lived only a few days.

A CHANGE OF OWNERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., May 26.—At a meeting this afternoon the Trustees of the Racine Silver Plate Company sold the personal effects of the concern to a new Rockford company for $16,000, together with the good will of the concern, but retaining accounts amounting to about $20,000. Messrs. Rhoades and French, of Rockford, left for there tonight with a contract of sale in their pocket.

KISS YOUR SWEETHEART,

if she will let you, but not if you have been chewing any other kind of tobacco than the already famous "Boot Jack." This tobacco is from the best white Burley stock, is a sweet Cavendish, of high chewing qualities and exquisite flavor. It is rapidly superseding all other brands as the popular demand of the hour. It leaves a man quite kissable.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

The Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have made arrangements, through the coöperation of Prof. George Howland, of Chicago, to hold examinations in that city for admission to the institue, for the convenience of Western applicants, at the same time that the Boston examinations take place. The examinations will take place in the rooms of the Board of Education of Chicago, on Thursday, June 1, and Friday, June 2, beginning each day at 9 a. m. Attendance on both days is required. Application should be made on the day of the examination to Prof. George Howland, Superintendent of Schools, Board of Education Rooms, Chicago, Ill.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Examinations for admission to this institution will be held in this city at the Palmer House, beginning at 9 a. m. Thursday, June 1, and will continue for three days.

Flies and Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15 cents.

California Excursion June 20 and Oct. 18. Address A. Phillips, 350 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

The best and cheapest car-starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

John McCarthy, an Old Farmer at Highwood Station, the Victim.

Robbed, Killed, and His Body Reduced to Charred and Blackened Cinders.

The Coroner's Jury Recommend the Arrest of Three of His Late Neighbors.

The residents of that portion of Lake County which lies contiguous to Highwood Station, on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, were yesterday morning startled by the report that a murder had been committed in their midst. The victim was said to have been an old farmer living alone named John McCarthy. It was first stated that he was robbed and murdered, and that his house was burned over the corpse, so that the evidence of the crime might be obliterated. The fact was at once telegraphed to Waukegan and this city. Dr. M. Evans, the Coroner of Lake County, and J. W. Swansbrough, the Sheriff, at once left Waukegan, which is twelve miles north, for the scene of the murder. City Marshal W. F. Edwards and Policeman Johnson, of Highland Park, also went up and endeavored to gain some clew as to the murderer and the motive for the tragedy.

A TRIBUNE reporter was dispatched to the scene during the day. Highwood Station is twenty-five miles north of Chicago, and about a mile north of Highland Park. It is a delightful spot, with a number of very neat suburban residences clustered about the station and a settlement of about 500 souls. About three-quarters of a mile north of the station, on what is known as Waukegan avenue, an old man named John McCarthy had a little patch of ground which he tilled, and upon which he raised a little grain, some potatoes, etc., which he marketed. He kept a horse, five or six cows, a few hogs, poultry, etc. The land comprised a piece of nearly thirty acres, which McCarthy had purchased years ago, and upon which he had built a three-roomed cottage, a little barn, and a corn-crib. In the barn he kept his horse and wagons. In this place he had lived with his wife up to a little over a year ago, when she died. Since then he has lived alone. It was mooted about a year ago, so the neighbors say, that the McCarthys had money. There had been talks of

CROCKS FILLED WITH GOLD,

and of rolls of bills wrapped up in rags, which were said to have been secreted about the little shanty. It was an old rickety affair, built eleven years ago, and had stood about 250 feet east of the roadway, facing sideways to it, the entrance being at the southern end. In the northwest corner was the old man's bedroom off from the kitchen, while the front was a little sitting-room. About 150 feet to the southeast of the house stood the little lime-washed, weather-worn barn. McCarthy was a man 60 years of age, and the people in the vicinity speak of him as a kind-souled, inoffensive old man, who would wrong "neither chick nor child." For companions he had eight or nine cats and several dogs, which shared with him his meals and his house. Yesterday morning John Sweeny, a neighbor, came along about 5 o'clock, as he afterwards testified, and found the few remaining timbers of the house smoldering. He called for McCarthy, but received no response. Just then the Green Bay train came along, and he went along across the road to alarm the Conleys. Michael Conley came over and discovered in the ruins the remains of a human being, which he supposed was McCarthy. They gathered up the trunk and laid it out on a board. There was nothing recognizable about it. It was merely a portion of the backbone of a human being, with the remains of some ribs attached to it, and a portion of a calcined human skull. This was found near what must have been the front-room door. Between the house and the barn about midway were two pools of clotted blood. Near by were some marks, as though there had been a struggle. One of these puddles was perhaps a foot wide and about as long, while the other nearest the barn was a good deal smaller. It was surmised that the old man had been enticed to the barn and murdered by tramps. A portion of the lines of a harness in the barn had been cut off and carried away, but nothing else, so far as known, was missing. A few days ago the old man sold some cattle in Chicago, for which he got about $130. It is said that, besides this, he had perhaps $1,400 more hidden in the house, and this was

THE MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER.

The neighborhood in which the murder occurred is said to have been lately frequented by bad characters, some of whom belong in the vicinity and others of whom came from Chicago. From its centre are laid the foundations of a number of depredations which have recently been committed in that portion of Lake County, though nothing definit could be charged. That the old man was murdered is beyond the shadow of a doubt. He was no doubt called out during the night by a commotion in the barn and murdered in cold blood. The murderer or murderers after ransacking the house no doubt dragged back the remains, set the house on fire, and escaped. The first theory was that it was the deed of tramps and three were arrested, but released during the day. John Sweeney said he thought the murder was done by tramps, but he did not know how.

Coroner Evans impaneled a jury consisting of George Fraser, foreman, Robert Russell, F. N. Pratt, John Blackler, C. G. Wenban, of Lake Forest, and C. A. Partridge, of the Waukegan *Gazette*, who held an inquest during the afternoon. Several of the neighbors endeavored to fasten the crime upon the members of the Sweeney family, whose reputation in the locality is not the very best. The jury were evidently of the opinion that perhaps they knew more about the affair than had yet been divulged, for in their verdict they found that McCarthy came to his death by parties unknown, and recommended the arrest of Michael Sweeney, his son, John Sweeney, and Edward Fitzgerald Jr.

During the day a number of people visited the scene, and women gazed intently at the charred and blackened bones and flesh. John and Michael McCarthy, nephews of the deceased, and Mrs. O'Brien, a sister-in-law, residing at No. 28 Hurlbut street, this city, and Mrs. McGuire, another sister-in-law, residing at No. 28 Göthe street, came up and took charge of what was left of the body, and will see to it that it is decently interred.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

E. D. Latham, conductor Chicago & Alton Railroad, and D. B. Harwood, of Bloomington, Ill., are organizing an excursion party to leave Bloomington June 27 for California and Oregon. Greatly reduced rates and superior accommodations have been secured, regarding which the above parties may be addressed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued marriage licenses to the following:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
John A. Loff, Chicago	28
Anna T. Schulz, Chicago	19
William P. Bolte, Chicago	34
Mary McLaughlin, Chicago	23
Oscar J. Sennelson, Chicago	27
Wilhelmina Schwinn, Chicago	22
Math. Arens, Chicago	34
Anna Haas, Chicago	28
David Ohlson, Chicago	28
Anna Rilyhaupt, Chicago	21
James McGrath, Chicago	27
Margaret Ryan, Chicago	25
Carl Herzfeldt, Chicago	30
Anna Sabinska, Chicago	24
John C. Schmidt, Chicago	23
Isabella Crocke, Chicago	21
George Pfeffer, Chicago	32
Lizzie Schneider, Chicago	25
B. A. Jacobson, Chicago	28
Hannah Wahlberg, Chicago	25
Karl Anderson, Lake, Ill.	21
Minnie Martis, Lake, Ill.	22
Julius Ahlefeldt, Chicago	46
Theu Carstens, Chicago	38
August Klotz, Chicago	29
Hermina Garassin, Chicago	23
Martin Larsen, Chicago	32
Maria Horland, Chicago	27
Isadore Clement, Chicago	24
Wilhelmina Meisner, Chicago	24
Martin Wennersten, Chicago	29
Elizabeth Dahlgren, Chicago	26

DEATHS.

GATES—Suddenly at the Gault House, May 26, Ralph L. Gates, brother of P. W. Gates Sr. Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m. by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

COHEN—Joseph Cohen, May 26, at 4 a. m., at his residence, No. 55 Locust-st. Funeral Sunday, May 28, at 1 p. m. by carriages to Graceland.

NELSON—Anna Sophie Nelson, wife of Edward Nelson, born Aug. 17, 1857, died May 25, 1882. Funeral from her late residence, No. 161 Larrabee-st., Sunday at 2 p. m.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

MORAN—In Chicago, May 25, Edward H. Moran, at St. Joseph's Hospital, aged 35 years, son of Daniel and Mary Moran, of Washington, D. C.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

TULLY—James Andrew, son of John and Bridget Tully, No. 2979 Archer-av., age 6 weeks. Funeral May 27 at 11 o'clock by carriages to the Northwestern depot, thence by cars to Calvary.

PECKHAM—May 26, at Oak Park, Ill., suddenly, of heart disease, Lucien T. Peckham, father of Mrs. George Eckart, aged 68 years. Remains will be taken to Rome, N. Y., for interment.

ESPERT—M. F. Espert, May 25, 11 p. m., aged 18 years 8 months 16 days. Funeral from residence, No. 263 Twenty-ninth-st., Sunday, May 28, at 12 o'clock.

HUFF—At the residence of her mother, No. 358 Marshfield-av., Laura C. Huff, aged 17 years 2 months and 13 days. Friends of the family are invited.

EVERETT—Horace Webster, son of C. T. and Emma M. Everett, nee Clark, of Tuscola, Ill., of pneumonia, at No. 2915 Prairie-av., May 26. The funeral services will take place at the house Saturday morning at 10:30. Friends of the family are invited.

DEATHS.

MUIRHEAD—Of heart disease, Friday at 2:30 p. m., May 26, 1882, Walter W., only son of George and Isabella Muirhead, aged 13 years 8 months and 17 days. Funeral from the family residence, No. 6563 Wentworth-av., Sunday at 10 o'clock.

GOODWICK—In this city, May 25, Johanna, beloved wife of Frederick Goodwick, aged 43 years. Funeral from No. 1015½ West Lake-st., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Concordia Cemetery.

☞ Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

MEEHAN—May 26, at 5:20 o'clock, John Meehan, aged 60 years, one of the oldest settlers of Chicago. Funeral Sunday, May 28, at 10:30 o'clock from his late residence, No. 373 West Twelfth-st., to the Church of the Holy Family, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SMITH—The funeral of the late Waldo Walt Smith will occur Sunday, May 28, at 1 p. m. from the residence of his son, M. L. Smith, Jefferson, Ill. Friends are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BISHOP CHARLES E. CHENEY WILL lead the Sunday-school teachers' meeting at noon today in Lower Farwell Hall, entrance No. 19 Arcade-court. Subject: "Following Christ."

THE USUAL YOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL meeting will be held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 19 Arcade-court, this evening. Strangers are especially invited.

THE REV. W. C. ROBERTS, D. D., THE Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, will preach in Hyde Park Presbyterian Church Sunday morning, and will address a meeting of the ladies of Chicago Presbytery on woman's work in home missions at a meeting to be held in the Hyde Park Church Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. Mrs. F. E. H. Haines, Secretary of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, will speak at the same meeting.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY PRICE-list meeting of the dealers in lumber in Chicago will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the Exchange Rooms, for the purpose of establishing a price-list for June.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Regular Trade Sales
Tuesday, May 30, 9:30 a. m., and Thursday, June 1, 9:30 a. m.
Special Clearing Sales.
We have Large New Consignments of Dry Goods and Merchandise to close in these sales. Both offerings will be very replete with goods especially designed for summer use—Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Shirts, Hats, Caps, Ladies' Linen Suits, Cheviots, Pocket Cutlery, Table Linens, Kid Gloves, Notions, etc., etc., together with very complete assortments in
STRAW GOODS,
will comprise the leading features in the two sales announced.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, June 1, at 9:30,
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
Crockery and Glassware.
Full lines W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Rock, and Yellow Ware; 300 Decorated Chamber Sets; Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.
Special—At 11 o'clock a. m.,
A Bankrupt Stock of
500 Brls. Table Glassware.
The entire lot must be closed. Also balance of invoice of Vases.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
OUR REGULAR SALE,
9:30 THIS MORNING,
Immense stocks New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE,
A full line New, Misfit, and Good Used
CARPETS,
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise,
A LARGE STOCK
GROCERS' SUNDRIES,
Sugar Mill, Store Fixtures, etc.
One Soda Fountain, Photographer's Apparatus, etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By CITY AUCTION COMPANY,
No. 59 Dearborn-st.
This Day at 10 o'clock,
Furniture & Carpets,
Parlor Sets, Harness, &c.

REMOVAL.
MRS. C.
Thompson's
107 STATE-ST., Has Removed
Her Business to
32 East Fourteenth-st., New York;
Where all orders and correspondence will be sent.

Dr. H. R. PHILLIPS,
DENTIST,
169 South Clark st.
Best Gum Sets....$8
Best Plain Sets....$6
Fillings, ½ usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain 50 cts. All work warranted.

ACME SLEEVE PROTECTOR. ODORLESS.
Pat. Nov. 30th, 1880.
MADE OF ICOSANDRA GUTTA, which is impervious to moisture and unaffected by the acids and salts of perspiration. These dress shields have proven a success. Shoulder shields for back and shoulders of same material.
Lady Agents wanted.
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75 Madison-st.,
Room 16.

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88 STATE-ST.
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TEAS of absolute purity.
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DEATHS.
...AD—Of heart disease, Friday at 2:30 p. m., Walter W., only son of George and Isa... ...ead, aged 12 years 8 months and 27 days. ...rom the family residence, No. 6563 Went... ...unday at 10 o'clock.
...CK—In this city, May 25, Johanna, beloved ...erick Goodwick, aged 42 years. ...rom No. 1015½ West Lake-st., Saturday ...0 o'clock. Interment at Concordia Ceme...
...more (Md.) papers please copy.
...—May 26, at 5:20 o'clock, John Meehan, ...one of the oldest settlers of Chicago. ...unday, May 28, at 10:30 o'clock from his ...ence, No. 573 West Twelfth-st., to the ...e Holy Family, thence by cars to Calvary ...Friends of the family are invited to at...
...The funeral of the late Waldo Wait Smith ...unday, May 28, at 1 p. m. from the resi... ...son, M. I. Smith, Jefferson, Ill. Friends

...NNOUNCEMENTS.
...P CHARLES E. CHENEY WILL ...the Sunday-school teachers' meeting at ...in Lower Farwell Hall, entrance No. 10 ...rt. Subject: "Following Christ."
...SUAL YOUNG MEN'S GOSPEL ...will be held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. ...rcade-court, this evening. Strangers are ...nvited.
...EV. W. C. ROBERTS, D. D., THE ...ary of the Board of Home Missions, will ...Hyde Park Presbyterian Church Sunday ...d will address a meeting of the ladies of ...esbytery on woman's work in home mis... ...meeting to be held in the Hyde Park ...nday at 2 o'clock p. m. Mrs. F. E. H. ...retary of the Woman's Executive Com... ...Home Missions, will speak at the same
...REGULAR MONTHLY PRICE- ...eting of the dealers in lumber in Chicago ...this morning at 10 o'clock at the Ex... ...oms, for the purpose of establishing a ...r June.

...y GEO. P. GORE & CO.
...GOODS DEPARTMENT.
...Regular Trade Sales
...May 30, 9:30 a. m., and Thurs... ...day, June 1, 9:30 a. m.
...pecial Clearing Sales.
...Large New Consignments of Dry Goods ...ndise to close in these sales. Both offer... ...very replete with goods especially de... ...summer use—Clothing, Underwear, Hos... ...Shirts, Hats, Caps, Ladies' Linen Suits, ...ocket Cutlery, Table Linens, Kid Gloves, ...c., etc., together with very complete as... ...n
STRAW GOODS.
...se the leading features in the two sales
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...day, June 1, at 9:30,
...REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
...kery and Glassware.
...W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Rock. and Yellow ...; 300 Decorated Chamber Sets; Lamps ...and Lamp Fixtures.
...ecial—At 11 o'clock a. m.,
A Bankrupt Stock of
...Brls. Table Glassware.
...e lot must be closed. Also balance of in... ...ases. ...acked for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
...REGULAR SALE,
...9:30 THIS MORNING,
...mense stocks New and Second-Hand
...RNITURE,
...full line New, Misfit, and Good Used
CARPETS,
...l Household Goods,
General Merchandise,
A LARGE STOCK
...OCERS' SUNDRIES,
Sugar Mill, Store Fixtures, etc.
...a Fountain, Photographers' Appa... ...ratus, etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CITY AUCTION COMPANY, No. 89 Dearborn-st.
...his Day at 10 o'clock,
...rniture & Carpets,
...Parlor Sets, Harness, &c.

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MRS. C.
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...ATE-ST., Has Removed
...usiness to ...East Fourteenth-st., New York.
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Best Gum Sets........$8
Best Plain Sets........$8
Fillings, ½ usual cost.
Teeth extracted without pain 50 cts. All work warranted

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MADE OF ICOSANDRA GUTTA, which is impervious to moisture and unaffected by the acids and salts of perspiration. These dress shields have proven a success. Shoulder shields for back and shoulders of same material.
Lady Agents wanted.
M. DEWEY, Manufacturer, 75 Madison-st., Room 56.
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Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of "The Third National Bank of Chicago," that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Re... ...in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June ..., 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing an agent to whom the assets of the bank will be transferred and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the act of Congress approved June ..., 1876.
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For The Chicago Tribune.

The time was May, the place the orchard, where
The birds sung, and the Summer-air
Came fresh from the apple-blossoms laden
 sweet,
And all the sloping hills lay silent, fair,
Carpeted green and gold. Just at our feet
The brook ran. On the old stone wall
A squirrel chirped, sole master of his hall.
The stony ledge, moss-grown, a seat—
Three friends together wandered, there to meet.
And we were happy. O the scene
About us was enchanting, for between
Us and the horizon stretched a picture fair—
No garden with our Eden could compare!

Next day I went *alone*. The sky was bright;
The apple-blossoms filled
The air with fragrance; the song-bird trilled
As yesterday; but it was night!
And so 'twas not the bird nor air
Which made the scene so wondrous fair;
'Twas not the apple-blossoms, nor the tree,
That made the picture fair to see:
My little friends, who sat that hour with me,
Were apple-blossoms, birds, and sky, and bee!
CLINTON, Ia., May, 1882. E.

Sunset Cox on the Tariff.

The little girl cannot play with her doll, nor the boy whiz his top, nor the mother wash her offspring with soap, except at an expense of from one-third to one-half of their cost for the domestic privilege. If the mother gives her child castor-oil she pours down 148 per cent ad valorem; if the child does not enjoy the dose, there is a 25 per cent bowl as the recipient of the contents of its tender stomach. And though she "wash it with niter and take to it much soap, yet the iniquity is marked before me, saith the Lord," for the soap is taxed 40 per centum! God help the child! If she wraps the little dear in a plain bleached cotton night-shirt it has a nightmare of 5½ cents per square yard specific; when the child awakes in the morning fretful, she combs its little head at 35 cents ad valorem; if she would amuse it, she rolls it over a Brussels carpet at 90 cents per square yard, or gives it confectionery made of refined sugar at 4 cents a pound tax and 25 per cent ad valorem; if it tears its little panties, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) sews them up with spool-thread taxed at three-quarters of its value. Why, if she used a shingle to bring the little "toddling, wee thing" to its senses, as the honorable gentleman can recall, the cost would be enhanced at the rate of 17 per cent taxation. If the youngster has a patriotic inclination on our Fourth of July, his fire-crackers are taxed as a patriotic luxury at $1 extra a box, and the bunting which furnishes the flag, though but 23 cents a pound, cost 121 per cent extra, while the bands play on instruments taxed at 30 cents. She takes him to the menagerie to study natural history. There is the zebra, symbolic of a mixed ad valorem and specific, and the stately giraffe, high protection, the royal tiger, and unicorn of Holy Writ at 20 per cent. And the procession of elephants! Every one 20 per cent. True, Jumbo, for purposes not to be mentioned, is excluded by the affidavit of a consistent protectionist! but the log-chain that holds his huge legs binds the monster in protective chains!

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LITERATURE.

The Story of Cleopatra's Needle.

In a large, handsome volume, superbly illustrated and beautifully bound, Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Gorringe, of the United States navy, tells the story of the New York obelisk from the time when the workmen of Thothmes III. wrought it out of the syenite quarries of Assouan to the present day. This is a work of exceeding interest, not only as the record of a marvelous feat of engineering and of persevering effort, but as the literary production of a distinguished naval officer. Rank in the military and naval service in the time of peace comes but slowly; but fame may be won by any one, whether he has the bars, the leaf, or the star on his shoulder-strap. Commander Gorringe had won an enviable reputation even before his successful removal of the obelisk. When in charge of the Gettysburg in the Mediterranean squadron he made the most thorough explorations of this inland sea, with a careful examination of its shores. About 200 miles southeast of St. Vincent, Portugal, Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe found a wonderful submarine volcano rising from a depth of 16,000 feet to 150 feet from the sea-level. The Challenger passed over the summit of this without discovering it. Most especially on the north coast of Africa, survey-soundings and observations were made. In the three volumes entitled "Coasts and Islands of the Mediterranean," published by the Government from 1875 to 1879, may be found a record of Commander Gorringe's most intelligent labors.

Before undertaking the work of removal of the obelisk, this officer thoroughly prepared himself for his task by a careful study of the different methods employed in moving the London and Paris obelisks. More than that: Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe studied the account and history of all obelisks and in this book for the first time we have a thorough account of all the obelisks of Egyptian origin now known to be extant. "His narrative of the transportation and erection of the New York obelisk is enriched with a discussion of its archæology, and with an illustrated analysis of its material and of the ancient metal-work found in connection with it at Alexandria. While the bibliomaniac, the artist, the Freemason, the historian, the engineer, the archæologist, the chemist, and the metallurgist will find special attraction in the volume, the general reader will prize it as a final and authoritative record of one of the most interesting transactions of our time."

Commander Gorringe's contract with Mr. Vanderbilt was to take down and remove the obelisk in Alexandria, to set it up in New York, to construct a foundation of mason-work and a granit base of such form and dimensions as the Park Commissioners and Mr. Vanderbilt should decide upon; and that there should be no liabilities until the obelisk should be received and set up—then $75,000 should be paid to Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe by Mr. Vanderbilt. On the 22d of January, 1881, the obelisk was placed upon its pedestal, fifteen months after the work of removal had been begun in Alexandria. In that time it had traveled 5,380 miles by water and 11,520 feet by land, having been lowered thirty-nine feet and lifted 230. The total cost of the removal and re-erection had, for material and labor, interest, commissions, and backsheesh, amounted to $102,576, leaving a serious deficit as against Mr. Vanderbilt's agreement to pay $75,000. When the work was all done, however, Mr. Hurlbert, who had steadily refused to consult Mr. Vanderbilt before on the subject, called upon him and stated the facts in the case. "What is the difference?" said Mr. Vanderbilt. "Very well; nobody shall bear that but myself!" And when all the accounts had been settled Mr. Vanderbilt's payments footed up the sum of $103,732. As the net profits derived by Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe from the fulfillment of his agreement amounted precisely to $1,156, it would seem to be tolerably clear that he knew what he was about, and meant what he said when he assured Mr. Hurlbert at the outset that he meant to bring the obelisk to New York as a matter of professional and National pride, and not as a matter of business.

The entire story of the removal of the obelisk is filled with accounts of vexatious delays and hampering obstacles thrown in the way of the indefatigable American. The Egyptian Government, the local powers, the Alexandrian police, private individuals, and even the municipality of New York took a hand in making the operation as tedious and as troublesome as possible. Even when the obelisk had been brought to its pedestal in the Central Park and everything was in readiness for the ceremony of raising it to its final resting place Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe found that his difficulties were not yet over. He desired to obtain different documents of interest to put in a box in the corner-stone:

"I made an effort," he says, "to secure a complete telephone system, but failed. I asked the representative of the American Bible Society to contribute the New Testament, or any part of it, in all the ancient and modern languages and dialects into which it had been translated and published. He referred me to the bookstore, where I could buy them. I did buy them and they were carefully deposited in a lead case, where they will be preserved for an indefinit period. One of the persons connected with this society displayed much zeal in the effort to have the names of its officers deposited with the New Testament. He did not succeed. I made application to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for standards of the weights and measures of the United States for deposit. I also asked for specimen copies of the publications of the office. Both were refused without assigning a reason."

It is impossible to go more fully into this interesting narrative so modestly told by the chief actor in the scenes described. Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, of the navy, contributes two interesting chapters containing full accounts of the removal of the Luxor obelisk to Paris and of the other Alexandrian obelisk to London. With most of the events connected with this affair our readers are familiar, but the story in its present form is the first official, complete, and accurate version. The work is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons and sold by subscription.

First Annual Report of the Government Bureau of Ethnology.

The Government Bureau of Ethnology has made its first annual report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. By an act of Congress an appropriation was made to continue researches in North American Anthropology, the general direction of which was confined to Prof. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who intrusted the immediate control of the affairs of the bureau to J. W. Powell, a gentleman well known as the explorer of the cañons of the Colorado River, who is specially fitted in many respects for the performance of the duties intrusted to him. The report which Maj. Powell has now submitted—part of it his own work, and part that of a large body of scientific men engaged in the study of Anthropology—makes a volume of 600 pages, some of the papers, and these not the least valuable, being profusely illustrated. The contributions of Prof. Powell himself are papers on the "Evolution of Language," "A Sketch of the Mythology of the North American Indians," of "Government Among the Wyandots," and on "Limitations to the Use of Some Anthropologic Data." Among the other contributions of special value is a paper by Col. Garrick Mallery on "Sign-Language Among the North American Indians." An enormous amount of material has been collected by the Colonel, and comparisons made not only between the signs used by the various Indian tribes, but those which are of common occurrence among the races of Southern Europe. The subject of "Central American Picture-Writing"—one which has long engrossed the attention of scientists—is treated by E. S. Holden, who believes that he has found, in part at least, the key to the hieroglyphs of Copan and Palenque. There is also a further contribution to the study of the mortuary customs of the North American Indians by H. C. Yarrow, showing, with many illustrations, the different methods of disposing of the bodies of the dead in vogue among the Indians—by burial in mounds, pits, graves, or caves, by embalming, by burning, and by aerial or aquatic sepulture. Another paper of immediate practical value is one by C. C. Royse, in reference to Cessions of Lands by Indian Tribes to the United States, illustrated by those in the State of Indiana. This paper is accompanied by a map, on which are given the boundaries of the cessions made by the various treaties between the United States and the different Indian tribes occupying or claiming lands in the State of Indiana.

Few reports have ever been issued by the General Government which contain matter of more value than this of Maj. Powell's. While exception may be taken to the theories advanced by the writers of some papers, there is no question that they have succeeded in collecting an immense amount of valuable material.

A New Political Work.

"American Politics (non-partisan) from the Beginning to Date," is the title of a new work written and compiled by the Hon. Thomas V. Cooper and Mr. Hector T. Fenton. A copy is now on our table. Senator Cooper, the leading author of the work, is one of the best known legislators of Pennsylvania, having been elected for terms covering fourteen years, is now Chairman of his party's State Committee, and should be, therefore, competent for the work undertaken. It is no exaggeration to say that "American Politics" is the most comprehensive political work recently published in this country. "Benton's Thirty Years' Review" covered a limited period from 1820 to 1850; "Niles' Register" (which now brings at public sale $150) was but a running periodical review of the doings of Congress, while Cooper's "American Politics" covers the history of all political parties from the beginning of parties in this country until now. Even the final action on the Chinese and polygamy questions are fully stated, and the best selections made from the opposing speeches of Senators Miller, Hoar, Jones, Vest, etc. Not only is the history of all parties presented in an attractive form, but wherever and whenever any of these parties stood in hostile array on any great issue, they are kept in that relation throughout their life or the life of the issue, the views of their greatest leaders given, and their records shown. The "History of the Political Parties" comprises about 300 pages, and is classed as Book 1, there being seven books in the same volume, so that every branch can be brought down to date without confusion. Book II. gives all of the political platforms and analyzes all great issues between the parties. Book III. gives the great speeches of orators. In "American Politics" we see Clay's greatest speech on protection side by side with Randolph's great effort on free trade—on State-rights, Hayne's great speech, Webster's great answer, Calhoun following both; Toombs for slavery, Garrison against; Douglas for popular sovereignty, Lincoln against; Hill denouncing Mahone and Mahone denouncing Bourbonism; and so on until this book closes with Blaine's eulogy on Garfield. This comprises 350 large octavo pages. Book IV. is a full reprint of Jefferson's parliamentary practice, with all needed parliamentary, constitutional, and historial references. Book V. gives the text of all existing political laws—a novel but most useful selection from the Revised Statutes of 1882. Besides these things, everything touching tariff, tax, homestead, pension, bounty, or other fact needed by the business-man can be found in a moment. Book VI. is a complete Federal Blue-Book, giving a list of all the 60,000 Federal offices, with statements of their duties, salaries, locations, and of the influence by which they are obtained. Book VII. is a tabulated history of politics, with 115 pages of most interesting tables illustrative of every branch of politics, finance, tax, war, and every statistic connected in the remotest degree with the politics of either State or Nation. A moment's reference will give any desired fact, whether on tariff rates, election returns, past or present, etc., etc. To show the care taken, the Presidential elections are all embodied in two tables, one showing the Electoral, the other the popular, vote from the very beginning to date. The indexing of the entire work is complete, the indexes to the several books being separate and full, so that acquaintance with the book is not necessary to the instant discovery of any fact or theory.

Collection of "Arctic Sunbeams."

Mr. Cox is not only an experienced but an entertaining writer; his various works, and he has published several, make the subjects treated, whether grave or gay, most excellent reading. In a book of travel he is especially agreeable, communicating to the reader all that sense of enjoyment, interest, and pleasure that the writer evidently experienced personally when viewing the scenes he describes. This volume is no exception to the rule, and the reader will, as he follows the author, find himself enjoying the grandeur, the deep interest, the pleasure, and even the humorous incidents of the trip to and through Norway at the season of the "midnight sun," that brief period of the year when, in Norway, the sun does not go down and when there is literally no darkness, even if there be night. Our fellow-townsman Judge J. D. Caton made this trip a few years ago, and published an elaborate history of a long stay in Norway, and a voyage along its coast, and overland from Lapland through the interior, including, of course, his experience with the sun, which persistently shone by day and by night. Mr. Cox's description of Norway is not the less interesting because of previous books upon the same subject, but will be read with great enjoyment. Part of the book includes a visit to Holland, which is especially entertaining, giving a delightful picture of that wonderful country, of its peculiar topography, or, perhaps more properly speaking, of its hydrography; of its cities, of its great farms, and especially of its butter and cheese establishments, with descriptions of the people, their dresses, habits, and customs—all told in Mr. Cox's own peculiar and happy style. This volume is but one of two, including an account of a summer's travel. The earlier months he spent at the North, and the remainder of the year at the East. The second volume will be devoted to travels in the "Sunbeams of the Orient," and will be issued shortly, the two affording to those who cannot travel a graphic description of what was seen by an experienced observer, and by one having the excellent gift of making his story instructive and charming to his readers.

The American Yacht-List for 1882.

Mr. Olsen's book is the only work containing yachting statistics published in this country. It is carefully compiled, full of valuable information, and should be in the possession of every yachtsman or yacht owner. The interest in the noble sport of yachting is increasing annually. Last year's List contained the record of some 800 yachts and about thirty different clubs. This year's List contains the record of about 1,100 yachts and details and forty-one clubs. There are some minor inaccuracies, which are possibly unavoidable. Under the list of boats belonging to the Chicago Yacht Club the Cora is classed as owned by A. A. Munger, who sold her over a year ago, and the Commodore of the club, H. F. Griswold, is her owner, having disposed of Little Buttercup some time since. Nor is the Wasp enrolled on the lists, or the Grayhound, both large sloops. It is impossible, however, to avoid some errors where one is obliged to depend for statistics on others who take no especial interest in making them accurate. Mr. Olsen has done all in his power to make his List reliable, and is entitled to credit for the success achieved. Copies of the book may be procured by sending $2 to Niels Olsen, Steward New York Yacht Club, New York.

Elementary History of Art.

Mr. D'Anvers' book lays claim to no originality. As the author frankly says, "The framework and many of the illustrations of this book have been borrowed, with the permission of the publishers, from a small 'Guide to the History of Art' which has long been in use in German schools." The facts herein quoted are taken from Kügler and Lübke, either one of which will be of vastly more service to the student than this volume. Its value rests entirely upon its merits as a reference book for the library table, and in this respect it is entitled to considerable commendation. The facts and statistics quoted are undoubtedly correct. The method of arrangement, the amount of space to be allotted to different schools, the justice of the criticisms passed upon the leading artists, sculptors, or musicians—on these points there must necessarily exist differences of opinion. So far as we are able to judge, Mr. D'Anvers has used good judgment and prepared a very serviceable compendium or abstract. The great difficulty with a work like this is the attempt to cover too much ground. The result is a mass of information, dates, and names which it is impossible to remember, and of which the reader retains but a confused recollection. The least meritorious portions of the work are the chapters relating to American art; the least reliable are the pages pertaining to English art where the author's national prejudice has to some extent overcome his sense of fairness (as in the section on English sculpture), and the supplementary portion on "music" only adds bulk and is too brief and superficial to be of any practical service. Hullah's work, from which the points in this part of D'Anvers' volume appear to have been selected, is a much better authority. It is only as a reference book that "Elementary History of Art" will take rank among literary works. The cuts are now used for about the fifth time, and it is to be hoped that they may soon be worn out and make way for fresher and better ones.

Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion.

The control of this valuable and only "Pictorial History of the Rebellion" has passed into the hands of the McDonnell Brothers, of this city, who announce that after July 1 the price will be raised to $14. These two volumes contain over 1,000 illustrations; and the history of the events—military, naval, and political—was written while they were fresh in the memory of those who recorded them. The pages are the same size as those of *Harper's Weekly*, and among the illustrations are the following: Over 300 portraits of distinguished soldiers and statesmen, mostly from photographs taken during the War; nearly 100 maps, plans, and sketches of battlefields—the large size of the page giving it a special advantage in this regard; nearly 600 authentic sketches of places of note, and events of interest, such as sieges, battles, charges, hospitals; Libby, Andersonville, and other military prisons; camp life, vessels of war, naval engagements, reviews, receptions, etc. It will soon be difficult to obtain these illustrations at almost any price. The original engravings of the leading events of the War of 1812 are today extremely valuable; a single volume of any early illustrations of events of the Revolutionary War would now be worth a thousand fold its original cost. The owners of Harper's Pictorial History may therefore feel assured that its value will rapidly increase with time. The work is sold only by subscription, and the opportunity to secure a copy should not be neglected before the price is raised.

A Few Medical Works.

A short time since we noticed the elaborate statistical study of suicide by Prof. Morselli, of Turin, which formed one of the volumes of the international scientific series. Following hard on the appearance of that work Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons issue another volume on the same subject by Dr. James J. O'Dea, a well-known writer on medico-legal subjects in this country. Prof. Morselli's memoir viewed the subject from almost a purely statistical and scientific standpoint; the present volume treats of the subject historically also, and is in some respects a more philosophical work. It is, moreover, written more plainly from a medical and psychological standpoint, and, while less valuable as a book for reference in regard to the general sociological facts, it leads off on some questions hardly touched on by the other. Some able writers have maintained that suicide is always the result of mental disease, and this belief is charitably adopted by a large portion of the general public. The importance, therefore, of its medico-legal study is apparent, when we consider how many and extensive interests may be involved. Dr. O'Dea appears competent to give the subject this study, and to give opinions that should carry considerable weight with those who have to deal with it after him. It is in the historical portion and in the discussion of the relations of suicide to insanity that the difference is most marked between this work and that of Prof. Morselli, and in this respect it has the advantage over the latter. It is also much more readable, and makes its somewhat repulsive but to many fascinating subject quite interesting. Moreover, it differs from the other work in its comparatively religious and orthodox tone, which renders it perhaps a better work for general readers. It has the advantage of the other also in that it gives more and accurate statistics for this country, while it does not deal so exclusively with them. As regards the prevention of suicide, its advice is sound, and better, it appears to us, than that of the other. In short, if any one wishes to learn merely the facts regarding this crime at the present time, especially in European countries, he had best turn to Prof. Morselli's work, but if he wishes to obtain a comprehensive and philosophical view of the whole subject, and to obtain the author's views on the medico-legal points involved, the present volume is the better one.

Dr. E. M. Hale, a prominent physician of this city, is the author of a small work, recently published, entitled "The Heart, and How to Take Care of It." It is the bodily organ of that name that it treats of—not that section of the emotional nature that receives this designation by the popular and ancient metaphor—and the advice it gives is in regard to the physical health. It is generally sensible and practical, and the work is well suited for the perusal of the general reader, though there are one or two minor points in which it might be, perhaps, criticised by physicians or physiologists. The information it contains might do a great deal of good if generally known and acted upon. The book is very neatly gotten up and published by the A. L. Chatterton Publishing Company, New York.

"Malaria: What It Means, and How Avoided," by Joseph F. Edwards, M. D., is not a treatise on what is ordinarily understood by the term, but one on bad air—the author going at length into etymology and definition. It is a popular hygienic treatise, and, like many others of its class, while it contains many valuable facts stated in a readable style, it also gives utterance to some statements that are more sensational than scientific. Among these we should include one that one individual will use up all the oxygen in 1,000 cubic feet of air in an hour and replace it with carbon; and another in regard to the ice supply of Chicago, which, however, is a quotation from an article in a Louisville medical journal. Taken altogether, nevertheless, the little work contains enough good matter to be well worthy of popular circulation, though its value as a scientific medical treatise cannot be rated very high.

Another popular primer on a medical subject by the same author is that on "Vaccination: Arguments Pro and Con." This is a well-written and timely statement of the advantages of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox. We have not in this country the same kind of agitation against this measure that exists in England, but there is to a certain extent some prejudice that may even exist amongst the class who would read this book. We hope that it will convince all such doubters.

Miscellaneous Theological Works.

"School Sermons" is the title of a series of short discourses that were "preached to the boys at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., by William Everett." There are twenty of them. The topics are highly important, such as: The Lord's Need; God Exists; God Is Good; The Old Testament; Christ and the Gospel; The Resurrection; Christ as a Light; Christ as an Example; Christ Our Master; Christ the Son of God; Thoughtfulness a Duty; Strength; Redeeming the Time. Mr. Everett is a conservative Unitarian of the Channing school. These discourses are not skeptical. They breathe a believing and devout spirit. They are written in a clear, plain style, and are adapted to the class of minds for which they were originally intended. The volume contains fifteen sermons, occupying nearly 200 pages.

Dr. J. A. Seiss, of Philadelphia, the author of "A Miracle in Stone," and several other works, is a remarkable writer. He believes that the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh was built under the guidance of inspiration. He has now put forth "The Gospel of the Stars," a volume on the constellations, in which he claims that they are not, as Herschel said, "puerile and absurd," but "come from a divine and prophetic source." Of course he refers to what Herschel calls "those uncouth figures and outlines of men and monsters usually scribbled over celestial globes and maps." Those who are fond of such fanciful discussions may read this volume of Dr. Seiss with interest, if not with profit.

"Theology and Mythology" is the title of a little volume written by Alfred H. O'Donoghue, counselor-at-law, formerly of Trinity College, Dublin. The author is a determined rejector of the supernatural and miraculous, and does not believe in the immortality of the individual soul. We find nothing new in the book. It reiterates the same denials that may be found in many other able works. There is an immense amount of dogmatism both out of the Church and in it. It is to be regretted that so many enthusiastic writers on both sides of the great controversy respecting Christianity speak as if all the reason and common sense were on their own side of this question. There is some honest thinking done on both sides.

"The Bible—Whence and What?" is a volume of 232 pages, written by Richard Brodhead Westbrook, and published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. The author acknowledges himself very much indebted to Judge Waite and Mr. Keeler of Chicago, which any reader of their works on the Bible will readily see to be a just acknowledgment. Dr. Westbrook is far from being an original investigator in relation to the authority of the Old and New Testaments. His quotations from various authors are frequently so imperfectly made as to produce very erroneous impressions in regard to their meaning. For example he represents Max Müller as affirming that the Hindoo Scriptures as they are now found have not been interpolated—the very reverse of what Max Müller expressly asserts. The design of the book is to produce the conviction in the mind of the reader that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are full of absurd stories, and have borrowed their chief statements of facts and doctrines from heathen sources. He contends that the Old Testament especially abounds in obscene passages and demoralizing teachings. Such allegations are not new. They are now made for perhaps the thousandth time. And yet we have never heard of any wide circulation of the Bible among the immoral classes as a means of fanning the flames of vile passions or as a welcome apologist for flagrant vices. We venture to predict that Dr. Westbrook's volume will find a much readier acceptance among such people than the Bible. But leaving all such questions, is it not incumbent upon writers both for and against the Scriptures to deal more in solid proofs and less in mere assertion than many popular authors are now doing? And where authorities are quoted, would it not be well to exhibit the real purposes of the writers instead of reproducing a short passage or a sentence here and there out of its proper connection so as to make the authors seem to indorse views which they have expressly repudiated? Dr. Westbrook's volume is too brief to give satisfaction on so many disputed topics even to those who are inclined to accept its conclusions, and who wish to treat the whole subject with fairness.

Mr. A. H. Dana is the author of a volume entitled "Enigmas of Life, Death, and the Future State"; Charles P. Somerby, New York, the publisher. The work is divided into three parts: Part I., Enigmas of Human Life; Part II., Enigmas Relating to the Future State and the Supernatural; Part III., Theological Inquiries Relating to the Present and Future Life. Mr. Dana is an intelligent writer, and a man of philosophical mental habits. He is not a materialist. He does not believe that death ends all. His discussion of the enigmas that have perplexed thinking minds in all ages leaves the subjects very much where he found them. He believes that there is truth in Christianity, although he does not regard the New Testament as a reliable record of Christ's teachings. The four Gospels, he thinks, contain more truth than error, while they cannot be reconciled with one another. He says but little about the miracles of Christ, but regards His doctrines as far as they can be inferred from the Gospels as substantially true. But he does not interpret them as the Evangelical Churches understand them in the light of Paul's expositions. Mr. Dana is not an extreme skeptic. He does not deny the fitness of prayer. He regards preaching and public worship as becoming and salutary exercises, while he would make the devotional services more prominent than they are in many of our churches. At the same time he does not approve of written forms of religious services, holding that they tend to ritualism and sacramentarianism. The volume before us is suggestive, while it leaves us without any satisfactory solutions of the enigmas which it discusses.

"Onesimus: Memoirs of a Disciple of St. Paul," by the author of "Philo-Christus"—Roberts Bros., of Boston, publishers—is a volume of 308 pages. The story is of course without historical foundation, but the incidents are such as might have occurred in the days of the Apostle Paul. The style of the writer is graceful and his thoughts, though not in harmony with those of "orthodox" theologians, are fresh and quickening. This romance resembles "Philo-Christus," in which the writer presents his view of the character and teachings of Christ. Both of these works are adapted to impress the mind of the reader with a sense of the practical value of Christianity.

"William Carey," by James Calcross, is a genial sketch of the life and labors of this celebrated missionary of the English Baptist denomination. Dr. Carey was the well-known leader in English Baptist missions. He selected Eastern India as the field of his labors, and in 1793, when he was about 33 years of age, he left England against the remonstrances of many friends to go into a distant land and preach the Gospel to the heathen. He was thus the pioneer of English missionaries. He continued his work through many conflicts and vicissitudes until his death in 1834, having been eminently successful notwithstanding much opposition both in India and England. His influence is still widely felt as an indefatigable missionary, not only in his native land, but in America, as well as in the field of his long-continued toils. We commend this little volume to those readers who would trace the history of an earnest, self-denying laborer through the trials and successes of a long life of wearing but cheerful service.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have issued a second edition of a vigorous work entitled "Eternal Purpose," by William R. Hart. We noticed the first edition last year. In the present edition an article is added on "Life, Temporal and Eternal." Mr. Hart is a thoughtful writer. He advocates the propagation of the human soul and its natural mortality. He holds that sin was permitted to give an opportunity for the illustration of God's attributes in the salvation of the elect, and in the final destruction of sin and non-elect sinners who are to be blotted out of existence. Eternal existence as well as blessedness is the gift of God through Christ to the elect only. He regards the Sabbath as a purely Hebrew institution which was abolished by Christ. Mr. Hart is not a clergyman, and has elaborated a doctrinal system which, though not original in any of its parts, is probably a new combination of old elements. Those who accept his views with respect to the nature of the human soul and the destiny of the wicked will regard many of his arguments as conclusive, while another and larger class will reject both his reasoning and his conclusions as wholly unsatisfactory.

R. W. P.

Magazines.

Illustrated articles in the June number of the *Century* are: The concluding paper on "Opera in New York," by Richard Grant White, containing portraits of Mario, Grisi, Louisa Pyne, Brignoli, Ronconi, Piccolomini, Parepa Rosa, Kellogg, Patti, Nilsson, Lucca, Annie Louise Cary, Minnie Hauk, and Gerster; the first of two papers on "The Bee-Pastures of California," by John Muir; and a short article by Robert W. Welch on "Marble Mining in Carrara," which has supplied sculptors with the best material for statues for 1,900 years. Accompanying the portrait of Cardinal Newman is a biographical study by C. Kegan Paul, the well-known English publisher, who was a student at Oxford in the Tractarian days. The second part of Carlyle's posthumous "Reminiscences of My Irish Journey" (to be completed in the July number), describes the testy philosopher's visit to the Lake of Killarney and the south and southwestern counties. A prominent civil-service reformer, E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, has a strong paper combating the argument advanced by the advocates of the spoils system that tenure on the civil-service basis would bring with it "The Danger of an Office-Holding Aristocracy." J. Augustus Johnson, at one time Consul-General at Beirut, argues, in a short article from facts that came under his own observation, against the practicability of almost any scheme for "The Colonization of Palestine" by either Hebrews or Gentiles. George H. Fitch contributes a paper describing what may be seen "In a Chinese Theatre" in San Francisco. Mr. Howells, in this number introduces the hero and heroine of "A Modern Instance" to housekeeping, to an amusing phase of Boston society, and to a baby which, it will interest the reader to know, is named *Flavia*, after "Squire" Gaylord, who makes another visit to Boston in honor of his namesake. Mrs. Burnett sends *Bertha*, the heroine of "Through One Administration," to the mountains of Virginia, while her husband is absent in the West, looking after his railway interests. The concluding part of Miss Woolson's Roman story, "The Street of the Hyacinth," shows a new type of the American girl abroad, undeceived as to her having a talent for art, supporting herself by teaching young pupils, refusing an Italian Count, and sustaining herself to a satisfactory conclusion. The short story of the number is a sketch of New England seafaring life by Mary Hallock Foote, in which Capt. John relates, with native pith and idiom, "The Story of the Alcazar," a slaver that was deserted at sea, with a cargo of negroes confined in the hold.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for May 13 and and 20 contain "Rossetti's Poems"; "A Sketch of the Criminal Law"; "On the Development of the Color-Sense"; "The Life of James Mill"; "Jane Austen and Charlotte Brontë"; "Contrast"; "Alfonso La Marmora"; "Ostia, a Port of the Past"; "Twenty-four Hours with a Neapolitan Street-Boy"; "A Norman Priest"; "Economic Geology of India"; "Art Metal-Work of Japan"; "The Wild Silks of India"; with "Emilia," "The Bandsman's Story," and the conclusion of "Pentock."

The June *Wide Awake* has for a frontispiece the $600 first-prize drawing, "A-Maying." There are two other full-page drawings in the number. One of them bears the legend, "The Summer Boarder Goes to Church," and was drawn by Barnes; the other, "Hunting the Four-Leaved Clover," is Miss Humphrey's work. Some picture-making in this issue also comes from the pen of Francis Miller in the comedy, "No Questions Asked," and Miss McDermott in the double-paged poem "Maud's Problem," a little screed by Margaret Sidney; and the airy little frieze, "Summer's Come!" by the inimitable J. G. Francis. In its literary matter, the number is notable for a charming Ruskin paper by Mrs. Bolton, entitled "The Ruskin May-Day at Whitelands College," with pen-and-ink portraits of Mr. Ruskin and Miss Osborn, the May Queen, and for Mr. Ober's illustrated paper upon the Zuñi Indians—"How a White Man Became the War Chief of the Zuñis;" and, of course, there are stories, and beautiful poems, and papers.

The June number of the old *Eclectic* is at hand and has the following table of contents: "A Few Words About the Nineteenth Century," by Frederick Harrison; "The Relation of Insects to Flowers," by Prof. Asa Gray; "Emigration from Ireland," by J. H. Tuke; "The Borders and Their Ballads"; "Talk and Talkers," by R. L. Stevenson; "Whispers," a poem; "The Lady Maud," a sea tale, by the author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," chaps. IV. to VI.; "A New Theory of the Sun," by Prof. C. William Siemens; "A Statesman's Love-Letters"; "Perry's Greek and Roman Sculpture," by Sir G. W. Cox, M. A.; "The Church by the Sea," by Edmund W. Gosse; "Emile Zola," by Andrew Lang; "The World's End"; "Adventures on the Rovuma: Souvenirs of African Travel," Part I., by Joseph Thomson, F. R. G. S.; "Out of the Beaten Track in Madagascar"; "The Future of English Humor"; "Eidola," a poem, by F. B. Harris.

The *Victoria Review* for April has the following table of contents: "Glory's Thorny Way," translated from the Danish of H. C. Andersen, with notes; "The Squire's Brother"; "After Trafalgar"; "Health and Thrift"; "A Mode of Recovering the Alienated Lands"; "Outposts of the Most Advanced Physics"; "Among the Waldenses"; "The Californian Geysers," by Charles Warren Stoddard; "An Unknown Famous Author"; "Oratory"; "Thoughts on Australian Federation"; "Colonial Statesmen on Their Sphere of Action"; "The Australian Wine-Trade"; "Musical Critics and Criticism"; "Indian Tea: its Growth and Manufacture"; "Times of Vision, a Sonnet."

In the June number of the *United Service* are articles on the following topics: "Sergt. Mason's Trial," by Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A.; "Blockade-Running," by Capt. John N. Maffitt; "A Swedish Soldier," by David Graham Adee; "The Adventures of Harry Marline; or, Notes from an American Midshipman's 'Lucky Bag,'" Chap. IX.; "The Italian Artillery," by Bvt.-Maj. J. P. Sanger, U. S. A.; "A Reminiscence of the Old Navy," by Commodore Thomas S. Phelps, U. S. N.; "Winning His Spurs," Chap. VII., by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A.; "Notes for a History of Steam Navigation," XI., by Rear-Admiral George H. Preble, U. S. N.

The June number of the *American Naturalist* is called the "Evolution Number," and is "in memoriam C. R. Darwin." The original articles are: "Transformations of Planorbis at Steinheim, with Remarks on the Effects of Gravity upon the Forms of Shells and Animals," by Alpheus Hyatt; "On Archæsthetism," by E. D. Cope; "Organic Physics," by Charles Morris; "The Order of the Universe," by W. N. Lockington.

Literary Notes.

Oscar Wilde is reported to be writing a book on the education of children.

M. Louis Blanc is preparing for the press a complete edition of his works.

Matthew Arnold is going to lecture at Cambridge next month on "Literature and Science."

On Longfellow's 75th birthday it was estimated that 325,550 volumes of his poetical works had been sold. Not less than 30,000 copies of his books are sold annually in Great Britain and Ireland.

A copy of the "Memories de Sully" which once belonged to Louis XV. was sold in Paris the other day for $1,020.

The book of stories which Ouida wrote for the little Prince of Naples will shortly be republished by Lippincott.

The indefatigable Anthony Trollope has written another story, which will appear in *Harper's Weekly*, beginning in the next number. It is called, "Kept in the Dark."

Fords, Howard & Hulbert will bring out shortly a new volume of sermons by Henry Ward Beecher. It is seven or eight years since any of his discourses have appeared in book-form.

The early American literature—mostly pamphlets and newspapers—sold in Boston last week brought fair prices from buyers for public libraries. Cotton Mather's "Idolatry" was sold for $18.50.

Mr. Darwin has, it seems, left an autobiography behind him. There has also been found among his papers a sketch of his father about equal in length to that of his grandfather which was published some time ago.

Young Darwin, who intends to prepare his late father's biography, is mentioned as peculiarly fitted for the task both by education and personal knowledge. He is a clever young man, and has been his father's colleague in many of his recent scientific researches.

"The crowned heads of Europe" seem very favorably inclined toward American juvenile periodicals. An Empress and a Queen are known to be regular subscribers to *St. Nicholas*, and now it is said that the Prince of Wales takes six copies of that magazine for the young people in his household.

W. H. Mallock is about to make a new contribution to the Literature of Despair. In a volume entitled "Social Equality: A Study of a Missing Science" he has delivered himself of a pessimistic sermon on democracy in Europe—a democracy which he claims is something altogether unlike that of America, and in the extension and triumph of which he sees ruin like the ruin of old Rome.

It is suggested by the *Literary World* that the Longfellow memorial take the form of a public library building, a professorship of English poetry at Harvard, or an endowment of the annex there. The association of which Mr. Lowell is President hopes to provide for the permanent preservation of the poet's house, as well as for the erection of a memorial. It should not be forgotten that the contributions the association called for are only $1 of each.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. are about to publish a book upon the reaction of America on France at the period of their two great revolutions. It is by Mr. Lewis Rosenthal, a recent graduate of Dartmouth, who had unusual opportunities of studying the subject during four years as an unofficial attaché of Gen. Noyes, the American Minister at Paris. The title is "America and France; the Influence of the United States on France in the Eighteenth Century."

Literature, a monthly journal of literary news and criticism, published at Buffalo, N. Y., and edited by C. Wells Moulton, announces, with its May number, its consolidation with the *Literary World*, of Boston. This is the second large mouthful lately taken by our Boston contemporary, the other having been *Robinson's Epitome of Literature* of Philadelphia. "Master," says the third fisherman in "Pericles," "I marvel how the fishes live in the sea." "Why," answers the first fisherman, "as men do a-land, the great ones eat up the little ones."

A rare MS., supposed to have been irrevocably lost, has just been found hidden away in a chest of odds and ends in a French chateau. This MS. is a résumé of the biographies of several Kings of France down to the time of Louis XV. It is supposed to have been compiled by one of the tutors of the unfortunate Dauphin of France. It was secreted about the person of the Prince when he was imprisoned in the Temple, and served to pass away the tedious hours during which the Dauphin lingered in his damp dungeon, and was embellished with some pious marginal notes in his handwriting. The Duchess d'Angouleme became possessed of the manuscript, and gave it as a souvenir to a member of the Chauterine family.

Most of the readers of "The Portrait of a Lady" have been disappointed at the extremely vague ending. Henry James Jr. is very fond of leaving things to the imagination, but in indulging this fondness he often fails to give even a hint of his purpose. He sailed for Europe last week, and one of his literary friends who saw him off is reported to have asked him what disposition he intended to make of *Isabel Archer*, late *Mrs. Osmond*. The author, apparently gratified that he had puzzled his readers, replied that any of them ought, if intelligent, to be able to determine that for themselves. Being pressed for a direct answer, he said, "Why, *Isabel* went back to Rome, and, without seeing her husband, went to the convent in the Piazza Navona, where she had left *Pansy Osmond*, and became a nun." As James is the only person who can speak authoritatively of *Isabel's* destiny, this bit of information may be pleasant to many persons who have fancied that *Isabel* was married, after all, to *Caspar Goodwood* or *Lord Warburton*.

Books Received.

THE TREASURY OF DAVID. By C. H. Spurgeon. Vol. II. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

A MANUAL OF SCULPTURE. By George Redford. New York: Scribner & Welford. Price $2.

NICHOLAS MINTURN.—MISS GILBERT'S CAREER. By J. G. Holland. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN. By Henry Chavasse. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. Price 50 cents.

THE VILLA BOHEMIA. By Marie Le Baron. New York: Kochendoerfer & Urie. Price 50 cents.

SHAKSPEARE'S TIMON OF ATHENS. Edited by W. J. Rolfe. New York: Harper & Bros. Price 60 cents.

THE STUDENT'S SERIES: SKEAT'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $1.25.

AMERICAN STATESMEN: JOHN C. CALHOUN. By Dr. H. Von Holst. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co.

AN ESSAY ON "OUR INDIAN QUESTION." By Capt. E. Butler, U. S. A. New York: A. G. Sherwood & Co.

POT BOUILLE. By Emile Zola. Translated by John Stirling. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro. Price 75 cents.

THE AMERICAN YACHT-LIST FOR 1882. Compiled by Niels Olsen. New York: New York Yacht Club. Price $2.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Three volumes. New York: Harper & Bros.

TWENTY QUESTIONS: A SHORT TREATISE ON THE GAME. By Hotspur. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price 90 cents.

SOME EXPERIENCES OF A BARRISTER'S LIFE. By Mr. Sergeant Ballantine. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price $2.50.

APPLETON'S ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA FOR 1881. New series, Vol. VI. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: D. W. Baker.

MONTESQUIEU'S GRANDEUR AND DECADENCE OF THE ROMANS. By Jehu Baker. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $2.

PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS: KANT. By William Wallace. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW: A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. By Francis H. Underwood. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

MEDITATIONS OF MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS. Translated by George Long. New and Complete Edition. Chicago: C. H. Shaver.

THE YOUNG NIMRODS AROUND THE WORLD: A BOOK FOR BOYS. Illustrated. By Thomas W. Knox. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $2.50.

FROM HAND TO HAND. From the German of Golo Raimund. Translated by Mrs. A. B. Wister. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.50.

AMERICAN HEALTH-PRIMERS: THE SUMMER AND ITS DISEASES. By James C. Wilson, M. D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co. Price 50 cents.

ART.

The Illustrated Catalog of the Salon.

Mr. Bouton sends us the fourth annual catalog of the French Salon containing over 400 illustrations representing the best of the works of art that were on exhibition this year. We have often had occasion to refer to the importance of these works as indicating what the French artists are doing, and as affording to some extent a reasonable idea of the general character of the great French Exposition, which comparatively few of us can attend. While the number of pictures is necessarily somewhat limited in a volume of this kind, nevertheless the marvel is not that so few have been chosen, but that space is found for so many. All the most important works are here faithfully copied, and this year the drawings are in different colors. Every one interested in art matters will find something in this "catalog" that will entertain and please them, and the different numbers, if preserved, will form a history of one branch of art that can be readily understood and appreciated.

The May number of the *Art Journal* has three steel plates, of which the first is likely to attract the most attention. This is a view of "Chelsea" drawn and etched by Whistler; a line-engraving by Greatbach, entitled "The Student in Disgrace," is well executed, and there is a fac-simile of one of Michel Agnolo's drawings. The text contains illustrated articles on "Shere and Its Neighborhood," by M. J. S. Schwabe; "Sayings of Great Artists: Significance in Particulars," William Blake; "Painting, Off-Hand," Sir Joshua Reynolds; "Drawing and Engraving on Wood," by Hubert Herkomer; "Adolph Menziel," by J. B. Atkinson; "Oriental Carpets," by Wentworth Buller; "Examples of Artistic Metalwork," by H. H. Statham; "An Earthly Paradise at Manchester," by L. G. Robinson; "Drawings by the Old Masters," by Henry Wallis.

The June number of the *Magazine of Art* claims especial notice for its excellent woodcuts. The first illustration is entitled "Alone,"

and shows a peasant by the bedside of his dead wife. Mr. S. G. Benjamin contributes an illustrated biography of J. G. Brown. The picture of the "Tough Customers" is admirably done. This number contains an article by A. E. Hake on "Boucher," also an interesting chapter on the paste of the time of Queen Anne, one on "Glass Painting in the Fourteenth Century," another on "The Royal Scottish Academy," and another on "The Art of Savages—Representation."

Art Notes.

Charles G. Dana, of Boston, will have a sketching class at Marblehead Neck in July.

Mr. Knoedler is said to have paid 20,000 francs for M. Bouguereau's Dawn, now on exhibition at the Paris Salon.

The South Kensington has secured a grant from the Government for a complete series of casts from the antique.

Bridgman, Weeks, Miss Gardner, Dana, Heaton, C. P. Pearce, Gay, and many other Americans try their luck in the Salon this year.

The Viennese International Exhibition of Art was opened by the Emperor on the 31st of last month. There are only 7,500 pieces to look at.

The important collection of 150 paintings, studies, etc., of the late expert M. Febvre, recently sold at the Hotel Drouot, brought 692,158 francs 50 centimes.

The British Museum has nine fresh cases of inscribed tablets from the site and neighborhood of Babylon, supposed to belong in the later Babylonian period. They are understood to be chiefly contract tables.

The National Portrait Gallery, London, has become the owner of a bust of Thackeray when young, given by his daughter, Mrs. Ritchie. It is taken from a cast of his face at 15 made by a traveling Italian seller of plaster casts.

A picture entitled "A Wood-Scene in October," by L. Birge Harrison, a Philadelphia artist, now residing in Paris, has been purchased by the French Government. This is said to be the second picture by an American artist that has been thus honored.

The following busts have been ordered for the Institute: Thiers, by M. Pailes; Michelet, by M. Pascal; Perraud, by M. Ricard; De Sacy, by Mme. L. Martin; Le Verrier, by the same; Jules Janin, by A. Garnier; L. Cognet, by M. Ferrari; Baron Taylor, by M. Becquet; Charles Saint-Clair-Deville, by A. Lequien; Auber, by Mlle. Laury; and Littré, by M. Deloye.

As usual, several artists, indignant at having their masterpieces badly hung at the Paris Salon, have protested and removed their pictures, or had them excluded. Among the more interesting victims is M. Maillart, of the Institut. Among those less interesting, perhaps, is M. Jan Van Beers, the quarrelsome young painter who has been so much talked of in Belgium lately.

Waldo Story, the eldest son of the sculptor, W. W. Story, has adopted the calling in which his father has become famous. For the past five years, since he left Oxford, he has been studying and working with great success in Italy, and has just sent two of his works to the London exhibition. One of these, a "Paris and Helen," is described as being a singularly pure specimen of classic art.

The Soldiers' Monument Committee of Hartford, through their umpire, Mr. J. C. Cady, of New York, has awarded the first prize of $500 to Clarence S. Luce, of Boston, for his design of a monument. The second prize of $300 was taken by Messrs. Tryon and Bunner, of New York, and the third of $200 by Frederick C. Withers, of this city. The committee own these three designs and can use the whole or parts of any one, though not bound to employ one or the other. The monument is to cost not more than $60,000.

An interesting collection, which bears the name of Luther, has been bought for the City of Berlin. It comprises portraits, drawings, and engravings, including those of Dürer, Cranach, and others connected with Luther from his infancy until his death. His wife, children, and parents are included in the series of portraits. Another group comprehends his disciples; another his princely protectors. In addition are many likenesses of the precursors of Luther, such as Huss, Tauler, and Savonarola.

New frescoes have been completed in the Panthéon, Paris. One of these represents the death of Ste. Geneviève, and is the work of M. J. P. Laurens. The same artist has depicted the apotheosis of Ste. Geneviève on another wall. M. Maillot has decorated four panels, two of which are not yet shown. The other two represent portions of the subject common to the whole, being the procession of the Chasse de Ste. Geneviève. The next frescoes to be uncovered will be the works of MM. Cabanel and Puvis de Chavannes.

An interesting archæological discovery has, according to the *Courrier de l'Art*, been made at Rome. An important fragment in marble has been found of the celebrated plan of Rome of the time of Septimus Severus, of which some débris were found in the sixteenth century on the Via Sacra, among the ruins of the Temple of Remus, and which is thought to be of the time of Caracalla. The new find was made between the Temple of Antonnia and Faustina and the corner of the Palatine. It bears a part of the plan of the Temple of Castor and Pollux and of other buildings which stood near the spot where it was found, and fits perfectly to one of the fragments preserved in the Capitoline Museum.

The freaks of fortune are strikingly illustrated in the case of Mr. L. Weldon Hawkins, an English artist. Previous to a year ago he had never been heard of. His clothing was seedy and unfashionable, and his landlady anything but amiable. He was 32 years of age and had produced nothing; but a picture of "Poor Orphans Visiting the Grave of Their Parents" seemed to him worth sending to the exhibition. It not only attracted attention but won a medal and gave him a name. Commissions arrived from all quarters. Before the exhibition closed the artist had new clothes, the most perfect-tempered landlady in the world, and work on hand for which he was to receive, when finished, more than £12,000. Mr. Hawkins paints little touches of quiet country life.

HUMOR.

Officer of the Prussian Guards, looking at the ocean, to his wife: "Isn't this a glorious sight, Minnie? But the sea seems greatly agitated—probably has never before seen an officer of the Prussian Guards."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

"Yes, this must be the ladies' cabin," said a young lady to her friend as they halted at the door of the cabin of a Fulton ferry-boat and peered inquisitively in. "Why do you think so?" doubtingly asked the other. "Oh, because there are so many men in it," was the answer.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A lady of cruel wit is conversing with a gentleman renowned for the size of the ears of his body and of his mind. "I do so like to talk to you," she says softly, in a pause of the conversation, beaming on him and sighing. "Why," asks the unsuspecting youth. "Because," she answers gently—"because you are all ears!"

If the hypothenuse of a triangle is equal to the distance between the accession of King James I and the Stamp act, and the small angles equal to the Angles who landed in Briton before the time of Alfred the Great, what is the third angle? Express the result in terms of the specific gravity of carbonic dioxide, or any one of the forms of Egyptian hieroglyphic writings. —*Harvard Lampoon.*

"You look cheerful, Mr. Spicer," said a friend who met the old gentleman ambling down the avenue. "Yes," said the interrogated; "I have just had a troublesome grinder pulled." And when the sympathizing gentleman asked if it hurt him much, Seth cheerfully responded: "Not a bit; it was an organ-grinder and a policeman pulled him. No cranks but myself about my premises."—*Boston Com. Bulletin.*

"How is your son coming on?" "Oh, I am having a power of trouble with him." "What's the matter now?" "Well, you know, I couldn't send him to school, because, thanks to Gov. Roberts there are no free schools, and I could not afford to send him to a private school." "Yes, I know that is so." "Well, I sent him away from Galveston, out to the frontier, and, as luck would have it, he got convicted of horse stealing, and got five years in the penitentiary." "That was bad." "No, it wasn't; for you see at the penitentiary he could learn a trade and become a useful citizen." "Well, that's good." "No, it isn't; for Gov. Roberts has pardoned him out on account of his youth and ignorance."—*Galveston News.*

FROM SHORE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

There comes a time to hearts, 'twixt birth and death,
When o'er Life's fair sky the shadow's fall,
And joy, like some dismantled pleasure-boat,
Drifts out at sea the farther with each breath,
Where dark-winged birds of Sorrow softly call,
And grief is in the cadence of each note.

Behind there frowns the lee-shore of Despair—
The happy Past o'ershadowed now with gloom;
While o'er the lapping waters steals the breath
Of blossoms from Elysian lands most fair,
Whose mem'ry rises still to bud and bloom,
Till life doth wear the signet-seal of Death.

Out in the dim horizon, faint and far,
The land of Promise riseth, dimly seen,
Where Trust doth trail her robe in flow'ry ways;
And from the distant, peaceful harbor-bar,
Faint o'er the surging waves that come between,
There floats the melody of fairer days.

Maybap as yet to you the skies are fair,
And you have idly drifted with the tide,
With light of Sun and Moon athwart your course;
But you will see the lee-shore of Despair—
Will see the gloom of Night on ev'ry side,
And dare to question Sorrow's hidden source!

IDA EATON.

Beer.

According to the dealers in these articles, the difference is that bock beer is lager beer, and lager beer is not. Lager beer means a beer that has lain or been kept in a "lager"—that is, a storehouse—till it has acquired a quality and flavor which it does not possess when fresh from the brewing; but what is sold for "lager" beer in this country at present is a beer only a few hours or at the most a few days old. "Bock" beer, on the other hand, is the beer that was made some months since and has been in the lager all winter. It is therefore lager beer, while the other is not.

SATURDAY'S REVIEW.

Business During the Past Week Has Again Been Disappointing.

This Fact Holds Good Both as to Volume and Profits.

Iron Continues to Be Seriously Affected by the Labor Troubles.

Cincinnati's Clothing Trade Suffering Seriously from Small-Pox Rumors.

The Louisville Races Prove More Attractive than Business in That Section.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Business during the week has again been disappointing, both in volume and profit. In the dry-goods trade the week's business has been very dull, and generally the condition is not cheering.

The grain market has been irregular and unsettled, with a marked difference between cash and May prices of all descriptions, especially in wheat, which varied 5 cents a bushel within the week. Corn is quite firm, and far off months maintain strength.

Lard has been quite steady, with at times considerable exhibitions of strength, but there has been no material advance.

Pork has been strong, with prices steadily advancing.

In cotton the early part of the week prices were steady, with a moderate business; then came a break of 15 or 20 points in one day, and there was a large business done. The market closes strong at something of an advance.

In wool there has been a fair amount of business, and prices are maintained. The indications are that the clip will open at high rates, which serves to increase the confidence of holders, and manufacturers show a better disposition to take hold.

Petroleum has been excited in consequence of the new well opened, and there has been a heavy break in prices, with declines of 6 to 7 cents in crude, and refined rather weak in consequence.

The freight market is dull and drooping.

Boots and shoes are rather dull. It is expected that retailers' stocks will soon run short, and a more brisk demand be established.

Leather is steady, with but a moderate demand, but hides keep firm.

American pig-iron is dull, with most deliveries on old contracts. Some sales of Scotch pig are reported at firm prices. There is little doing in rails, either iron or steel, but some sales of old rails are reported. Manufactured iron is quiet because of the labor troubles, and operators are cautious in the extreme. The general hardware business, though not quite as active as expected, is still fair, comparing favorably with the same period of 1881. A large business is doing in seasonable goods.

Lumber is a little more quiet, but unchanged.

The coffee, sugar, and tea markets are generally quiet.

Cheese is in good demand for the best. Receipts are increasing, but exporters are buying more freely, and lower grades are selling better.

Choice butter finds a ready market. It is thought current prices tend to restrict shipments from the country.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., May 25.—Not until today has there been anything like the warm temperature which usually prevails at this time in May. Still, the ground having become in condition to plant, farmers have been busy, trusting to warm weather to come. There are no new dangers to wheat to report, and the prospect continues good.

General trade is dull, and in nearly all lines there is complaint of lack of orders. Dry goods find a moderate demand, with prices well sustained.

Clothing manufacturers have been troubled by stories concerning small-pox, and they have found some timid buyers who are afraid to come here for goods. This has brought to light the fact that all leading manufacturers of clothing have formed an association and agreed to a strict code of rules to prevent work from getting into houses where small-pox exists. To this end they require all workmen to be vaccinated, and employ a watchman to make daily inspection of all houses where work for clothing houses is done. This has been so efficient that not a single case of small-pox has occurred among employés of any clothing house.

Money shows a tendency to an easier market, though rates remain firm at 6 and 7 per cent. Eastern exchange is in active demand. Rates are par buying, par and 1-10 premium selling.

The grain market has been drooping. Wheat has been excessively dull and has declined about 2 to 3 cents. Corn declined, but is rather active. Oats have remained rather firm, owing to light receipts. Rye has declined heavily, while barley remains about stationary.

Whisky has been irregular, but has risen at last to $1.15 per gallon.

Provisions, while a little dull today, have ruled higher, and stocks are held firmly. Clear bacon has reached 13 cents. Live hogs continue high, ranging from $6.00 to $8.30.

The loan market is very quiet and prices nominal.

The leaf tobacco market has been animated, with prices well sustained.

Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—Trade in all branches has been restricted the past week on account of the unsettled condition of labor matters and the unpromising outlook caused by the prospect of a strike next week of the iron-workers and coal-miners. While the indications point to a lockout, however, there is reason to believe that it will be of short duration, and that in the course of a few weeks at the farthest the mills will again be in operation. The same trouble is experienced here about this time every year, and if predictions can be based upon past experience the strike will be over before the 15th of June. It must be admitted, however, that both manufacturers and iron-workers appear more determined this year than ever before.

The iron and coal trades are, as might be expected under the circumstances, very dull and depressed. Very few orders for manufactured iron are being received, and the demand for pig-iron is extremely light, with prices weak and fully $1 lower. The coal shipments by river were 1,400,000 bushels.

Glass is in increased demand, but rates are no better.

Petroleum was excited and very weak, on account of reported strikes in the Warren field. The sales were unusually heavy, aggregating 5,398,000 barrels, and fluctuations rapid and large, United certificates selling between 63¼ and 69 cents, closing this afternoon at 63⅞. The shipments were 404,000 barrels.

Live-stock is active and firm, with cattle higher. Receipts, 5,494 head through and 1,174 head local, against 5,534 head through and 1,025 local the week before. Prices range ¼ to ⅜ cents higher. Hogs are firm; receipts 13,840, Philadelphias selling at $8.30@8.50. Sheep were firm; receipts 23,000, a falling off of 2,500 head since last week. Common to extra, $2.50 to $5.60.

Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—The *Commercial Bulletin* tomorrow will say:

A good business is being done in boots, shoes, and leather, while wool and hides are fairly active and firm. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston to points outside New England this week, 34,112 cases, against 31,106 last week. Sales of wool 1,882,058 pounds this week, against 1,723,346 last week, and 1,874,700 the same week in 1881. There is something of a scarcity of desirable grades of old wool. Prices are firm, but lower prices are looked for. Choice new spring Texas sold this week at 30@33, old Ohio XX brought 42@45, and Maine unwashed 28. Domestic steer hides are ½ cent higher.

The dry goods and clothing trades are rather disappointing. In many lines of dry goods and clothing the actual quantities sold this season have been greater than last year, but have not equaled the expectations of merchants. Cotton is ½ cent lower, closing at 12⅛ cents.

India rubber declined 5 cents.

Iron and metals are generally dull.

Tallow again advanced, and 9 cents rules at the close, the highest figure of the season.

Resins are in larger supply and 25 cents off last week's figures.

Lumber is steady.

Butter continued to decline, and choice dairies are selling at 22 cents and creameries at 25@26 cents.

Fresh beef continued to tend upward, and choice hind quarters are up to 15 cents again.

Potatoes are ruling very high.

Provisions continue to advance. Sales are heavy, plate beef for shipping being made at $17.50 and Western mess at $13.50@14.50. Boston clear pork, $24.00@25.00; smoked hams, 13¾@14½ cents; and lard, 12@13 cents.

Fish are slow of receipt on account of the weather.

Breadstuffs and grain are quiet and barely steady, and flour is a little easier than a week ago. There is no change in groceries.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 26.—Trade during the past week has been quite steady, without special feature. Clearings for the past six days, $6,876,678; for the same period last year, $7,232,-292; for last week, $7,178,319. The turf events in progress, absorbing interest of the past two weeks, end tomorrow, when it is expected business will get a fair show.

Provisions have been steady, and prices about the same as given last Friday. Grain closes quiet and a shade lower.

Flour continues in fair demand at last week's quotations.

The loan market is disturbed by the threatened labor strike at Pittsburg. If the strike occurs, as is most likely, pig-iron will decline and manufactured bars advance. Already there is more inquiry for bars, and a few weeks of good weather would bring about a fair trade; prices are a little firmer in consequence. Nails are weak, but factories are backing no orders for June. General hardware is dull, but special lines are going out in satisfactory quantities.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—General business has been very quiet during the past week, and the balance of trade for the month of May shows lighter than usual, but the prospects for June are quite cheering, and a decided improvement is looked for, particularly in dry goods, clothing, and everything that enters into summer wear.

Money has been fairly active, with a good borrowing demand from all sources, and rates firm at 7 to 8 per cent. New York exchange between banks, 90 cents per $1,000.

Lumber has improved in volume of business, and prices are steady. Heavy stocks are being laid in, and a very large fall trade is anticipated.

Leaf tobacco has been firm, and a good deal has changed hands in a private way at apparently satisfactory prices, but at the public sales buyers and sellers have been apart and transfers few, bids on most of the offerings being rejected. At the close all grades were held firmly and manufacturers were taking lots to supply their wants at good figures.

On 'Change there was very little activity in grain and wheat. Corn and oats steadily declined from Monday until today, when a heavy break was made, and prices went down with a run, wheat closing 2½@3¼, corn 1¼@3¼, and oats 1½@2¼ cents lower, with free sellers.

Provisions opened strong and higher, with an active consumptive demand, but declined 50 cents on pork, and dry salt meat and bacon decidedly easier and demand greatly diminished.

Three more large auction sales of real estate took place during the week, and satisfactory prices were obtained for both residence and business property.

The most noticeable feature of the week was the sharp advance in prices of cattle, sales being made at higher figures than for many years. Top grades of export steers would bring $9 per 100, and good heavy shipping steers are worth $8 to $8.50. These grades, however, are very scarce, and but few have been offered. The great proportion of the offerings have been of grass Texans and Indians, and these have brought unprecedented prices, as high as $6.50 having been paid for top grades. The country tributary to this market seems to be almost entirely bare of native shipping steers, and the offerings for some time to come are expected to be grassers from Texas or more northern ranges.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—There is very little of anything doing in the iron markets, and prices are mostly nominal. Both buyers and sellers are awaiting developments of threatening labor troubles, and there will be nothing done till these are settled. Strike could not have happened at a more opportune time for manufacturers here than the present, as their contracts have been pretty generally closed up. There are no new developments in the strike at Newburg.

Petroleum is easier and ⅛ cent lower this week.

Railway business is nearly unchanged. Freight east is almost nothing, and westward good. There is a slight increase in passenger carriage.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—The general features of the business situation experienced little change the past week. Money continues very abundant.

The stock market is generally feverish, but at the close Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad bonds took a start and recorded an advance, finishing firm.

Unfavorable weather and labor strikes make business dull, but the system of carrying small stocks prevents pressure to sell. Speculative articles are less active than usual, operators in grain and cotton being unwilling to engage on a large scale until crop prospects can be more definitly ascertained.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Trade in most departments was dull the past week, and prices of several leading articles unsettled and lower. In cotton there was very little movement, but prices are unchanged. Flour continues dull, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. Wheat is unsettled and 1 cent per bushel lower. Rye unchanged. Oats are a fraction lower. Corn is unsettled and 2 cents per bushel lower. In provisions there was a good jobbing trade doing at full prices. Petroleum is less active and rather lower. There is rather more inquiry for wool, and prices are firm. Whisky is dull at a further decline.

THE ARCTIC TRAGEDY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Ice-bound! And thus they lie—
Cold in the awful majesty of death—
Calm in the sleep that knows not to awake—
Poor pallid faces, rugged forms,
Touching the tender heart with pathos
There portrayed. And *thus* to die!
With the slow monster creeping on,
Numbing the life-blood inch by inch—
Tingling the heart and brain
With that sweet music-touch that thrills
With subtle power, and warms
But to destroy!

The weary march,
And days of toil, wherein the icy reach
Seemed ever to retreat, or near advance
With dazzling promises of hope and rest;
And weary eyes, outpeering through
The Ice-Queen's veil of snow,
Would e'en renew their brightness
At some distant shade by iceberg cast,
Which to their dazzled vision formed
A shape of snow-clad hut, and hope
Thrilled through the chilled veins,
Of life, blest life, renewed anon,
And strength returned, by food and warmth.

O majesty sublime of Death!
How shall we know the day or hour
That claimed our wand'rers for thine own?
Come, Vision, in the still, sad night,
And whisper to our comfort, thus:

"The thought that last
Sped from that frozen brain
Was prayer to God! The pulse
That last throbbed through
That noble heart was love for thee!
No coward cry at Death's approach
E'er trembled on the bearded lip!"

No sister there, or brother, brave,
And strong, and true; nor yet
A mother's last fond kiss, to thrill;
Nor father's trembling hand outstretched
To bless; no wife to 'sturb the calm—
The awful calm—of death, by loud
And anguished cries of hopeless grief;
No sweet-faced girl to smooth a pallid brow—
Or, holding fast with Love's last hold
The hand which all too soon would bear
The rigid hue of death, anoint
The palm with burning tears
Which shamed not Virtue's womanhood—
Or, bending low, to claim
That last long kiss on Earth,
And whisper soft a trust in God
To turn the dying vision hence.
—Alone they died!

God's angels know
The thoughts which are denied
To us of Earth. Methinks I hear,
As still they lie, some words like these
(And voice, though low in death,
Yet deep, to touch each heart,
And waken the "Amen!" which lips
Now stiff were powerless to form):

"By pastures green, He causeth me to lie:
By waters still, my weary steps are led;
And we will fear no ill, for Thou
Art near. Yea! through the Vale
Of Death we trust Thee still,
For Thou art God, and Thine the glory be!"

And then, mayhap, one other voice,
Renewed to life by these first thrilling tones,
Turned from that last death-sleep
To breathe in murmuring utterance
A prayer learned at his mother's knee.
—And so Death found them there,
And claimed his own. And life
Fast fled. But on the noble brows
No terror staid! Proud they to dare,
And prouder still to bravely die.
A smile shows forth the steadfast heart,
And, frozen there, for aye proclaims
The victory over Death!

And now we mourn,
With hearts athrob and warm
In Nature's sympathy, for each
And all who lose their loved
In lands afar! Death 'mong the dear
Is bitter still—but death from home
And home's dear ties more pitiful.
And *this* the picture in our hearts for aye:

The lowering sky; the icy plain
Outreaching wide on every side, to meet
The leaden gray of sky, and, mingling, lose
Its very whiteness in the distant gloom;
The berg of ice, oft towering high,
Resplendent on its diamond throne,
And dazzling in its wondrous purity—
Its base hid by the ermine drifts,
Its hight lost in the clouds
Low drifting down. And 'tween
The plains of frozen white,
And upper plains of leaden gray
Pierced here and there by dazzling peaks,
Waft slowly down the never-ending flakes
Of snow; and forms once struggling through
Are by the noiseless snow-flakes clad.
And now the sky is hid, and earth,
And forms; and only to the gaze
Remains that wild waste of snow,
And LENA RIVER'S frozen plain!

CLYDE ST. CLAIRE.

WAUKESHA, Wis., May, 1882.

When you feel life is a burden, and nothing you try seems to ease your dyspepsia, find a sure relief in Brown's Iron Bitters.

HUSBANDRY.

Results of Practical Tests with Ensilage.

The New Cabinet Position—Expectations of Farmers.

Tile Drainage—An Able Paper Upon an Important Subject.

High-Priced Beef—Compilation from the Illinois Reports.

The Southdown Breeders' Association—Notes for Farmers and Live-Stock Men.

Practical Tests of Ensilage.

Mr. William M. White, of Allegany County, New York, writes as follows to the *Country Gentleman* upon the subject of ensilage, and the information is of great value, as it gives the result of practical tests:

Ensilage weighs forty-five pounds to the cubic foot. A bushel basket full weighs thirty pounds, and is a full mess for an ordinary animal fed twice a day. Ten tons of ensilage can be put in the same space occupied by a ton of hay.

The Southern white dent-tooth corn is more generally used for ensilage. It costs about $1 a bushel in New York. From three pecks to six are used for drilling-in. Prepare the land as for corn. Drilling in a double row, four inches apart, leaving twenty-eight inches space between the rows, is the best way to plant it. This gives from ten to twenty tons to an acre of valuable fodder. Broadcast corn is not nutritious, except the leaves. It is too young, and grows too closely together to make nourishing food. More weight can be grown in drills. Ensilage should not cost more than $2 a ton, and two tons of ensilage are equal to one ton of hay. A ton a month is full feed for a cow, so that a cow can be wintered for $12. With hay at $8 per ton it will cost $20.

My 4-year-old Devon bull, fed on ensilage and barley meal (four quarts a day), gained 100 pounds in forty-two days. An old cow without front teeth, weighing 875 pounds, fed on sixty pounds of ensilage and four quarts of barley meal, gained 100 pounds in forty days.

Fine grade Short-Horn steers coming 2 years old have had thirty pounds of ensilage each and the pickings of the barn-yard, and nothing else. They weigh 800 pounds each, and in the last seventy-one days have gained sixty-five pounds each. Fourteen steers have been fed on ensilage for 100 days. They weighed 11,585 pounds (827½ each.) They have consumed three tons of cornmeal. They now weigh 13,530, a gain per head of 139 pounds in the 100 days. But for three weeks they were fed in an open yard without shelter. Then they were housed. They were also covered with lice when bought, and it was a very long, tedious job to get rid of them. They consumed about seventy pounds of ensilage a day, and had no hay, straw, or corn-stalks. Nor did they drink any water, and they were irregularly fed. In feeding ensilage alone, or with meal, the cattle require no water. They do not scour. The dung is neither dry nor liquid, but of a proper healthy consistency, it appeared digested and the food assimilated. There is no strong smell or odor perceptible in the manure.

The cost of a silo depends on its size. It will cost as much as a good cellar, and should be plastered with water-lime on the inside and bottom. The trouble in using water-lime is that it is not always used as soon as it should be after mixing. The cement should be fresh ground, and the mortar mixed in small quantities and kept in motion till it is put in its place. It sets like plaster of Paris, and when once set it is ruined as mortar if it is not where you want it. Keeping it in motion with the hoe or shovel prevents it setting till it is used.

Much testimony goes to show that wooden silos are equally good, built like an ice-house, and filled and weighted with 200 or 300 pounds to the square foot. The objections to rods and screws is that as soon as you stop tightening the nuts you take off the weight. One must depend on weights, for gravity never forgets to press. A building of rough hemlock with ten-inch studding (2 by 10) and joists, spiked together and filled in with sawdust or lined with tar paper, and with a board roof coated with crude petroleum inside and out, set on the ground, the space between the floor-joist filled in with concrete of water-lime, will last thirty years and answer a good purpose. Made 16 by 16 by 16, like an ice-house, it will hold fifty-four tons of ensilage, enough for ten head of cattle for six months, or sixty good sheep. The crude petroleum penetrates the wood, making it shed water like a duck's back, prevents warping, and keeps out all moisture, making hemlock as durable as cedar.

The cost of a corn crop is the cost of corn ensilage. Twenty tons per acre costs but little more to raise than ten tons per acre. So the amount raised on an acre governs the cost. Housing it costs from 30 to 50 cents per ton. I use trucks and flat racks. Drive by the side of the standing corn, cut and drop it across the rack, and when one truck is loaded, another takes its place. With ten men and ten horses (sweep power) I easily housed four tons per hour, all the corn within 160 rods of the silo.

I built two silos last summer under side-hill barns, one of 200 tons, one of 300 tons. I raised only 300 tons of ensilage. I shall raise more, and probably build two wooden silos. If it be true that we destroy nearly half of the nutriment in grass by curing it, we are losing too much. By ensilaging we escape poor hay, and the terrors of a rainy haying-time, and have the control of harvesting the grass crop. I have not yet found the man who has tried the experiment who is willing to go back to the old way.

The New Department of the Government.

The bill creating a new Cabinet officer in the person of a Secretary of Agriculture meets the unqualified approval of a large majority of the farmers and breeders of the country, and recent advices from Washington state that the measure will undoubtedly become a law. If the Commissioner of Agriculture is thus elevated to the position of an adviser of the Chief Executive the class whom he will represent will look for many radical changes in the conduct of the department, and will expect that the office will be made a representative one in every respect. The provision of the bill that creates an Assistant-Secretary, who shall also be an experienced and practical agriculturist, is a very wise one, and should it become a law there will be a great struggle for this important appointment. Nearly every State in the Union will press the claim of some representative farmer, but as Illinois leads her sister States in every branch of husbandry, it would seem that she has a right to be considered first in the list of claimants. There are several gentlemen in Illinois whose intelligent and successful farming has made them National reputations. In Kankakee County resides a man who would dignify the position. Sangamon, Morgan, Champaign, and Madison have each a representative agriculturist, known throughout the country as a man of ability, and it certainly would be an easy matter to make a happy choice.

Cheap Rates to the State Fair.

S. D. Fisher, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, has been in the city for the past day or two arranging with the various railway companies for special rates for the transportation of exhibits to the next State Fair. This is a subject in which every farmer in the State is more or less interested, and, as the matter of cheap rates is of such vital importance to the success of the fair, the railroads are yearly called upon to offer such special inducements in the way of cheap rates as will bring out the exhibitors of machinery and the owners of live stock.

Mr. Fisher has for years made these arrangements, and says he has always secured the very lowest rates possible. His relations with the officers of the various roads running through the State are such as to preclude any criticism from him upon the rates which are yearly established, but from outside information THE TRIBUNE has ascertained that great dissatisfaction prevails among the class of people who contribute to the success of the annual fair. There seems to be a disposition so to arrange the schedule of rates as not to encourage exhibitors, but rather to make the fair a source of profit to the railroads.

Great trouble is invariably met with in endeavoring to procure any cut whatever, whereas the companies can afford to carry freight and passengers at actual cost, and it would seem to be excellent policy to arrange their schedules upon this basis. The success of the fair is directly for the interest of the railroads, and every inducement should be offered by them to increase the list of exhibitors, while passenger rates should be placed at such low figures as to attract people from all parts of the State. As it is now rates are made so high that the great majority of the visitors are people who reside near the cities where the fair is held, to travel long distances being so expensive that the pleasure and profit of the exhibitions are practically beyond the reach of thousands. Illinois now ranks first in the list of States in every department of agriculture, and the wealthy railroad corporations ought to encourage the farmers of the State at least once a year by affording them an opportunity at extremely low rates of enjoying the week in which the fair is held.

Tile-Drainage.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 25.—It should be borne in mind that the laying of a tile-drain is work designed to last a lifetime, and that like a chain with some poor links the whole may be made useless by faults of even slight deviation from a perfect grade, particularly where the fall is but little. The most important part of the whole work of tile-draining is the grading of the bottom of the ditches. The eye is usually depended on, and this is practically guessing at it; "for," says Judge French in his work on farm drainage, "no one who has not tested with an instrument the inaccuracy of his judgment as to the levels of a field can at all appreciate the deceitfulness of appearances on this point, and so it is as to grade or regular inclination at the bottom of drains. It is indispensable not only to have an inclination all the way, but a regular inclination, especially if the descent be small, for the worst laid tile is the measure of the goodness and permanence of the whole drain." A single depression or irregularity in the grade by collecting water at that spot tends to the eventual stoppage of the whole drain through two causes—the softening of the foundation underneath the tile at the joints, and the deposit of soil inside the tile from the water collected at the spot, or dam up at such a place by rootlets, sticks, turf, etc. Hence every depression, however slight, is constantly doing mischief, which will in the end result in the expense of relaying the drain. It is a common error that running water in the bottom of a newly-dug trench is a guide, test, or sure indication of a good fall, whereas in fact it is merely an indication that water will run down hill! It fails to indicate the two most essential things requisite to know—viz.: how much fall there is, or to give a perfectly uniform fall in the entire distance.

If a person once saw a profile of the bottom of his tile-trenches where running water (instead of a level) had been taken as a guide for grade he would simply be astonished in the lack of uniformity of the grades, and never rely on merely water again. The common engineer's Y level, with telescope, etc., is too expensive for individual farmer's use, but the Gurleys, of Troy, N. Y., make also a so-called builder's or architect's level at $35. This level, with telescope, cross-hairs, leveling-plates, and screws, etc., will do as accurate work for tile-trains as the ordinary Y levels costing $100 to $125. However, a still cheaper level than the "architect's," designed for tiling merely, can no doubt be made, and in suggesting to and corresponding with the above firm on the subject they state they have the plan of a level for tile-drainage under consideration, which will give a cheaper instrument that every farmer will be amply repaid in using. A very good "homemade" level for the purpose we have frequently temporized by taking a common carpenter's level and putting globe-sights (somewhat similar to those of a rifle) on it by merely fastening with a screw a piece of tin upright at each end, one having a small hole through it and the other a half-inch hole, with a "cross-hair" made by stretching a fine one from the mane of a horse horizontally across the middle. This homely but efficient level for short distances can only be proved to be working correct (that is, in technical terms, adjusted) by taking a "sight" with it, and then placing it on the hight or place indicated at the farther end of the distance of the "sight" taken, and sighting back to place of starting; then moving one of the pieces of tin up or down until by repeated trials the instrument will come back accurately to place of starting, which will prove its correctness or adjustment. A heavy stake with a short piece of board nailed flat across on top will make a sufficient tripod or Jacob's staff to place it upon in taking sights, and merely pushing the top of the stake over to one side till the bubble in the level comes to centre.

ULRIC BLICKENSDERFER.

"Capital Agriculture."

The New York *Tribune* refers editorially as follows to the scheme for elevating the Department of Agriculture to the dignity of a Cabinet position:

The more farmers and intelligent people everywhere come to understand the animus and meaning of the projected move "nearer to the ear of the Executive," the more are they convinced that it is sure to be a costly advance without any corresponding advantage. They have opened their minds to the historic fact that the President is not deaf, and if he were that the agriculture of this country has a trumpet which, when its owners choose to use it, is bound to carry its message to the White House and to the Capitol. And the longer the taxpayers cast the bright light of reflection on the political and ornamental agriculture of Washington, the more clearly it appears to them as already getting far more than it gives.

The present annual outlay is near half a million dollars. This circulates tons of belated garden-seeds for electioneering purposes. It supplies free bouquets in profusion for the button-holes, and parlors, and dining-tables of favored public functionaries. It fights grasshoppers with kid gloves—insects against which minute modern parasites and the fervent prayers of faithful Amos of old time are and were vastly more effective. It issues in frequent leaded pamphlets, printed on paper with the suggestive and costly color of cream, figures that can sometimes be made to live in peace with facts, and facts largely at second-hand from agricultural journals of the month before. It plants artesian bores in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, from whose lofty pines solitary owls look out on the borders of wide reaches of uninhabited country. It rears hydraulic rams on remote frontiers that—like esthetic agriculturists—persistently refuse to work. It diffuses sunflowers of rhetoric on slightest provocation at any point of the compass—and all at Government expense.

High-Priced Beef—Herefords vs. Other Beef Breeds.

Not the least interesting of the statistics developed through the Chicago Fat-Stock Show is the valuation placed on the meat of the various breeds and their crosses, as shown in the prices realized for animals exhibited at the hands of leading butchers of Chicago and large Eastern cities.

Each succeeding fat-stock show has attracted the attention and presence of a larger and more critical class of butchers from various States, until it would be a matter of surprise if Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and other prominent cities were not represented by their best butchers in search of holiday meats.

The announcement of the purchase of some of the Brown Brothers' Short-Horns at a recent fat-stock show by the Toronto butcher that supplies the royal table of the Governor-General of Canada is familiar to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, as well as the favorable comments of the Canadian press concerning the widespread demand for stock exhibited at the annual fat-stock shows.

There has been so much controversy among the breeders of the leading beef breeds of cattle that the general public has become thoroughly disgusted with windy assertions that cannot be substantiated by facts.

The following figures taken from official reports of prices realized on cattle sold at the two last fat-stock shows are not convincing as to the comparative quality of the beef of the several breeds, but will serve a valuable purpose in directing public attention to the advantages enjoyed by exhibitors in disposing of their stock at rates much above the quotations for the best quality of export cattle.

There has been grave suspicion in the minds of a number of well-posted dealers that some of the prices reported as paid for certain breeds would not appear so extravagant if the amount of rebate had been given.

It is not the purpose of THE TRIBUNE to champion either of the several excellent beef breeds of cattle, but to stimulate the friends of each to make all possible improvement in the matter of early maturity and quality to the end that the consumer may have better meat at a lower price, and still allow the feeder and butcher a reasonable profit.

The average prices realized so far as reported of fat cattle sold at the last two exhibitions are given below, as well as the number of animals included in each item:

SUMMARY SALES AND PRICES.

Year.	Breed.	No. head.	Price per 100 lbs gross.
1880.	Short-Horns	6	$ 6.81
1881.	Short-Horns	3	6.42
	Average	4	$ 6.62
1880.	Grade Short-Horns	2	7.05
1881.	Grade Short-Horns	37	7.48
	Average	19	$ 6.86
1880.	Herefords	1	12.50
1881.	Herefords	5	9.00
	Average	3	$10.75
1880.	Grade Herefords	2	12.50
1881.	Grade Herefords	11	9.41
	Average	6	$10.95
1880.	Devon	2	6.50
1881.	Devon	6	6.50
	Average	4	$ 6.50
1880.	Grade Devon	..	.....
1881.	Grade Devon	2	6.00
	Average	2	$ 6.00
1880.	Ayrshire	..	.....
1881.	Ayrshire	1	6.00
	Average	1	$ 6.00

The average prices realized the past two years were as follows:

Breed.	Average No. head.	Average price per 100 lbs. gr.
Short-Horn	4	$ 6.62
Grade Short-Horn	19	
Hereford	3	10.75
Grade Hereford	6	10.95
Devon	4	6.50
Grade Devon	2	6.00
Ayrshire	1	6.00

The best quality of export cattle sold during the week of the fat-stock show did not net the feeders over $6.50 per 100 pounds live weight.

The Devon.

The sale of Mr. Walter Farthing's herd of Devon cattle in Devonshire, Eng., drew a very large crowd of buyers, and from the advices received since the sale there seems to be a revival of interest in this old and worthy tribe of beef cattle. Eighty-six head were offered, and all were rapidly disposed of, realizing about $17,-000, an average of nearly $180. Except perhaps the red-polled Norfolk cattle, no breed of beef cattle can be so profitably bred in a hilly or mountainous country as the Devons can. They are not so heavy as many of their competitors, being active, very hardy, and they will thrive well on short pastures and the roughest lands. They mature early—at 3 to 4 years—make the best of working oxen and the finest quality of beef. Among the Devons are found certain families, recognized as the highest grade of dairy stock, and it is claimed for these cattle that the yield of milk is equal in quality and quantity to the famed Jerseys. There has recently been a marked increase in the number of inquiries for well-bred Devons, particularly from the Western and Southwestern States, and it would seem that, possessing both the best beef and milk qualities, their popularity must increase among the general farmers.

The American Southdown Breeders' Association.

The following circular signed by Messrs. J. H. Potts of Jacksonville, Ills., D. W. Smith of Bates, Ill., and C. F. Mills of Springfield, Ill., explains itself, and will interest breeders of Southdown sheep:

A meeting of prominent breeders of Southdown sheep in America was held on the 3d of this month, May, 1882, in the rooms of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture.

After discussing the advantages to be secured by the public registry of the pedigrees of Southdown sheep, it was unanimously resolved that an association should be organized for the purpose of collecting, revising, preserving, and publishing the history and pedigrees of pure-bred Southdown sheep. It was further decided that the capital stock of the proposed association should be $1,000, to be divided into 100 shares of $10 each.

The name chosen for the new organization was "The American Southdown Breeders' Association."

The undersigned were appointed a committee of three, with instructions to apply for license under the laws of Illinois, and then open books for subscription to the capital stock of the association. In compliance with these instructions, the committee beg to announce that the necessary papers for incorporation have been secured, and that the subscription books are now open. All who are in any way interested in the breeding of Southdown sheep in the United States and Canadas are cordially invited to become members by subscribing for one or more shares of stock. A meeting for 8 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday, May 31, 1882, at the Leland Hotel, Springfield, Ill., has been appointed for completing the organization, selecting officers, and further arranging for the energetic prosecution of the work.

Parties wishing to subscribe for capital stock or desiring further information are requested to address either member of the committee.

Notes.

It is thought that the drive-well swindle has been permanently run into the ground.

Oct. 5 the Earl of Airlie will sell at his manor in Scotland a large number of pure bred black-polled Angus cattle. It is said that many American buyers will be present.

Mr. G. W. Henry, of Kansas City, Mo., has a herd of twenty-nine polled Angus cattle in quarantine at Baltimore, Md. Since the stock were quarantined there have been several additions thereto by birth.

The following averages were received at recent sales of well bred Short-Horn and Jersey cattle: West Liberty, Ia., Short-Horns, $113.77; Bedford, Ia., $101.25; New York City, Jerseys, $318.41; New York City, second day, Jerseys, $449.75.

Secretary H. M. Jenkins of the Royal Agricultural Society, referring to two samples of colored American cheese both from skim-milk and lard or oleomargarine, ventures to make the seemingly fair suggestion that "steps should be taken to insure that such goods are sold in England under their true name."

According to the Oswego, Kas., *Independent*, there are thousands of acres of volunteer wheat in Southern Kansas this year, that came up last fall after the drouth. It looks as promising as wheat that was sown, and many farmers think it will yield equally well, while others think it will turn to cheat. The present season will decide the matter.

Col. Charles F. Mills, of Springfield, Ill., recently purchased from F. Stratton, of Montgomery County, Illinois, the Jersey cow Nelly 6,456, which Mr. Stratton says was the finest animal he could find on the Island of Jersey, and Col. Mills paid $2,000 for her. He now includes in his herd very many Jerseys, whose butter record is not equaled even upon the island home of the favorit of the dairy.

Messrs. Harkness & Co., of Philadelphia, recently purchased forty head of Jerseys, including some of the choicest things ever shipped from the island. Among them is Lady Velveteen, from Mr. John Arthur's herd at St. Mary's, who was sold at home for $2,500. The animals range in price from $250 to $450 each. The first prize 3-year-old bull Nero, and the second Guenon prize bull Col. Hardy were also among the number, the former being sold for $250, and the latter for $500.

A county agricultural society may offer premiums for the winner of a horse-race to be held on the grounds during the continuance of its annual fair. And an agreement by a county agricultural society to pay a certain sum as a premium for the horse winning a race held at its annual fair is not against public policy. And an action may be maintained for such premium by one becoming entitled thereto at such race. Offering a premium is not a bet or wager.—Delier vs. Plymouth County Agricultural Society, Supreme Court of Iowa.

J. B. Brown, Secretary of the Ensilage Congress of 1882, held in New York City, announces that another convention will be held on Jan. 24, 1883, continuing four days and evenings if necessary. The object of this early announcement is to have delegates prepare accurate statements of actual weight and measurement of seed, fertilizers, products, and land, and to be able to give the convention such results in a concise form. They are also requested to bring specimens of farm bookkeeping, and be prepared to discuss the general principles of farming and improved methods.

The Tariff-Commission bill having passed both Houses of Congress, and received the approval of the President, the farmers of the country are anxious to know how much recognition they will receive in the list of Commissioners. There are nine appointments to be made, and nearly every agricultural paper, and also many of the larger non-agricultural papers, are claiming that four of the nine should be chosen from among the agriculturists of the country. The business of the commission will, in nearly all its ramification bear directly upon the products of the farm, and it is apparent that the class referred to should be recognized.

The much-talked-of importation of Angus cattle for J. V. Farwell, J. J. Rodgers, of Abingdon, Ill., and Findlay & Anderson, Lake Forest, Ill., landed safely and in good condition in Quebec Monday. There are eighty-one in the lot, fourteen of them for Mr. Rodgers; ten for T. W. Harvey, Chicago; twenty for Mr. Farwell; and thirty-seven for Messrs. Anderson & Findlay. Of these cattle the Banffshire *Journal* says: "The lot which Mr. Findlay dispatches today from Glasgow are all yearlings. The selection of this excellent lot of animals has been a work of no ordinary trouble, the value of the stock having risen of late so much that breeders had difficulty in making up their minds as to prices."

The Short-Horn sales in Sangamon County, Ill., which will be held May 31, at Springfield, and June 1, at Harristown, include 175 head of Rose of Sharons, Young Marrys, Phyllis, and other renowned families of the favorit American breed. Messrs. Prather & Smith, of Springfield, have a noted herd, embracing many individual animals whose pedigrees are among the purest in the country. At Harristown, Pickrell, Thomas & Smith will offer cattle equally noted, many of which are from Thomas & Smith's Kentucky herd of prize-winners. A very large attendance of buyers is expected from Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, and other centres, where the Short-Horn mostly does congregate. Col. John W. Judy, of Tallula, Ill., without whom a sale would lose half its effect, will conduct these sales as auctioneer.

How an Engineer Saved a Train.

London Telegraph.

A curious story comes from France which would delight the hearts of Col. John Hay and Mr. Bret Harte. M. Grisel, the newest candidate for the decoration of the Legion of Honor, is a workingman. All his life, it may be said of him, "he'd seen his duty, a dead sure thing, and went for it there and then"; but his special opportunity came one dark dismal night in the winter of 1857. At that time the man in whose honor a grand banquet is to be given next week at the Elysée Montmartre, under the Presidency of Victor Hugo, was employed as an engine-driver on one of the important lines of France. M. Grisel was driving a train from Claremont to Brisudi. A terrible storm was raging, the floods were out, and all around the train was as dark as pitch. When the train stopped at a place called Vic le Comte the sharp ears of Grisel, the engine-driver, caught the sound of the rushing torrent of the River Allier, and he remembered a very dangerous bridge which the train was bound to cross. It may have been instinct or a very proper sense of precaution, but the engine-driver got it into his head that it would be running a tremendous risk to pass over the train until the fabric had been examined and pronounced safe. He communicated his views to the stationmaster, and was laughed at for his pains. In fact this official, his superior officer, in the interests of the company and with a view no doubt to expedition, ordered Grisel to proceed at once. The engine-driver refused point-blank, and by doing so at once qualified himself for instant dismissal. In such a case, ninety-nine men out of every hundred would have taken the risk and said no more about it; but Grisel was conscientious, and remained firm to his point, whereupon there followed a strange dilemma. The stationmaster lost his temper, and was proportionally as irritable as the workingman was calm; but so obstinate was the engine-driver that it became necessary to telegraph to the nearest important station for instructions. Long before the return message had been received the anticipated disaster was a fact; and the pitiless flood had carried away the bridge into the torrent below. Then followed a scene of great rejoicing. The passengers, awakened from their slumbers by the crash, got out of their carriages; and when they learned to whose judgment, experience, and tact they owed their lives they surrounded the young engineer in order to congratulate him on having by his act of resolution risked dismissal from his employment, and been the means of saving at least 125 lives from a catastrophe as horrible as the Tay Bridge accident of later years.

A Two Legged-Alligator.

Americus (Ga.) Republican.

A few nights ago a Dooly County farmer, whose place is on the river, was walking around near his stock yard when he heard a squealing among his hogs. He looked over the fence to learn the cause when he found a large alligator had a dead hog, which it had killed, and was trying to make its way to the river. He ran to the house for his gun, and called to several of his hands to go with him to kill the alligator. On arriving at the lot the hogs had disappeared and so had the water monster. They followed to the river bank, and, instead of alligator tracks, discovered those of two persons who had the skin of an alligator, and who had used it to accomplish the purpose of stealing hogs. The rowing of a boat down the river could be distinctly heard.

MINISTER LOWELL.

The Controversy in the Newspapers on the Subject of His Recall.

New York Evening Post.

Whether President Arthur has determined to recall Mr. Lowell, and the *Herald* is preparing the way for an announcement of the fact, or the *Herald* has itself determined that Mr. Lowell ought to be recalled, and is trying to bring the President over to the same way of thinking, we do not know. Whatever be the reason, the *Herald* is publishing a series of articles urging the recall, on the ground that Mr. Lowell, however fit for the place he may be in other respects, has the capital defect of not enjoying the confidence of the American Irish. There is apparently no specific charge of neglect of duty made against him. The list of Irish-American citizens whom he was some time ago accused of having allowed to languish in British dungeons is somehow not forthcoming. In other words, the inmates of dungeons who claimed American citizenship have mostly turned out persons who had little or no title to American citizenship, and claimed it not from love of liberty—for some of them refused to be released on condition that they would quit Ireland—but in the hope of making trouble between Great Britain and the United States, as they would themselves doubtless express it, for "divilmint."

Nor is it alleged—though some such absurdity was broached in the beginning—that Mr. Lowell is not American enough for the Irish voters. This was probably too wild a charge for even O'Donovan Rossa to stick to. If it were true that Mr. Lowell, at the age of 60, had forgotten how an American should feel, and had forgotten the sources of American greatness, and had forgotten what American honor and fame required in the intercourse of the country with foreign nations, it would give strong support to the theory that no American could safely be trusted with the foreign policy of the Government, and that the President should select his diplomatic agents, from the Secretary of State down, from among the recent comers at Castle Garden. So that the sole objection to Mr. Lowell is that a portion of the foreign-born population of the country do not like him, and are annoyed by the popularity which his high character, his scholarly attainments, his fame as an American author, and his attractive manners have created for him in English society.

Even if it were conceded, however, that a Minister, in other respects unobjectionable, ought to be recalled because the Irish or Germans, or any particular section of the population, are dissatisfied with him, we should still have to inquire why they were dissatisfied with him. In this, as in all other matters, it is the majority of the American people only whose wishes have to be obeyed without explanation. It is the majority only which is sovereign. It is to the will of the majority well ascertained that the President owes implicit heed. When a minority, and especially a small minority—the Irish number about 2,500,000 all told, in a population of 50,000,000—asks to have a thing done for its special gratification, it is bound to explain why it wants it, and is bound to show that what will satisfy it will do no harm to the rest of the community. In other words, American Ministers should represent the American people, and not a portion of the American people, and if the President orders, or permits, a Minister to represent anything less than the American people, he fails in his duty. The reasonableness of this becomes obvious enough when we consider that all diplomatic representations, or remonstrances, or requirements, have the use of the National force, or, in other words, war, behind them as a possible contingency. But war has to be waged by the whole people. Its burdens and losses and sorrows fall on the whole people. If we should get into a war with England about dungeons, it is not the Irish who would carry it on and pay for it. It is every man, woman, and child in the United States. So that it is the American people which Mr. Lowell is bound to represent in London, and not the Irish portion of the American people. It is American traditions, ideas, and policy which he is bound to uphold in his intercourse with the British Government, and not Irish traditions, ideas, or policy.

As a matter of fact, no American Minister in London has ever satisfied the Irish. They were as hostile to Mr. Charles Francis Adams as they are to Mr. Lowell, and were as eager for his recall, and yet Mr. Adams was probably the most useful Minister we ever had at that post. The inference, therefore, that they cannot be satisfied is not unfair.

"My personal knowledge of the effect of St. Jacobs Oil on burns, sprains, and bruises leads me to express myself strongly in favor of the great German remedy," writes Mr. Frank S. Brown, North Attleboro', Mass.

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JAPAN.

	Per lb.
Choice	[illegible]
Extra Choice	[illegible]
Very Best	[illegible]

Gunpowder or Young Hyson.

	Per lb.
Fair	[illegible]
Choice	[illegible]
Extra Choice	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]
Very Best	[illegible]

OOLONG.

Fair	[illegible]
Choice	[illegible]
Extra Choice	[illegible]
Very Best	[illegible]

ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Choice	[illegible]
Extra Choice	[illegible]
Very Best	[illegible]

We allow a discount of five cents per pound when five pounds are taken at one time. Remember our VERY BEST TEAS are as fine goods as you can buy anywhere.

COFFEES.

GREEN.

	Per lb.	20-lb. p'kages
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Rio, good	15c	14c
Rio, choice	18c	16c
Rio, Golden, finest	20c	18c
Costa Rica	20c	19c
Santos	15c	14c
Santos, choice	18c	17c
Santos, best	20c	19c
Maracaibo	20c	19c
Laguayra	20c	18c
Java, Padang O. G. choice	20c	19c
Java, finest	25c	23c
Java, O. G., finest Mandheling	28c	27c
Mocha, Peaberry	20c	18c
Mocha, Arabian, finest	30c	29c

ROASTED OR GROUND.

	Per lb.	
Rio, fair	15c	[illegible]
Rio, choice	20c	[illegible]
Rio, golden	25c	[illegible]
Santos, best	25c	[illegible]
Mocha, Arabian	35c	[illegible]
Mocha, Peaberry	26c	[illegible]
Java, Padang, choice	28c	[illegible]
Java, O. G., finest Mandheling	32c	[illegible]

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SKETCHES

French Marriage Customs, and the Romances They Produce.

How Some Girls Eating Candy Appeared to a Detroit Correspondent.

A Louisville Miss Who Went "For Fun" and Caught a Policeman.

The Pelele—Utah Wedded Bliss—Sociable—Poetry, Humor, [illegible]

Feast-Night.

Roses I brought to deck the gorgeou[s]
And hidden harps filled silences divi[ne]
Lush purple grapes I brought an[d]
wine,
And waxen tapers made a glow of g[old]
Life held no sorrow, Fate no mystic[al]
I only knew Love touched me with [...]
And that my King would come—
mine;
And waited there 'mid scent, and
bloom
Till midnight. But the King came [...]
I trampled on the roses, red and swe[et]
I tore my jewels off, and rent the la[ce]
And satin of my robes; and turned [...]
To the gray dawn that stole up fron[t]
Heartsick and hungry. Where wa[s]
grace,
Since the King sat not here against [...]

FANNY [...]

French Marriage Wa[...]

Paris letter: The court of Renn[es] ... it a case which recalls to mind the f[amous judg]ment of King Solomon. Every o[ne knows how] the Jewish monarch arranged the d[ispute of two] mothers for the ownership of a chi[ld by propos]ing a division of the same. Now [...] substitute two fathers for two mot[hers and you] form some idea of the embarrassin[g position in] which Dame Justice finds hersel[f ...] brought by the Marquis de X. a[gainst] Mme. Gédéon. Thus did the litigat[ion arise]. Among the domestics of the Chate[au ... was] a girl named Augustine Lamry, [... the] noble Marquis was fond. "Au[gustin ... son of] Augustine Lamy and of an unkn[own father." ...] So far there is nothing abnormal [... in] French parish registers and paris[h ... and in] other countries besides France are [...] existence of such little boys and g[irls ...] Lamy's baby differed from ordinar[y ... chil]dren, in that it was destined, event[ually, to have] more fathers than any baby oug[ht] to desire. Instead of being "ac[knowledged"] once, it was "acknowledged" twi[ce ...] was not, perhaps, a first-class dom[estic, but she] was shrewd in her generation. S[he ...] some higher station than the kit[chen and the] servants' hall; she thought that [...] Marchioness was a legitimate amb[ition ... and] decided to marry the Marquis, an[d ...] ously as she saw herself in a lon[g ...] giving orders and receiving vi[sits in the] drawing-rooms where she had [...] customed to appear with a clean [apron] and a pink-bowed cap, carrying [...]. It was a bright dream, but w[hy not a] dream? After all, why should sh[e not ... be] her master? As he had distinguish[ed her above] all her fellows, she must be possess[ed of a cer]tain distinction. Besides, she w[as ...] the Marquis was the last of his [...] was quite possible, nay, even prob[able ... the] satisfaction of having a legitimat[e heir ...] name and title might compe[nsate for the] mesalliance. Only an obstacl[e stood in] the way of her combina[tions: the en]ergetic refusal of the Marqui[s ... was] willing to "acknowledge" the c[hild ... give] him a social position as his son an[d ... but was] not willing to lead its mamma to [the altar. Au]gustine was furious, and in her ra[ge formed a] project of revenge truly Machiav[ellian. She de]clared she would not concur in the [...] *naissance* drawn up by the notar[y ...] and that the real father of the chi[ld was ...] Gédéon, the gardener. Augustin[e ...] further; she persuaded Baptiste [... Gédéon] and to declare in his marriage act [that he was] the responsible father of the boy [... that] the noble Marquis pretended to h[ave ...] that little Augustin, who was on t[he point of] coming heir to a Marquisate, wou[ld be the] legitimate son of a cabbage-p[lanter. So the] mother decided. To crown the [... she fur]nished the most convincing proof[s ... and in due] time, the chosen one of her heart [... the gar]dener. If you can find in all Pa[ris a] woman as smart as Augustine I [should like] to hear of it. Since her case beca[me public the] poetry of the natural child must [...] Her son might have been a [...] she decided for the lot of a gar[dener's son] what may or may not be called [...] mother as you will, but I admi[re her]. Still, I think it a pity that the [...] ment" of a child being generally [...] same time as the administration [of] baptism, young Augustin could [...] ed, as it is just possible he m[ight have been], chosen the gardener. Certainly [...] honor in being the son of a garde[ner ... but] it is possible to be the son of a [...] 100,000 francs revenue, the latter [is pref]erable. As the law exists at p[resent the pre]cious mother may not only depriv[e ...] of the parent who, according to [... natural] relations, legitimately belongs t[o ... but of] any parent at all. Strange will be [...] of this young man when he come[s to years of] reason, and great will be his emb[arrassment on] hearing that "voice of the blo[od" which the] most celebrated dramatists ass[ure us] speaks to the heart at some mom[ent of] life. When he sees himself con[demned to plant] potatoes and weed asparagus-be[ds, while] the blood of proletarian G[édéon ... runs] through his veins, and he will be [...] the work. But if, in some hour [...] glances at the turrets of the cas[tle rising] proudly against the blue sky, an[d a voice] speaks within his breast remindi[ng him that he] might have been his, he may thi[nk ... the] simple son of clodhopper a b[...] afraid Augustin may not appr[eciate] his mother's heroism, and that h[e ... be dis]gusted with melons and artichok[es].

There is no resemblance betw[een this story] and the heroine of another stor[y I pro]pose to tell. The spouse of th[e ... agri]culturist who failed to become [...] and the relict of the late M. S. h[...] ity of antecedent, and still the o[...] the other, because the latter is [...] prove that a beautiful woman ca[n climb the so]cial ladder if she be really mind[ed, ... dili]gently. The bakery wherein m[y heroine] stood in the centre of Paris, and [sold] cakes and patties and bread, an[d ...] was, was naught but a humble s[hop ... but] she was very pretty; her face w[as that of] a madonna, and her figure was [such as would make] the Venus of Milo jealous, and [so beautiful] that it was so perfect as to be u[sed as a] model by a fashionable painter. [But she] was not destined—this moder[n ... to achieve] plastic renown; fate reserved to [her a place] in sewing-machines, for one [day] M. S. passing in front o[f the shop] window saw this vision of [beauty and] was struck all at once. [He] bought a bun, he munched it, an[d ...] and as the young woman was a[...] cotte, brought up with rigid pr[inciples, he mar]ried her, after which, in due c[ourse, ...] eight or ten years—she present[ed him with] a dozen children, all blooming p[ictures of their] mamma. The machinist died, [leaving] him a widow, handsomer than e[ver, and with an im]mense fortune. Beauty and w[ealth do] not always go together, enci[rcling a] brow with a double halo. She [...] was courted, suitors swarmed [around her, but] she made her choice. M. Blu[m ... a] lucky man, a Belgian, and that [...] knew about him, except his bro[...] all of whom agreed in encomium[s of his] ability. For most people tha[t was suffi]cient; for him it was not. [...] more than fortune; he [...] and one day found an u[ncle ...] his death, conferred on h[im the title of] Vicomte des Tambourgs. D'Ho[zier ... the] King-at-Arms might, perhaps, [... such titles] as contraband or bogus, but w[e] are on the era of a day when an[yone ...] one can construct a title as lon[g as ...] they please to do so. M. des T[ambourgs threw] open his drawing-rooms, and he[...] gry and impecunious dowagers [... came] for his receptions, where Madam[e ...] and the refreshment tables were [...] des Tambourgs grew in favor, [... but it] seemed somewhat pitiful and i[...] title of Vicomte which had once [... wealth] and pride. If you would shoot [... aim at the sun], as was the counsel [... and Mon]tage, and the des Tambourgs fo[...] letter by finding uncle No. 2, by [... Colo]nal Blumenthal, afterward Vi[comte des Tam]bourgs, has been promoted Duk[e ... no]ice. You see that the former b[...] vred her bark more cleverly th[an the ...] woman of Brittany.

The most sensational bit of g[ossip ...] has been Miss Mackay's reporte[d ... with] Don Phillippe de Bourbon, and [... the world] of fashionable life prompted by [... the desire] to give their special sentiment[s ... on the] union of birth with riches. "[...] *Figaro*, was awfully shocked, a[nd ... said] sorrowfully the "most illustrio[us ...] which, though vanquished and [...] radiates with the splendor of it[s ...] name! was it necessary tha[t ...] Americanize thyself to such a [degree?" ...] I am afraid, O, sweet lyrist, t[hat ...] that the splendor in question [... wants some] substantial to keep up said gre[at ...] names, nowadays, need pala[ces ...] property, and servants, and su[...]

SKETCHES.

French Marriage Customs and the Romances They Produce.

How Some Girls Eating Candy Appeared to a Detroit Correspondent.

A Louisville Miss Who Wore Pants "For Fun" and Caught a Policeman.

The Pelele—Utah Wedded Bliss—Found Him Sociable—Poetry, Humor, Etc.

Feast-Night.

Since I brought to deck the gorgeous room,
And hidden harps filled silences divine,
Lush purple grapes I brought and perfumed wine,
And waxen tapers made a glow of gloom—
Life held no sorrow, Fate no mystic doom;
I only knew Love touched me with his sign,
And that my King would come—who was all mine;
And waited there 'mid scent, and light, and bloom
Till midnight. But the King came not to me.
I trampled on the roses, red and sweet;
I tore my jewels off, and rent the lace
And satin of my robes; and turned my face
To the gray dawn that stole up from the sea,
Heartsick and hungry. Where was Life's ripe grace,
Since the King sat not here against my feet?

FANNY DRISCOLL.

French Marriage Ways.

Paris letter: The court of Rennes has before it a case which recalls to mind the famous judgment of King Solomon. Every one knows how the Jewish monarch arranged the dispute of two mothers for the ownership of a child by proposing a division of the same. Now, if you will substitute two fathers for two mothers you can form some idea of the embarrassing situation in which Dame Justice finds herself in the suit brought by the Marquis de X. against M. and Mme. Gédéon. Thus did the litigation originate: Among the domestics of the Chateau de X. was a girl named Augustine Lamry, of whom the noble Marquis was fond. "Augustin, son of Augustine Lamy and of an unknown father." So far there is nothing abnormal in the affair; French parish registers and parish registers in other countries besides France are aware of the existence of such little boys and girls. But Mlle. Lamy's baby differed from ordinary natural children, in that it was destined, eventually, to have more fathers than any baby ought reasonably to desire. Instead of being "acknowledged" once, it was "acknowledged" twice. Augustine was not, perhaps, a first-class domestic, but she was shrewd in her generation. She aspired to some higher station than the kitchen and the servants' hall; she thought that to become a Marchioness was a legitimate ambition, and so decided to marry the Marquis, and smiled joyously as she saw herself in a long-tailed gown giving orders and receiving visits in those drawing-rooms where she had been only accustomed to appear with a clean white apron and a pink-bowed cap, carrying the tea-tray. It was a bright dream, but was it merely a dream? After all, why should she not marry her master? As he had distinguished her among all her fellows, she must be possessed of a certain distinction. Besides, she was a mother; the Marquis was the last of his race, and it was quite possible, nay, even probable, that the satisfaction of having a legitimate heir to his name and title might compensate for a mesalliance. Only an obstacle stood in the way of her combination—the energetic refusal of the Marquis, who was willing to "acknowledge" the child and give him a social position as his son and heir, but was not willing to lead its mamma to the altar. Augustine was furious, and in her rage conceived a project of revenge truly Machiavelic. She declared she would not concur in the *acte de reconnaissance* drawn up by the notary of Rennes; and that the real father of the child was Baptiste Gédéon, the gardener. Augustine went even further; she persuaded Baptiste to marry her, and to declare in his marriage act that he was the responsible father of the boy, about whom the noble Marquis pretended to have rights, so that little Augustin, who was on the eve of becoming heir to a Marquisate, would become the legitimate son of a cabbage-planter. So his mother decided. To crown the work she furnished the most convincing proofs that, all the time, the chosen one of her heart was the gardener. If you can find in all Paris one young woman as smart as Augustine I should be glad to hear of it. Since her case became known this poetry of the natural child must be modified. Her son might have been a millionaire, but she decided for the lot of a gardener. This is what may or may not be called the act of a mother as you will, but I admire Augustine. Still, I think it a pity that the "acknowledgment" of a child being generally made at the same time as the administration of the rite of baptism, young Augustin could not be consulted, as it is just possible he might not have chosen the gardener. Certainly there is no dishonor in being the son of a gardener, yet, when it is possible to be the son of a Marquis, with 100,000 francs revenue, the latter position is preferable. As the law exists at present, a capricious mother may not only deprive her offspring of the parent who, according to that mother's relations, legitimately belongs to him, but of any parent at all. Strange will be the situation of this young man when he comes to the age of reason, and great will be his embarrassment, on hearing that "voice of the blood" which the most celebrated dramatists assure us always speaks to the heart at some moment in a man's life. When he sees himself condemned to hoe potatoes and weed asparagus-beds he will feel the blood of proletarian Gédéon coursing through his veins, and he will bend his back to the work. But if, in some hour of idleness, he glances at the turrets of the castle standing out proudly against the blue sky, and another voice speaks within his breast reminding him of what might have been his, he may think his lot as the simple son of clodhopper a hard one. I am afraid Augustin may not appreciate properly his mother's heroism, and that he will be disgusted with melons and artichokes.

There is no resemblance between Augustine and the heroine of another story, which I propose to tell. The spouse of the Breton horticulturist who failed to become a Marchioness and the relict of the late M. S. have no similarity of antecedent, and still the one affair recalls the other, because the latter is an instance to prove that a beautiful woman can climb the social ladder if she be really minded to try diligently. The bakery wherein my heroine served stood in the centre of Paris, and there she sold cakes and patties and bread, and, pretty as she was, was naught but a humble shopwoman. But she was very pretty; her face was as the face of a madonna, and her figure was such as to make the Venus of Milo jealous, and it was said even that it was so perfect as to be used for a modest model by a fashionable painter. However, she was not destined—this modern Fornarina—to plastic renown; fate reserved to her an interest in sewing-machines, for one day the famous M. S. passing in front of the baker's window saw this vision of loveliness, and was struck all at once. He entered, he bought a bun, he munched it, and he fell in love, and as the young woman was an authentic Mascotte, brought up with rigid principles, he married her, after which, in due course of time—eight or ten years—she presented him with half a dozen children, all blooming portraits of their mamma. The machinist died, leaving behind him a widow, handsomer than ever, and an immense fortune. Beauty and wealth, which do not always go together, encircled the lady's brow with a double halo. She was adored, she was courted, suitors swarmed around her, and she made her choice. M. Blumenthal was the lucky man, a Belgian, and that is all any one knew about him, except his brother tradesmen, all of whom agreed in encomiums of his respectability. For most people that would be sufficient; for him it was not. He craved for more than fortune; he was ambitious, and one day found an uncle who, by his death, conferred on him the title of Vicomte des Tambourgs. D'Hozier and Garter King-at-Arms might, perhaps, qualify this title as contraband or bogus, but what of that? We are on the era of a day when any one and every one can construct a title as long as your arm, if they please to do so. M. des Tambourgs threw open his drawing-rooms, and half a dozen hungry and impecunious dowagers beat up recruits for his receptions, where Madame was gracious and the refreshment tables were of the best. The des Tambourgs grew in favor, and soon to them seemed somewhat pitiful and insignificant that title of Vicomte which had once been their joy and pride. If you would shoot high, you should aim at the sun, was the counsel of an ancient sage, and the des Tambourg followed it to the letter by finding uncle No. 2, by whom the original Blumenthal, afterward Vicomte des Tambourgs, has been promoted Duke of Campo Celi. You see that the former bakeress maneuvered her bark more cleverly than did the young woman of Brittany.

The most sensational bit of gossip of the day has been Miss Mackay's reported marriage with Don Phillippe de Bourbon, and the chroniclers of fashionable life profited by the opportunity to give their special sentiments concerning this union of birth with riches. "Etincelle," of the Figaro, was awfully shocked, and apostrophized sorrowfully the "most illustrious name on earth, which, though vanquished and dethroned, still radiates with the splendor of its lilies! Oh, great name! was it necessary that thou shouldst Americanize thyself to such a point as this?" I am afraid, 'O, sweet lyrist, that it was, and that the splendor in question is not sufficiently substantial to keep up said great name. Great names, nowadays, need palaces, and landed property, and servants, and stables, and courtiers, and all these have to be paid for in hard cash, which hard cash is only obtainable by hard work or by selling something. Don Felipe cannot dig, to beg he is ashamed; hence, having nothing else marketable, he would sell his great name, and I cannot see why Mme. "Etincelle" should feel so badly about it, and mourn, like Rachel for her children, over the "death of the nobility." Personally I was indifferent to this marriage, but, on esthetic principles, I rejoiced over it as a sign that winter was about to be changed into glorious summer, that those clouds which lowered above the housetops of the Basilewsky and Mackay palaces were about to be buried in the deep bosom of the sea. The coolness produced by the L. Q. I. incident was dissipated; cordiality reigned once more, and the hearts of toadies throbbed with gladness, for they could point to this happy dénouement and prove by it that the L. Q. I. incident was a mere invention of some enemy, riled because he or she had never been invited to any royal fête. Even admitting that the L. Q. I. incident was not a mere invention, I see no reason why it should have interfered with the union of those two young and loving hearts. Is not history full of instances where the feuds of sovereigns have been settled by matrimony? Queen Isabella is notoriously a first-class matchmaker; it was she who arranged the alliance between the Widow Mayeux and Prince Romolo Ruspoli, and she did not derogate in consenting to call the bride-elect "cousin," for, if she was once the monarch of Spain, is not Mr. Mackay King of Bonanza? No! if there was anything to wonder at it was that Mr. Mackay should have been willing to exchange, like the Guinea negroes, his gold for dross and tinsel. The plebeian name of Mackay is a thousand times more famous today than that of this obscure Don Felipe, one of the many descendants of a race henceforth without a history, a race with all sorts of mixed blood in its veins, a race far less illustrious in its origin than many of the patrician families of Rome, "whose only resource in the future," writes M. Jean Richepin, "is the pillage of diligences on the highway!" The report turned out to be unfounded; perhaps, as some one suggested, it was rather premature than unfounded; but if it had been confirmed it certainly would not have been the hidalgo who took his pigs to a bad market. And, after all, it is nobody's business; besides, we are in a country and in a world where a mere love-match is as rare as a four-leaved shamrock.

Sweet Sixteen.

Detroit letter: She was in a palace car, munching caramels and laughing as only a girl can, you know, with her sweet face all dimples that played bo-peep with each other and the very mischief with me, woman that I am.

There were two of the witches, but the other one seemed a shade demure; bad, I suspect, that most uncertain of all passions under the sun, a lover, who probably had not written to her for the long eternity of twenty-four hours; hence the flit of a shadow across the sunshine of her joy.

How rosy and beautiful they looked, dipping slender finger and thumb into a bag of sugar-plums—not a bit sweeter than they—and laughing at their own delicious fancies, as if life held nothing graver, and I just wanted to hug both of them anyway.

My dimpler wore a brown sacque, half slipped off from one rounded shoulder, full of cunningest dimples, no doubt; her hat of many pokes and plumes and other mysteries among which angels would fear to tread bobbed and nodded tantalizingly on top of most coquettish bangs, while her blue eyes fairly danced, so brim-full of fun were they.

How I shuddered to think of the unlovely possibilities hidden away among the shadows of the years—the cruel, cruel years! They would bring her the stern necessity of wearing her brown sacque circumspectly on her dimpled shoulders; her fluffy hair, of the color of pale gold that the June sun rains down on the tassels of corn, defiant now of band or braid, drawn back in properish precision; a ridiculousness in investing 10 cents in villainous bon-bons, and munching, regardless, in a car of solemn wiseacres; and, worse than all, the suppressed giggle of society limitations, if, from the wreck of matter, anything remains to smile at.

And then the longing of soul for new bonnets and things; the hankering after kindred spirits and antique soup-bowls; the refuge of Sunday headaches; the worriment of washdays and church socials; the broken friendships and shattered painted china teacups, the planning of 365 dinners, to say nothing of breakfast hash and afternoon teas, year after year all the way through; the careless morning wrapper and general slipshodness of home belongings; the unopened piano and much-read novel; the gossip, the shrugs, and the rest. So I said in my troubled heart—but so low that none might hear—to her of the dimples and mischief-lurking blue eyes, laugh on, my rosy unknown, for my soul hears no sweeter music under the blue arch that is said to shut Heaven from our upward gaze; munch caramels to your heart's content, though the world frown its worst. Time enough to draw down the corners of your kissable mouth into forlorn little puckers when the aforesaid world shall push, and hurt, and grieve you; time enough to hush the ring of your merry laughter when the unfriendly winter shall "pelt you with snowballs," instead of the pink and white roses the spring-time tosses you today.

If only fashion would keep her destructive clutch from your young life; if flattery with its treacherous train would pass on by the other side—if only they would!

Better that the gods love you, and you go softly out some still morrow, in search of the shore from whose blossoming borders no leaf or bud ever comes drifting across the backward tide, better and safer.

Out for a Frolic.

Last night, says a Louisville correspondent, Officers Slater and Floore, in passing along Third street, between Market and Jefferson, were attracted by a figure in male attire. There was something about this person which struck the officers as being rather strange, so they just collared whom they at first supposed to be a handsome boy, when they made the discovery of a blushing young bunch of femininity in male attire. The garments did not at all accommodate themselves to her maidenly shape, neither did they set off her form to any advantage. The officers were quite puzzled before they made the discovery, but now everything becomes clear. The uncertain, hesitating step was undoubtedly due to the unfamiliarity of the wearer to those appendages of the clothing of the sterner sex called pantaloons. Besides, they were of old style, and flapped "shockingly" in the open air. The girl was very much disconcerted when the officers took hold of her. She said that she was merely out on a frolic, and had borrowed the garments from a married friend. She was on her way then to call on a young lady. The officers, however, concluded to look into the case further, and escorted her to the detectives' office, where she was questioned by Capt. Bligh. She refused to give her name, but repeated the story she told the officers. The Captain gallantly offered her an escort in the person of Detective Lindsay, who, in addition to seeing her home safe, went to learn whether or not her story was true. The young girl, however, refused to go home, but referred the detective to the married lady in question for information concerning her. Upon reaching the married lady's house, she confirmed the girl's story, and the detective bowed himself away alone. He describes the young lady as being very pretty, with bewitching ways, but, in order to shield her, refused to tell where he left her.

The Pelele.

The pelele is the most extraordinary addition to the charms of the Makoude women. This is a circular piece of wood variously carved and adorned, and generally about two inches in diameter. It is worn in the upper lip, which, of course, becomes enormously extended to receive it, and which appears simply like an india-rubber band round the ornament. Of course the insertion of so large a piece of unyielding material is a prolonged operation. The process commences in childhood by the insertion of a wooden pin. As the child grows this is removed and a larger one put in, until, at the age of 18 the pelele has attained its full size. In early womanhood the upper lip, with its strange embellishment, sticks straight out from the face, and when seen a little way off appears not unlike a duck's bill. In more advanced years, however, the lip hangs down, quite covering the mouth—indeed, actually reaching below the chin. At this stage it irresistably reminds one of the snout of a tapir, and the resemblance is made still more striking by the flatness of the nose and the thickness of the lips. These extraordinary ornaments are highly prized by the Makoude, and I found it quite impossible to obtain more than a single specimen, and that had not even been worn. It was believed that if a pelele fell into my possession I would certainly work some black magic on the seller, and produce dire mischief generally. Doubtless they are the more prized by the wives because they are invariably the affectionate handiwork of their husbands. A Makoude lady would no more think of disposing of her pelele than a European lady of her marriage ring. When a woman dies this much-prized adornment is always most religiously preserved by her husband or near relatives.

Utah Wedded Bliss.

It was a soft and balmy night in spring, the burning sunset was hanging its golden tapestries across the mellow west, and the electric light was just beginning to fiz and spit along the main streets when Elder Snoozer was sitting in the elegant boudoir of Widow Smith, whose rich brown eyes and desirable real estate penetrated the bachelor's inmost thoughts. "Can you, Sarah," he said, throwing his enormous hand upon her shoulder, on the further side, "come to my home in the Second Ward, where I will be your slave?"

"Will that squint-eyed first wife of yours be there to stand around when I come?"

"When your dulcet voice sounds through the ancestral halls Hannah will get to the coal-bin. She will have about five hours of sleep a day and work for you the balance of the time."

Inside of the week they passed through the Endowment House, where Elder Wells made them one. Old Snoozer took in a fine piece of real estate with a good-looking woman, and was happy. Two years passed, and the once beautiful Sarah, bending over the washtub and lamming the endowment robe of the third wife viciously against a tree until the suds falling over the tender flowers gave them new life in the hot July sun, is the sort of picture the passing bullwhacker contemplates.

"How do you like the new deal?" asks the first wife, who is chopping wood hard by. And the language of wife No. 2 is not fit to print in a family newspaper.

Emma.

London letter: The generally received derivation of Emma, from a Teutonic word signifying grandmother or nurse, cannot, I think, be maintained in face of the fact that among the old Franks, from whom we have derived the name, the man's name Emmo was quite as common as the woman's name Emma. Though we have so freely adopted the woman's name, I cannot find any trace of the man's name at any time in England, though we have as surnames several names from the same stem, and a (perhaps obsolete) Christian name, Emmot. As to the etymology, which is considered by the Germans to be obscure, I have elsewhere ventured to suggest Old Northern ymia strdere, whence the name of the giant Ymir, in northern mythology. The sense is that of a hard, and loud, and harsh voice, which suggests huge stature. So from Gælic fuaim (noise, strepitus) comes Fuaimhair, a giant, of whom we may possibly have a lingering tradition in the nursery "Fee fa fum," representing the giant's fearful warcry. And from what follows—"I smell the blood of an Englishman" one might almost think of the nurse as a Saxon and the ogre as one of the earlier Celtic race, who might, in those days, be dangerous neighbors. To return to our text. I think that Emmeline, comparing with an old Frankish Emelina, eleventh century, and Emelina, about the twelfth century, in the *Liber Vitæ*, may be placed a diminutive form to this stem. Miss Yonge suggests Amalinda (lind, snake), to which there is no objection further than that the derivation above given is more simple and involves less alteration.

Found Him Sociable.

Not long since a young lady of New York City took it into her head to get married without paternal consent. The young man whom she loved was objected to by her father on the ground that he was not well enough off so far as the world's goods were concerned to take care of his daughter, and although he had never seen his intended son-in-law, he asserted that he was not competent to earn for her a respectable living. In spite of opposition, however, the wedding took place at the time appointed, and it is needless to say that the father was not numbered among the guests. The young couple found a modest home in the neighborhood of the parental mansion, and still the irate father refused to recognize them. But he was not of an unsociable nature, and he was noted for making acquaintances on the horse-cars on his way to and from business. It was not strange, therefore, that he entered into conversation with a sociable young man at his side on his way home the other evening, but it was a little surprising, as he was rather cautious, that he should have been so entirely fascinated by the young man's remarks. "Why," he said, "you're a person exactly after my own heart; you display in your words a remarkable business tact, and are destined to be a rich man. If it is not an impertinent question, who are you and what is your name?" "I am your son-in-law," quietly observed the future Vanderbilt, as he motioned to the conductor to stop the car.

A Mock Marriage.

Portland (Ore.) correspondence: Sam Price was last night the victim of a most ridiculous practical joke. It seems that the festive Samuel, who is only about 45 years old, became enamored of a pretty young girl who occupies the position of chambermaid at the Richmond House, which fact was well known among the boarders of the caravansary. The girl, on account of the difference in their ages and social position, did not reciprocate his manly affection, but allowed him to continue his devotions. Last night an effeminate-looking waiter named Jasper, who works in the house, was dressed in a neat-fitting lady's costume, and when Price made his usual evening call presented himself in the place of the chambermaid. Price did not notice the deception in the partially darkened room, and was overjoyed when, on pressing his suit as usual, the supposed chambermaid consented to their marriage. Price, being a man of business, wanted the nuptials consummated immediately, to which "she" also consented. James Woods, a driver in the Oregon Transportation Company's employ, who had previously dressed in female attire, acted as bridesmaid; James Hall, an old Californian, was palmed off as a Justice of the Peace, while James Johnston, the originator of the sell, was best man and master of ceremonies. The rite was performed in Room 21, with due solemnity, every one engaged in it playing his part so well as to completely dupe the overjoyed Samuel. After the sealing kiss and subsequent congratulations the bride ran into the hall screaming, and as had been planned brought a crowd of probably forty people to the room, who set Samuel completely wild with their jeers and yells. Price did not say much, but was seen a short time after with four revolvers, two breech-loading double-acting rifles, and a cannon in his vest pocket.

Humors of the Day.

Hanging is capital punishment, especially when you're hanging on some good-looking girl's arm.

An Illinois girl, with a breach of promise suit, testified that it was the usual thing for girls to show their love-letters to fifteen or twenty other girls, in order to make them jealous.

"Women," quoth Jones, "are the salad of life, at once a boon and a blessing." "In one way they're salad indeed," replied Brown: "they take so much time in their dressing."

A man being asked by his neighbor how his wife did, made this answer: "Indeed, neighbor, this case is pitiful; my wife fears that she will die, and I fear she will not die—which makes a desolate house."

Breaking an awkward silence. Mrs. Montague Smart (suddenly, to bashful youth, who has not opened his lips since he was introduced to her a quarter of an hour ago)—"And now let us talk of something else!"

Propriety—Light-minded young thing in a bathing-suit: "Surely, Aunt Margaret, you're not going to wear your spectacles in the water?" Aunt M.: "Indeed I am. Nothing shall induce me to take off another thing."

A demure, diminutive girl, aged 18, is under arrest in Philadelphia for bigamy. She has three living husbands, all of whom she has married within two years. When asked why she had done this, she said: "They were all good fellows, and they coaxed me so."

A celebrated actress, whose fresh smile and silver voice favored the deception, always called herself "sweet sixteen." She stated her age as 16 in court as a witness. Her son was directly afterward called up and asked how old he was. "Six months older than mother," was the honest reply.

Hard Hitting—Col. Old Style: "This is indeed a pleasure. I never see your ladyship but I feel that I am ten years younger." Lady New Style (who hasn't been to the lyceum for nothing): "Indeed, Colonel! Then you should avoid me. A meeting or two more and you'll be in your second childhood!"

Mme. De Z——, who was not sufficiently intelligent to know that canals often take the place of streets in Venice, has just returned from a tour in Italy. "Well, and was it not beautiful?" asked a friend. "Was not Venice picturesque?" "Mon Dieu!" said Mme. De Z——: "I had no chance of seeing anything in Venice. All the streets were flooded when I was there."

An East Boston father discovered that his daughter, who has a soul for romance, proposed to elope, and he didn't sit up with a bulldog and shotgun to waylay the fugitives. O no! He went to his daughter and told her he desired her to marry a young man, naming her lover, and he would set him up in a good-paying grocery business; and the young lady at once declared she'd die rather than marry any man just to please her father.

Three Years of Irish History.

New York Times.

It is interesting at this distance of time to note the rise and progress of that Irish movement which has assumed such important proportions. The bad harvest of 1878-'79 fanned into fierceness the flame of discontent, and on June 8, 1879, a meeting was held at Mayo of some 5,000 men bearing banners inscribed, "The Land for the People," "Down with Jobbing Landlords," etc. Mr. Parnell, the principal speaker, advocated a vigorous stand against landlords, and a resolution was carried that "any landlord who evicts a tenant for non-payment of an unfair rent is an enemy to the human race, and we pledge ourselves to protect by every means in our power the victims of such oppression." The Catholic clergy showed no sympathy. On the contrary, the octogenarian Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, with life-long experience of Irish politics, condemned the meeting in advance as fomented "by a few designing men to promote their personal interests," and urged his clergy to point out "that unhallowed combinations lead invariably to disaster, and the firmer riveting of the chains by which we are unhappily bound as a subordinate people to a dominant race." On June 15 another meeting was held, when yet more violent speeches were made, at Miltown, near where Lord Leitrim was killed. In the fall Mr. Parnell made an agitation progress over the country to organize the National Land League, and at Tullow insisted that the Government should create a tribunal to determine what are fair rents. On Nov. 19, 1879, Messrs. Davitt, Killen, and Parnell came to this country on an agitation tour in the winter of 1879-'80. He was fêted at Cork on his return, when Mr. Biggar, member of Parliament, said: "*They had seen what Hartmann [the Nihilist] had done in Russia, and he thought Ireland might be able to produce another Hartmann*"—an expectation entirely fulfilled in Phoenix Park this month. In September Lord Mountmorris was murdered. Speaking at Ennis, in the same month, Mr. Parnell recommended that a man taking a farm from one who had been evicted should, instead of being shot, "be put into a moral coventry, by isolating him from the rest of the country, as if he were the leper of old." This principle was strictly carried out two months later in the case of Capt. Boycott, Lord Erne's agent. On 28th December Mr. Parnell and his old associates were prosecuted for sedition. The jury failed to agree. The events of 1881 are too fresh to need recalling. It will be observed that the agitation is now almost three years old, and much has been accomplished by its promoters.

A HUNDRED YEARS.

The Oldest Man in Iowa—The Stock of Old Ulster.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 25.—I was in Muscatine the other day, and while there met Andrew McMahon, son of the oldest man in Iowa. The writer thought he knew something of some of Iowa's best-preserved and oldest men, having been acquainted with William Y. Earle, of Maquoketa, who is 86, and walked ten miles without rest one of the hotest days of last summer over a country road; and Lemuel Dawson, who died at 93, having tended the "tail" end of a threshing-machine all day only a short time before his death—that being one of the hardest places on the farm; but William McMahon lays over all the rest.

They say old age steals on like a thief in the night, and it certainly does in his case; and, besides coming very quietly, it comes very slowly, and William McMahon is a better man today with his century on his shoulders than most men thirty years younger.

Mr. McMahon was born where the old stanch timber of the human family's best blood was grafted into his brains, bone, and muscle—where brave soldiers and true Christians come from—the Province of Ulster, County of Fermanagh, Town of Aniskilian, in the north of Ireland, on the 7th of March, 1782. He sprang from the primitive Methodist stock which has done so much to give the northern provinces of Ireland so high a moral standing abroad. The year he was born Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States; and, if he had been in this country, he would have had seventeen years to see George Washington walking about in.

The years of the war of 1812 are familiar to William McMahon, for he was 30 years of age when that war began.

The career of the Little Corporal all passed before him like a panorama; and his interest was linked closely to the last campaign against Napoleon, for the reason that he lost a brother, who was in the British army, two days before the battle of Waterloo.

The defeat at New Orleans of Pakenham, proud from conquering the disturber of Europe, is as but of yesterday to the Iowa centenarian; while the union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1801 is even more vivid in his mind, owing to its old-home interest.

At the close of the American Civil War, at the time of life when most men prepare to retire from the stage of active life, and seek rest and quiet for the days just in front of Shadow-land, William McMahon came across the Atlantic, and direct to the garden-spot of the Western World, to seek his fortune—arriving at Atalissa, Ia., in 1865. He came to this country for one reason, to hear from his son Robert, whose whereabouts, as he was in the Union army, had not been known for some time. About the time Mr. McMahon reached Iowa, Robert returned from the Army of the Potomac and settled in Moline, where he is now a large stockholder in the Barnard & Deas mill-manufactory.

Mr. McMahon's wife died after passing the allotted years of man, and for a number of years the old gentleman has been living with his oldest son, Andrew, four miles south of the Town of West Liberty. Andrew McMahon is a wealthy farmer, and does an extensive grain and stock business; and his father, who is naturally an industrious man, cannot endure idleness, and insists on doing a portion of the farm-work.

For years the gray-haired old gentleman, who would be taken for a man not over 70, has walked a mile to the pasture for the cows every summer-day, and held the sacks for holding grain at thrashing-time. And last fall his son drove thirty fat hogs to market which had been entirely attended and fed by William McMahon in his 100th year. These hogs were fed and fattened on shelled corn, every bushel of which he ran through a hand-sheller, turning with one hand and feeding the sheller with the other. Last year this wonderful man dug and carried ninety bushels of potatoes; and he is as proud of his accomplishments as many a younger man.

Of course, coming from the old substantial stock of Ulster, William McMahon has always been an abstainer from profanity, alcohol, tobacco, and other vices; and that is another thing of which his friends and himself delight to speak in connection with his great age.

His children are proud of their father, and Andrew spoke earnestly of the weaknesses of the present generation, saying:

"This generation will none of them arrive at any such an age as my father, for they haven't got the right sort of stuff in 'em."

I demurred at that, and advised him to wait until some of the Iowa and Illinois boys made a display of what there was in the bones of the Northwest.

WARREN DORR.

CONFESSION.

For The Chicago Tribune.

When drops from sight the glorious sun,
That counts a perfect Spring-day done;
When Sunday church-bells' echoes cease,
And man and Nature rest in peace;

When Night has brought her wonders out,
To shine like Hope, through dark of doubt;
When crowds of worshipers all day
Have bowed in temples rich, to pray,
And softly-covered aisles have trod,
To find within closed walls their God—

What meek confession shall I make,
That, for my happy children's sake,
And for my own, I led the way
To where the first Spring song-birds stray,
And first wild flowers adorn the sod,
To worship there the living God?

To feel Him when my pulses beat
With thankful joy for life so sweet;
To hear Him in the twitter soft
From nest within the green tree's loft,
Or in the trilling warble clear
That tells of love, protection, near?

To see Him in the arch o'erhead,
With Beauty's finest colors, spread,
Or in the dear eyes raised to mine,
Reflecting that pure light divine
That lives and throbs in Nature's heart,
And is of everything a part? F. A. B. D.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 14, 1882.

A Novel Steam Engine.

Detroit Tribune.

Scores of master mechanics, manufacturers, inventors, engineers, and others interested in machinery, and particularly in steam engines, are visiting a shop in this city, attracted by the novelty of a new and remarkable steam engine, invented by Chester B. Turner, of this city. This engine appears, even to many experienced engineers, a sort of mechanical paradox. With but one crank, with two cylinders cast in one piece, only one valve-chest, and the entire engine as simple and few in parts as the simplest of ordinary single-cylinder engines, it has no dead centres, but will start forward from any possible position in which it may be placed. Further, it is stopped, started, and changed from a single to either a double or a compound engine, as may be desired, at a touch, by the motion of a single lever; and the change to either form may be made while it is running at any speed, just as easily as when it is still. The engineer can run it with either one cylinder, as a single engine, or with both cylinders using live steam, as a double engine, or with one cylinder using live steam and the other running by the expansion as a compound engine, either way as economically as any engine especially built for that particular way. At the same time it is so simple, compact, and few in its parts that it can be manufactured, we are assured by its builders, cheaper than any other form of engine; and they claim that it is many per cent more powerful and steadier in motion than any other engine. At any rate, it is attracting an unusual amount of attention among manufacturers and engine experts, and those who are curious or interested in steam engines are advised to go and see it.

An Earthquake in Oregon.

Portland Oregonian.

At 10:48 o'clock on the night of May 1 a slight earthquake shock was felt, lasting probably two seconds. This was followed about three seconds later by a more severe shock, accompanied by a low rumbling, which lasted from five to seven seconds. Every building in the city was shaken, and sleepers were generally aroused. In the *Oregonian* office it seemed as though the big press was sinking through the floor, pulling the walls in in its descent. A gas-fixture attached to the ceiling vibrated through an arc of about 10 inches. In the larger buildings, particularly the Clarendon Hotel, Newmarket Theatre, and Union Block, the shock was more keenly felt, and residences in the western portion of the city shook as though they must fall. The wave seemed to take a direction from north of east to south of west. Though the shock was by far the most severe aver felt in Portland, no damage beyond excessive fright resulted. A gentleman who witnessed the two greatest shocks experienced in San Francisco gave it as his opinion that this was more severe. Mr. William Pratt, of Oregon City, telephoned the *Oregonian* that two shocks—one light and one heavy—were felt there, but that no damage resulted, so far as he could learn. Owners of a dozen telephones here kindly rang up this office to ask whether we also had felt the shock, and told how badly they were scared. At 12:25 this morning another slight shock was felt. The wave was general in this section, as telegrams to the *Oregonian* indicate.

Don't mistake those wire brushes you see in the shops for Dr. Scott's Electric Brush, so widely advertised. It is made of pure bristles, has an enormous sale, and everybody should read the advertisement once, it is interesting. It will be found in today's paper.

THE OUTER HARBOR.

The Military Commission Concludes Its Labors Here.

Testimony Given by Mr. John T. Stafford and Other Citizens.

A Report Need Not Be Expected for Some Time.

The commission of engineer officers appointed by the Secretary of War to ascertain whether the proposed extension of the dock-line by the Illinois Central Railroad would encroach upon, obstruct, or interfere with the harbor of Chicago, and thus injuriously affect its usefulness, resumed its session promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Thomas Hoyne was on hand, and Messrs. Trumbull and Ayer represented the railroad. Aside from one or two gentlemen present for the purpose of testifying, there were no visitors at the meeting, which was held in Maj. Lydecker's office in the Honoré Block.

Mr. Hoyne submitted the names of several citizens who, as he said, believed that the railroad wanted the extra space for the purpose of standing cars upon. He wanted to correct what he considered an error in the report of what he had said on the previous day, but Gen. Weitzel, of the commission, explained to him that the commission had been charged with a specific duty: that of ascertaining whether the proposed taking-in of 100 feet by the road would interfere with the harbor, and had nothing whatever to do with anything else. This explanation was repeated several times during the course of the session, but did not appear to be appreciated, and the ground traveled over was to a large extent outside the scope of the inquiry as defined by the commission.

MR. JOHN T. STAFFORD,

thirty years a resident of Chicago, formerly a vessel-owner, and familiar with the needs of vessel-men, said that he remembered the building of the outer breakwater, and he and others thought the North Side was the proper place for the creation of a harbor of refuge, as there was good holding-ground there. But the breakwater was built. Then came the bill of 1879 granting the Illinois Central the submerged lands. A meeting to protest against this was held at the Tremont House, and he with Messrs. Hoyne and Scammon were appointed a committee to oppose the scheme. He opposed the sale by the city to the railroad of the three blocks between Monroe and Randolph streets because he thought the question of the submerged lands should first be settled. He could see years ago that in the future every foot of the harbor would be needed for commercial purposes, and that the large vessels to be built would not be able to get up the river.

Some two years ago the late Mr. Walker, then General Solicitor for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, asked him to get the consent of the city to sell to him (Walker) the three blocks, and in answer to a question put by the witness said they did not want the water and cared nothing about riparian rights. All they wanted was the land. On this understanding witness consented to aid in obtaining the end desired, but the negotiations were not carried out because the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy failed to obtain from the Illinois Central a perpetual right to use the tracks. Then Walker asked witness to try to get the land for the Illinois Central, saying that as a friend of Mr. Ayer's he was much interested in seeing them get it. Witness saw Ayer and Ackerman, President of the Illinois Central. The latter said he wanted the land, and

DID NOT CARE A SNAP FOR THE RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

Witness at that time did not know the difference between submerged land and riparian rights, so went ahead as desired, and obtained the signatures of owners of abutting property to a request to the city to sell. But he found out there was a difference, and that the Illinois Central claimed to own the submerged lands. Ald. Ballard had introduced an ordinance in the Council providing for the building of docks in the harbor to accommodate the lumber trade. Then THE TRIBUNE sent a reporter to interview Mr. Ayer, who said that if any docks were ever built there it would be by the road. The people who had signed the petition began to want to take their names off when these facts became known.

The witness then proposed as a compromise to give the road everything north of the north line of Monroe street, and finally they agreed, and a bill embodying these provisions went to Washington. Two or three years before, when the city was very hard up, a proposition was made to sell the land at its appraised value. But the city proposed to sell by metes and bounds, reserving a strip one inch wide on the east side of the track, which would have reserved its rights. To this Mr. Ackerman would not consent, and Mayor Heath declined to sell on any other terms. Last fall witness told Mayor Harrison that the bill pending in Congress for the cession by the United States to the city of the Lake-Front property would never pass until the question of the submerged lands was settled. The signatures to the petition were obtained on the understanding that the riparian rights were to be preserved, and the document is now in Mr. Hoyne's safe. Since they signed the Connecticut Mutual Company, Mr. Kimbark, and others had desired to withdraw their names. Witness was totally opposed to giving up one inch of the harbor. If the railroad were given 100 feet it would want more. It did not want it for docks, but for tracks, and if allowed to take the basin which the General Government had spent millions to protect it would plaster it all over with signs: "This is the private property of the Illinois Central Railroad. Vessels must not tie up here."

Mr. Stafford said he believed the Lake-Front would be required for dockage from the river to Hyde Park. The harbor ought to be controlled by the city or the United States, not by any private corporation. Vessels could then tie up without paying toll to the Illinois Central or any other body. The river and the outer harbor would all be needed for commercial purposes. The Illinois Central had already built walls across the ends of the streets. The witness knew of no other corporation which could get the 100 feet asked for. He believed that the further out the vessels were forced the more the harbor would be obstructed. As to the gentleman who had on the previous day expressed opinions differing from his, Mr. Van Schaick was a lumberman and a tenant of the Illinois Central, while Mr. Magill, in his opinion, knew nothing of what he was talking about. There was no more need of railroad tracks to the docks here than in New York, but if elevators were built on the Lake-Front there would have to be tracks leading to them. If witness had control of the matter and occupied the position of Mayor of Chicago, he would test within twenty-four hours the question whether piers could be built out there, and would build viaducts over the tracks to the 100 feet in question, and build the docks right there. To take away 100 feet from the harbor would, in his opinion, be a damage to navigation.

MR. AYER EXPLAINED

that the Illinois Central had offered to pay $800,000 for the three blocks if the city could pass the title. Judge Drummond had held that the dedication of the ground in Fort Dearborn Addition for public use was a common law, as distinguished from a statutory dedication. It therefore became necessary to get further legislation from Congress, and Mr. Stafford obtained signatures to a petition asking such legislation. Then the question of the submerged lands was unexpectedly sprung. He told them that the railroad could not relinquish its rights. The act of 1869 stipulated that the fee must remain in the Illinois Central, and if that corporation ever built docks there it would have to pay 7 per cent into the State Treasury. The road was then willing to compromise, and offered to give the city everything south of Jackson street if the city would acknowledge the right of the road to everything north of that street. The feeling of the Illinois Central had not changed, and it was still willing to make that arrangement. It had no present plan of building wharves south of Randolph street, and as to its rights, that question was a matter of law. There was an urgent necessity for more tracks for the purpose of moving trains.

Mr. Hoyne said he believed what Messrs. Ayer and Ackerman had said, but the point was that the public should have their rights reserved.

MR. E. T. JEFFERY,

Superintendent of the Illinois Central, said there were four tracks from Twelfth street to Harrison; eight from Harrison to about Van Buren; twelve or thirteen thence north to Madison; and from twelve to forty north of that point.

Mr. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, residing on Michigan avenue, near Hubbard court, said he thought four main tracks would furnish all reasonable facilities needed for passing Illinois Central trains in and out of the city up to the depot grounds. He was not prepared to give an opinion as to how much ground was needed for depot purposes. This did not include side-tracks. It would be detrimental to the interests of Michigan avenue property-owners and the general public to give the railroad any more than it had.

REPRESENTATIVE E. H. WHITE,

who resides on Wabash avenue, said that as one of the people he thought it very unfortunate that a railroad company had been allowed to cut the citizens off from the water. But the Illinois came in at an early day, and nothing could get it out but condemnation and an invocation of the right of eminent domain. It passed all wisdom that the road should have ever been allowed to come in between the city and the lake. Witness thought one track would be bad, four worse, and any larger number worse still. The public ought to be allowed to get to the water, and if bridges [viaducts] were needed for that purpose they should be as short as possible. Witness thought increased harbor facilities would be needed as vessels of larger tonnage were introduced, and that dockage would have to be provided outside the river. He had introduced a resolution in the House at Springfield suggesting that the Illinois Central should go a little further south for its depot grounds and leave the way open north of its new grounds, say north of Monroe street. He believed that the feeling of members of the Illinois Assembly was in favor of protecting the public rights, so far as the harbor was concerned, and not permitting any encroachments on the harbor. He was not against railroads, but was friendly to the city.

Mr. Hoyne said he saw

NO MORE WITNESSES

present, and they had no power to compel attendance.

Gen. Weitzel said the members of the commission were all busy and needed at other points.

Mr. E. T. Jeffery said that 170 regular passenger trains, ninety transfer trains, 170 locomotives, and twenty-five switch engines passed through the yards daily. The Illinois Central had twenty-five suburban passenger trains. The Michigan Central had six to eight regular passenger trains each way, besides immigrant trains, and the Baltimore & Ohio had three passenger-trains each way daily. The city was growing southward, and the Illinois Central would soon grow to forty suburban trains. There must be two tracks for these and two for through trains. The road would need in addition four tracks for transfer freight, and within two years it would have these built out to Grand Crossing or Kensington. Besides all this, extra tracks were needed for switching, which the act of 1852 empowered the road to do on the Lake-Front. It wanted the extra 100 feet for this purpose and as a part of its terminal facilities, not for standing cars on. In 1880 over 90,000 locomotives and 800,000 loaded cars were transferred by means of the St. Charles Air Line from the Lake-Front roads to those on the West Side, and to properly handle this immense traffic more tracks were needed.

Mr. Hoyne quoted two sections of the ordinance forbidding obstructions or allowing cars to stand upon the tracks, and charged that this ordinance was habitually violated, although it had been accepted as a contract, by the Illinois Central.

Judge Trumbull asked if that very ordinance did not give the company the ground it now wanted.

Mr. Hoyne said that perhaps it did, but to be candid he had not read that section. This raised a laugh, and Mr. Hoyne went on to say that he denied the right of the Council to grant the extra ground.

MR. JOHN H. DUNHAM,

thirty-eight years a resident of Chicago, said that in his opinion any contraction of the harbor would interfere with its usefulness as a harbor of refuge. There was no more than enough room now for vessels. He believed that the work done by the Illinois Central on the Lake-Front had been a great damage to the city.

Mr. Hoyne agreed that it was a great calamity. As there were no more witnesses the commission closed the sitting. The report will be written by Gen. Weitzel after his return to Detroit, and will be presented to the Secretary of War before being made public.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Walt Whitman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., May 25.—Walt Whitman has a great mind. His "Leaves of Grass" is a book full of grand and noble thoughts, but seriously marred in several places by the grossest animal improprieties of speech. His recent refusal to expunge two pieces therefrom—which if not absolutely vulgar would add nothing to the literary interest or value of the work—so that its publication might go on within the bounds of decency and agreeably to the laws of the State of Massachusetts, shows in him a whimsical weakness and an asinine obstinacy unexpected and unaccountable.

"Strange," said Emerson, when asked his opinion of "Leaves of Grass," "strange that a man with the brain of a god should have the snout of a hog." And it is strange.

H. W. HAZZEN.

Street-Car Monopolies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The South Side horse-car company has made laudable efforts to accommodate the public, and is entitled to credit for its fine cars and other improvements. That it should sometimes get bad men with no common sense as conductors and drivers is natural, and they are usually discharged as soon as found incompetent.

A case of gross outrage, calling for the prompt discharge of a conductor and driver on the Wabash avenue line, occurred yesterday morning. Some fifteen or twenty cars were stopped south of Sixteenth street to fix the track and platform. The passengers generally left the cars and went forward without noticing the particular car they left, and as the delay was to many more than half an hour they often took other cars than their own. A gentleman who thus took a car remarked to the conductor on starting, "I have paid my fare on some car, but I do not know on which one." The conductor boisterously demanded his fare, and on this being refused he called to his assistance the driver and a conductor from another car and forcibly and violently ejected the man from the car.

This gentleman had paid for a continuous passage down-town in a reasonable time, and when double the time was consumed, and they had violated their own contract, they certainly were not in a very good condition to insist upon technicalities, and the officers should see that their conductors show some common sense.

JUSTICE.

Real Estate in New York at $21,000,000 an Acre.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 25.—An error occurred in the statement of your New York correspondent in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday relative to the price paid for land where the banking-house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. now stands, on the corner of Wall and Broad streets. The area of this piece of land is 80x115, or 9,200 square feet, which cost $1,000,000, or about $4,750,000 per acre, instead of at the rate of $14,000,000 per acre, as stated by your correspondent. For a portion of this land, however, where the celebrated Delatour soda-water spa stood, 15x40, or 600 square feet, on the corner of the two streets, $250,000 in gold was paid. This was at the rate of $21,000,000 per acre, when the premium on gold at that time is reckoned. This was then said to have been the highest price ever paid for land in the world, being about three times as much as the highest ever paid for lots in the immediate vicinity of the Stock Exchange in London. The recent sale of land noticed by your correspondent on the corner of Broadway and Exchange place at the rate of $15,000,000 per acre was over three times as much as was paid by the Drexels, showing an immense increase since the time of their purchase, assuming the corners to be of equal value at this time, and they probably are. On passing the southeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets in this city last Friday with Mr. A. J. Drexel and Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, they asked what it was worth. On stating that the lot, 131x189, had been recently sold for $350,000, Mr. Drexel said: "Is not that very dear?" I answered No; that in my opinion it was very cheap; that a relatively located property in New York of same dimensions would bring $3,000,000. This would be nearly $5,275,000 per acre, which it seems would be cheap in New York. Yet I would not advise the venerable Marcus Stearns to wait for so many millions for his very valuable corner Adams and Dearborn, for with so much money he might not be able to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

GEORGE H. ROZET.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

The Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors seems to be the most energetic and successful organization in the city, and, considering the unlimited license given to the saloons, variety shows, and low doggeries, the success of the league's work is simply wonderful. During the past two days, Thursday and Friday, Mr. A. Paxton, the general agent, has caused the arrest of or prosecuted the following offending saloonkeepers: John Bayor, No. 3717 Cottage Grove avenue, charged with selling liquor to a person intoxicated, or who was in the habit of getting intoxicated; the mother and wife of the drunkard were the witnesses in the case. Bayor was found guilty and held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $300 by Justice Prindiville.

M. Rosengarten, No. 229 Third avenue, charged with keeping a disorderly house by selling liquor to minors and allowing minors to play pool in his saloon; continued until May 30 by Justice Prindiville.

Mollie Johnston, No. 1605 Wabash avenue, two charges of selling liquor to minors and keeping a disorderly house by permitting minors to drink intoxicating liquors in her house of ill-fame; continued until May 27 under bonds of $200 by Justice Prindiville.

Michael Lawless, No. 579 South Canal street, charged with selling liquor to drunkards; continued until June 1 under bonds of $200 by Justice Ingersoll.

W. Bullows, No. 57 Twenty-ninth street, charged with selling liquor to minors and drunkards and thus keeping a public nuisance; continued until May 30 under bonds of $300 by Justice Wallace.

Alphonse Malbeuf, 536 State street; four charges against this man—two State warrants for selling liquor to minors, and two city summons for keeping disorderly houses. This wretch, after he had made two boys of 16 years drunk, took them to the house of a prostitute with whom he is living, and told her to give each a girl, and not to charge them more than $2, which she did; continued until May 29 under bonds of $600 by Justice Wallace.

Louis Livine, 2500 State street, selling liquor to drunkards; continued until May 31 under bonds of $300 by Justice Wallace.

S. Geisman, 2900 Butterfield street, selling liquor to drunkards; continued until May 31 under bonds of $300 by Justice Wallace.

Frederick Cohn, 1939 Archer avenue, selling liquor to drunkards; found guilty and held to the Criminal Court under bonds of $300 by Justice Wallace.

George Hechold, of the London Theatre, 360 and 362 State street, charged with selling liquor to minors; continued until June 5 under bonds of $200 by Justice Prindiville.

Henry Gaunt, corner Sixty-fourth and State streets, Englewood, two charges—selling liquor to minors and allowing minors to play pool in his saloon. He expressed great regret and promised never to offend again, and pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct and paid a fine of $5 and costs in each case to Justice Scully.

Why are you ill? Why do you suffer? Everybody knows that all aches and pains, all languor and debility are cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

CONVIVIAL COMMERCIALS.

The Chicago Commercial Club Receives Those of St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A Warm Welcome, Followed by Much Feasting and Sight-Seeing—Today's Program.

The commercial clubs of St. Louis and Cincinnati arrived in this city yesterday morning, pursuant to an invitation of the Chicago Club to spend yesterday and today in this city as its guests. Thursday evening a reception committee consisting of Messrs. E. M. Phelps, B. P. Moulton, J. W. Doane, Thomas Murdoch, A. F. Seeberger, and C. M. Henderson, all of the Chicago Commercial Club, went down to Pullman, remained at the Hotel Florence over night, and at precisely 6 o'clock boarded the train bearing the delegation from the Cincinnati Commercial Club at Pullman Station. Each guest was handed a key to a room at the Palmer House, and one of Parmelee's baggagemen collected the baggage-checks, so that all the guests had to do on entering the hotel was to board the elevator and go to their respective rooms.

Another reception committee of the Chicago Commercial Club consisting of Messrs. Anson Stager, A. N. Eddy, Louis Wampold, H. J. McFarland, and John M. Clark, was to have met the St. Louis delegation, but, unfortunately, they missed the train out. They met the guests, however, early in the morning at Sixteenth street, and conducted them by carriages to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where rooms were assigned.

The names of the visitors are as follows:

FROM CINCINNATI.

Charles W. Allen, Thomas T. Gaff, T. & J. W. Gaff; R. B. Galbreath, Duhme & Co.; James J. Hooker, Putnam, Hooker & Co.; Robert F. Leaman, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.; John V. Lewis, John V. Lewis & Co.; Nelson Perin, Nelson Perin & Co.; H. T. Proctor, Proctor & Gamble; Earl W. Stimson, McAlpin,; Polk & Co.; W. W. Taylor, Taylor & Co.; A. B. Voorheis, Voorheis, Miller & Co.; Henry M. Warren, Matthew Addy & Co.; Samuel B. Warren, J. T. Warren & Co.; John S. Woods, Chatfield & Woods; Richard Wooley Jr., Richard Wooley & Sons; C. P. Wilson, Pollock, Wilson & Sons; H. Goepper, J. M. Glenn, C. L. Green, Mr. Haydock, W. N. Hobart, of Putnum, Hooker & Co.; Louis Krolin, M. E. Ingalls.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gerard B. Allen, President Fulton Iron-Works; Silas Bent; Adolphus Boeckeler, Schulenburg & Boeckeler Lumber Company; James G. Broadhead, Broadhead, Slayback & Haeussler; M. M. Buck, M. M. Buck & Co.; Daniel Catlin, President Catlin Tobacco Company; J. G. Chapman; Charles P. Chouteau; Newton Crane, Pattison & Crane; Samuel Cupples, Samuel Cupples & Co.; John T. Davis, Samuel C. Davis & Co.; S. M. Dodd, Dodd, Brown & Co.; George S. Drake, Boatmen's Savings Bank; D. K. Ferguson, President Mechanics' Bank; Joseph Franklin; Oliver Garrison; Carlos S. Greeley, President Greeley-Eurnham Grocer Company; Edwin Harrison, President Iron Mountain Railroad Company; Henry Hitchcock, Hitchcock, Lubke & Player; William L. Huse, Huse, Loomis & Co.; John Jackson, President St. Louis Grain Elevator Company; William H. Kellogg, William H. Kellogg & Co.; Isaac H. Knox, President St. Louis Canning Company; Rufus J. Lackland, President Boatmen's Bank; James M. Leete, M. D.; George E. Leighton; Benjamin W. Lewis, President Meramic Iron Mining Company; John R. Lionberger; Morris J. Lipman; Graff, Bennett & Co.; Hugh McKittrick, Crow, Hargadine & Co.; Adolphus Meier, Adolphus Meier & Co.; John D. Perry, President Laclede Bank; William H. Pulsifer, President St. Louis Lead & Oil Company; Webb M. Samuel, E. M. Samuel & Sons; John A. Scudder, President Memphis Packet Company; William Summerville, President Missouri Glass Company; Charles Speck, L. & C. Speck & Co.; E. N. Stanard, E. O. Stanard & Co.; Dwight Treadway, Greeley-Burnham Grocer Company; Julius S. Walsh, President Citizens' Railroad; Edwards Whitaker, Matthews & Whitaker.

A TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

At 11 o'clock the three clubs met in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and an informal hand-shaking was gone through with. The guests and their hosts chatted pleasantly for about an hour, and at 12 o'clock President Murry Nelson, of the Chicago Commercial Club, rapped for order, and said he wished to welcome the visitors on behalf of the club he represented. They were glad to see them in Chicago, and warmly welcomed them to the Garden City. In conclusion, he wished all to take carriages at the door for a drive through Lincoln Park and the North Side. The committee having in charge the informal reception consisted of Messrs. Doane, Murdoch, Eddy, Pullman, Field, Moulton, Baker, Phelps, and Clark. The drive to Lincoln Park occupied about an hour, the party going out via the La Salle street tunnel and stopping at the Water-Works.

LUNCH.

At half-past 1 o'clock the party were driven to the Palmer House. Here, in the ladies' ordinary, at 2 o'clock, a very elaborate lunch was served. The guests gathered in the large clubroom and marched from there to the ordinary. There were fourteen tables, and covers were laid for 125. In the centre of each table there was a large and handsome basket of flowers, and before each guest a pretty boutonniere. About an hour and a half was occupied in the discussion of the menu, and everyone appeared to enjoy himself hugely, judging from the general jollity that prevailed.

THE REST OF THE DAY.

At half-past 3 o'clock the party reëntered their carriages and were driven out to South Park, by way of Michigan avenue and the boulevards. After a drive about the parks the visitors left their carriages, boarded a special train at Hyde Park Station, and returned to the city along the lake shore. In the evening they attended the May Festival at the Exposition Building, attended by a committee of the Chicago Commercial Club.

TODAY'S PROGRAM

is as follows: 7:30 a. m., special train to Pullman, starting from the Van Buren street depot of the Illinois Central Railroad; 8:30 a. m., breakfast at Hotel Florence, Pullman; 12 m., special train to South Chicago; 1 p. m., excursion on the lake, starting from South Chicago and returning to Chicago. In the evening at half-past 6 o'clock, a grand banquet will be tendered the visitors at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A WORK OF ART.

The menu cards presented to the guests at the lunch given at the Palmer House in the afternoon were very handsome. In front of each plate was a large, cream envelope, the flap of which bore the monogram "C. C. St. L." in light and heavy letters. Inclosed in this was a heavy card, fringed with colored satin. On one side was printed: "Lunch given by the Commercial Club of Chicago to the Commercial Clubs of St. Louis and Cincinnati," surrounding a monogram of the same design as that printed on the envelope. On the reverse side was the following elaborate menu:

LUNCH.
Little-Neck Clams on Shell.
Green-Turtle Soup.
Pompano a la Maitre d'Hotel.
Boiled Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce. Capon, Cream Sauce.
Roast Filet of Beef, with Mushrooms.
Saddle of Lamb, Mint Sauce.
Sauté of Spring Chicken.
Small Patties of Sweetbreads.
Broiled Squab on Toast.
Maccaroni a la Italienne.
Shrimp Salad. Spiced Oysters.
Cucumbers. Sliced Tomatoes. Mashed Potatoes.
Fresh Green Peas. String Beans.
Asparagus. New Beets.
Fruit Pudding. Cognac Sauce.
Assorted Cake. Confectionery. Bisquit Glace.
Punch au Kirsch. Fruit.
Strawberries and Cream.
Roquefort Cheese. Water Crackers.
Coffee.
Palmer House, May 26, 1882.

This elaborate card and menu was designed by Mr. Willis Howe, of the Palmer House.

LET NATURE BLOOM!

For The Chicago Tribune.

Sweet orbs above, your lights are clear;
You twinkle, sparkle, laugh, and leer,
And blink with silver-flashing eyes
To mates that shine in distant skies.
And shine ye on, ye silver lights;
Illumine still our darkest nights;
From age to age your lights prolong:
Though man may weep, yet shine ye on!

Sweet flowers, sweet flowers, with dew-drops wet,
Soft kisses strewn o'er Nature's lap,
In all your flush of splendor bright
Ye fill the heart with fresh delight.
Bloom on, sweet flowers; your fragrance yield
In woodlawn thicket, glade, and field;
And spread your leaves to greet the dawn:
Though man may weep, yet bloom ye on!

Sweet bird, sweet bird, thy anthems clear
Still ring as loud, as sweet and clear,
As when thy master trod the flowers
Of Eden's dewdrop-spangled bowers.
Still sing thou on; no sorrows rest
Beneath the down that plumes thy breast;
And joy forever be thy song:
Though man may weep, yet sing thou on!

Though man may weep, let Nature bloom:
'Twas man that sinned, and man alone
Shall reap displeasure from on high,
And mourn his fate with heavy sigh—
Aye mingling with his falling tears
His hopes of bliss—his potent fears
That, when Life's troubled sea is crossed,
His soul may sink, forever lost!

COIN, Ia., May 15, 1882. DAVID DALE.

Liver, Kidney, and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's disease, diabetes, kidney and liver complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors who have been cured by it.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Church North at Springfield, Ill.

Exciting Discussion Over the Majority Report on Fraternization.

The Report Finally Adopted by a Practically Unanimous Vote.

Belief that This Action Paves the Way for a Union of the Churches North and South.

The United Presbyterians at Monmouth Discussing Sunday Mail-Trains.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—This assembly has gained a reputation for surprises, and today was no exception to the rule. All the regular business which had been laid out was overturned, and what promised to be a dull morning turned out to be the most interesting and momentous session of this assembly. The subject was one which brought out all the old issues of the War, and polemical battles were fought over again with increasing excitement and but little prospect of agreement.

The assembly was opened with prayer promptly at 9 o'clock by E. P. Allen, of Detroit.

An order was made that the narrative of religion, submitted yesterday, be presented in the appendix.

The Rev. Mr. Chamberlain was allowed five minutes to address the assembly on the subject of Brazil. As he began the members of the assembly were reading papers and paying but little attention. The reverend gentleman called the Commissioners to account very sharply and said he

WISHED THEIR EARS WERE LONG ENOUGH

so that he could reach them down in Brazil.

Elder S. M. Clement presented the report of the Committee on Finance. It presented an account with the assembly Treasurer, showing a balance on the 15th inst. of $5,565. The receipts from the Elisha Taylor legacy were $18,756, making total receipts from this source since 1875 of $61,052. The Treasurer of the Presbyterian House had on hand at the beginning of the year $13,775, with receipts during the year of $18,905. The disbursements were $9,900. The amount of invested funds on hand is $104,458. The balance sheet of the Trustees of the General Assembly show receipts of $41,152, with a balance on hand. The report recommends the approval and publishing of the reports of the different officers.

The report was received and adopted.

MORMONISM.

Prof. D. S. Gregory, of the special committee on the subject of preparing a minute on the subject of Mormonism, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Presbyterian Church regards the doctrines and practices of the Mormon institution with loathing and abhorrence, and the continued existence in this country and age of an organization that encourages and defends polygamy as a foul blot upon our National character and our National institutions; and

Resolved, That we have noticed with great gratification the recent vigorous action of Congress in the enactment of laws for the suppression of this great evil, and that we look with confidence to the Government of the United States for their prompt and fearless execution; and

Resolved, That, in view of our profound conviction that the National legislation can be made effective in removing the blot only by the spread of the Gospel of Christ, this assembly, while commending the Board of Home Missions for its past activity in this direction, urges still greater effort by it in all the Territories in which Mormonism exists.

A majority report was presented from the Judicial Committee on

THE CASE OF HEBER DONALDSON,

submitting first, that the question of jurisdiction is a new and important one, and that it ought to be decided at once by the General Assembly; second, that the assembly has the only right to decide; and third, that the case should be taken up and decided by the assembly under the usual rules of discipline.

Dr. Logan attempted to move the adoption of the overture on the scheme for ministerial life-assurance, but was cut off by the passage of a resolution suspending the order of the day.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Mathews, of the Committee on Correspondence, presented a majority report on the subject of the

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY.

The resolution recommended is as follows:

The Moderator is instructed to telegraph to the Moderator of the General Assembly in session at Atlanta that his telegram is received with warm enthusiasm by this assembly, and in order to remove all difficulties in the way of that full and formal fraternal correspondence between the two assemblies which we are on our part prepared to accept, we adopt the following, to-wit:

While receding from no principle, we do hereby declare our regret for and withdrawal of all expressions of our assembly which may be regarded as reflections upon or offensive to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and we renew the expression of our warm fraternal regard for all who compose its communion and our readiness to exchange delegates forthwith.

John D. Matthews, John B. Logan, P. F. Leavens, Luther Dodd, Robert P. Shaw, S. D. Crowthers, J. G. Colton, H. W. Donoven, J. B. Thorburn, J. H. Mason-Knox, F. P. Allen.

The Rev. Dr. Dickinson presented the following

MINORITY REPORT:

The undersigned, a member of the Comittee on Correspondence, begs leave to present the following as the response of this assembly to the message received from the assembly now in session in Atlanta, Ga.;

Resolved, That this assembly responds with unalloyed satisfaction and joy to the kindly overtures of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. We beg them as brethren beloved to accept the assurance of warmest confidence and affection. We reaffirm that all the acts and deliverances of the assemblies by which they have felt aggrieved are, and have been since the reunion, wholly null and void, and of no effect whatever as judgments; and confiding in each other's generous forbearance with respect to the past, we shall welcome the hour with gratitude and delight when we can look into the faces of delegates from their assembly on the floor of our assembly, and exchange with them fraternal and affectionate greeting.

The Moderator left the chair to Dr. Prime, wishing to take a part in the discussion.

The order of the day was indefinitly suspended.

The discussion which followed was long, interesting, and at times

INTENSELY EXCITING.

Many of the addresses were somewhat impassioned, and at times it looked as if there could be no conclusions reached which would not provoke the opposition of a powerful and disagreeable minority. The ball was opened by the Rev. Irenus Prime, who moved the adoption of the minority report.

The Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphrey hoped that the assembly would take time to consider the question, and prayerfully meditate upon it. In order to give an opportunity for conference, he moved that the consideration of the reports be deferred. The assembly was in a conciliatory spirit and eager to proceed, so the motion to defer was promptly tabled.

Prof. C. A. Briggs, of the Presbytery of New York, said this was the fourth assembly in which this same question had come up. In each assembly the action had been substantially the same. He called attention to the fact that the South had already taken the same action they requested the North to take. The present body was prevented from withdrawing anything by the action of previous assemblies. This old action could not now be brought up. It was important action, and should be carefully considered. No one had asked the Southern Assembly to take this action, and the Northern body

SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RECALL THE BURIED PAST.

The Moderator desiring to take part in the discussion, Dr. Prime was called to the chair.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Wilson, of the same presbytery, said that he had heard with profound regret the remarks of his colleague, Prof. Briggs. [Applause.] As they stood face to face with the question, there were three things to do. They must first look at it without prejudice or passion; secondly, they must clear their eyes; and, finally, they should act in a spirit of brotherly love, remembering the injunction of the Lord that brethren should love one another. This action had not been superimposed on the South. It had risen from the hearts of the people of the Church South, and the people of the Church North were demanding that the assembly should respond in all the fullness of Christian sympathy. They knew that the assembly would proceed with solid ground beneath it on which to build a still greater superstructure. Secondly, the Commissioners should remember that their action would have a wide effect, and tell on

THE MISSIONARY WORK THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE WORLD.

The speaker had preached in the South, and never in his life met with a more hearty, cordial reception.

Dr. Johnson having obtained the floor among the many who were striving to obtain recognition offered an amendment to insert, at the very beginning of the message, the following: "While disclaiming all responsibility for the acts of the separate assemblies known as Old School and New School prior to the reunion." This amendment was received with deafening applause, as it distinctly defined the position of those who were unwilling to retract a single one of the Northern utterances on the subject of treason prior to and during the years of the Rebellion. He did not care to speak, as he firmly believed that the amendment so covered the ground that it would receive the votes of all without debate.

Judge S. M. Moore, of Chicago, said he was sorry to differ with the Moderator. If the amendment should pass it would bring up

ALL THE OLD CONTROVERSY.

The present assembly is responsible for the utterances of the old bodies, for it had succeeded both. The basis of union had said where the assemblies should stand. The present body could not afford to do less than adopt the very resolution which had been adopted by their brethren in the South. It was grander and more sublime in the South to do it because it had not been even asked to take such action. The assembly could not stop short one inch of the ground taken by the South. The people of the North were looking at the assembly today, and did not care to see them debating in

A HEATED DISCUSSION BETWEEN TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

The Judge's remarks were received with prolonged applause. The special order having again arrived, the usual motion for an extension of time was carried without opposition.

Dr. Johnson then spoke in behalf of his amendment. He asked whether his amendment made any retractions. He was ready to go as far as any man in the direction of fraternal love. The acts done before the reunion are null and void as regards the present body, and he simply wished to disclaim any responsibility for them. Without the inserted clause it might be inferred that it would be said the Northern Assembly had retracted every expression of the utterances prior and subsequent to the War which declared that

THE PRESBYTERIANS OF THE NORTH WERE LOYAL TO THE UNION.

He simply desired to remove all doubt. In conclusion, he begged his hearers not to be moved by a current of feeling, but to insert the amendment to avoid all possible misconstruction.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Matthews said he had been intrusted with the majority report simply because the Chairman did not agree with the report of the majority. He was opposed to any change in the report, as he did not want to throw a firebrand into the question of the South. If these old acts were null and void, why should they be brought up? He was afraid the adoption of the amendment would send the bloody shirt stalking through the fields of the sunny South. He was glad it was a matter of feeling, and hoped that the feeling would induce the assembly to extend a a fraternal hand to the brethren in the South, who had already come more than half way.

The venerable Dr. O. P. Humphrey walked to the Moderator's desk and was received with great applause. He wished to represent the border States which bore the blunt of battle, and where the Presbyterian Church stood loyally by the old flag. The new-school brethren had never adopted the resolutions which were so offensive, and the new-school men could hardly be expected to repent for things which the old-school men had done.

A LITTLE BIT OF HISTORY

would not be out of order. In 1870 the assembly at Philadelphia appointed a committee which visited the Southern Assembly at Louisville. The committee went on their mission and made affecting appeals before the Southern body which drew tears from many an eye. The result, however, was not satisfactory, as the Southern Assembly announced that it could not have fraternal relations unless the offensive declarations should be withdrawn. So it is that the Southern brethren are constantly saying that it is only necessary to take back these old resolutions. He was confident they would have an answer, and that they would stand by it. If such is to be the case

THE STRUGGLE IN THE BORDER STATES

will be terminated, and the result will redound to the fraternal feelings between the two sections of the great Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Charles A. Dickey, D. D., said he was always in favor of fraternal resolutions, but he hoped the assembly would not have to repent of hasty or ill-considered action. The brethren who sent the dispatch had spent three days and three nights in considering the dispatch, and had not sent it until they had carefully weighed each sentence, that they might not be bound farther than they wished to be. They hoped that by adopting the proposed amendment of Dr. Johnson the brethren were not seeking a refuge in which they could hide. He could not vote for the majority report without making at least one suggestion which had occurred to his mind. It was not a question whether the Assembly would or could repent, but a question as to whether they could go back of the basis of union. The speaker knew that in the question was involved the

GREAT ISSUES BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW SCHOOLS,

but he was neither, as he had come into the Church after the union, and God had made him a little of both. He called attention to the fact that the declarations of the past were built up by the dead fathers; and would the assembly assume to resurrect the dead? There was never a time and never would be for this or any other assembly to open graves. He therefore offered as an amendment that in place of the words proposed by Dr. Johnson should be inserted the words "maintaining on basis of union."

This amendment was at once put to a vote and lost, there being an overwhelming volley of noes.

The Rev. James G. Mason, of the Presbytery of Elizabeth, N. J., also desired to make a plea for the proposed message of the majority, as a representative of a border State. He had followed Sherman until he entered Atlanta, and then

WENT BACK TO HIS OWN CHURCH

in the mountains of East Tennessee. The very man who had helped to carry off a portion of his own church to the Southern Assembly was now in that body, one of the most active movers in the cause of conciliation and fraternal feeling. The speaker knew about the circumstances of the border churches, and he knew how earnestly they desired the success of that movement. Not only that, but as a soldier he wished to insist on the adoption of conciliatory measures. He was opposed to anything but the majority report. There should be none of this feeling of fear of consequences. It was only the proper thing. Let the brethren cease quibbling over a word or two, and let the dead past bury its dead for evermore. It would be a burning shame on the great Presbyterian Church if it should fail to send back a response to its Southern brethren as cordial, as forgiving, and as fraternal as the one they had sent without solicitation. The assembly should proceed

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE AND CHARITY FOR ALL.

Dr. Johnson then arose, and, in an impressive manner pointing at the portrait of Lincoln hanging directly opposit him, said those words of the martyred President are aptly chosen for this occasion. With malice toward none, with charity toward all, we would proceed in all honor to the sainted leader of the cause. Therefore, let us see how we honor him in our procedure in this matter. The Doctor then read the old acts of the new school assembly during the trying seasons of the War, wherein they denounced treason, rebellion, and the holding of slaves, calling all those who supported these doctrines—whether Presbyterians or not—schismatics, Rebels, and blasphemers. He called on the members of the assembly to not lightly disavow these grand principles of the Church as formulated by the reverend fathers now laid beneath the dust. If the meaning of the message was to repudiate these declarations he

WISHED TO ENTER HIS SOLEMN PROTEST;

if not, why should they object to having their meaning defined. If it was meant to declare to the Southern Assembly that the Northern Church repudiated these doctrines, he for one, if these principles were to be given up, would never yield until he died.

The Rev. Edwin B. Wright, D. D., of the presbytery of Austin, Tex., said that he had been on the field when these other brothers were passing these resolutions, and he for himself, as a soldier, desired to support these resolutions. Others might go back to the past history of the Church, but the soldiers were in favor of cementing the bonds which should unite the Church, North and South, into one grand organization.

The Rev. Wilson Phraner, of the presbytery of Westchester, N. Y., said he had little expected he would ever see the time when it would be proposed to enter

A FORMAL REPENTANCE

of the words and declarations of the fathers of the Church which were promulgated in a time of National trouble and distress. He was opposed to the majority report, and would never consent to have those blessed words erased from the stalwart utterances of the Church.

Mr. E. P. Allen, of Detroit, sounded the first note of the feelings of the lay members of the presbytery. He desired to refer to the words of that other martyred President, who, in a moment of inspiration, said, "The Union was forever right, and the Rebellion forever wrong." The words which it was proposed should be altered were uttered by the fathers of the Church after they had pleaded and prayed. They implored the erring members to return to the paths of righteousness, and the great leaders of the Presbyterian Church did not take their action until all other means had failed. He, for one, was not ready to retract these sentiments, and he hoped the assembly would go slow in repudiating these

GRAND, LOYAL PRINCIPLES OF DEVOTION TO THE NATION.

Judge S. M. Breckenridge, of St. Louis, still further enunciated the principles of the ruling elders present. He believed with Dr. Johnson that the position of the Church should be clearly defined, and that none of these loyal principles should be discarded. He was conscientious in his devotion to these principles, and he hoped the majority report would not be adopted without material modification, to guard the Church against unconsciously repudiating the doctrines of devotion to the National cause.

The order of the day having again arrived, a motion was carried to postpone indefinitly, or until the great question before the house was settled.

The minority report was called for, and read for the second time.

The Rev. William K. Tully, of Florida, spoke in an exceedingly flippant manner of the fathers of the Church, but finally sobered down to

BED-ROCK COMMON SENSE.

He said that this question was one in which the young men were deeply interested, and as one of them he would say that the day would come when the young men of the Presbyterian Church would do what their elders now seemed afraid to do, and the young blood would reap the glory of reunion. They were now influenced by the pressure of an influential minority, but the day would come, if it had not already come, when the younger generation would assert its claims to attention, and sweep away the past. All regretted previous differences, but the speaker believed the assembly could do no less than to return the same sentiments received from the South.

Judge Moore said he hoped no one in favor of the majority report desired to take back a single word of the declarations of the Church on the subject of the War.

HE WANTED TO MAKE A DISCLAIMER

of the beliefs which had been ascribed to himself and friends. The amendment of Dr. Johnson would defeat anything like concord. He hoped that Presbyterians would be in the future, as in the past, loyal to the old flag.

Dr. Johnson then arose and stated that he was acting only in the interest of harmony and unanimity. From the declarations of Judge Moore and friends about him he had understood that no departure was meant from the principles of loyalty to the Union. About the doctrinal points of schism and heresy he cared not nearly so much. As

A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY

he begged leave to offer the following:

"*Resolved*, That in the action now to be taken we disclaim any reference to the acts of preceding assemblies concerning loyalty and rebellion, but that we refer only to those of schism, heresy, and blasphemy."

In answer to questions the Moderator explained that the resolution was not to be embodied in the dispatch which was to be sent to the assembly at Atlanta. It was simply a declaration of the principles guiding the assembly, which simply affirmed their readiness to give up questions of doctrine while they held fast to the great principles of loyalty.

The resolutions were carried without dissent, on the strength of which Dr. Johnson asked and obtained leave to withdraw his amendment.

Dr. Phraner then moved to substitute the minority for the majority report. This was promptly tabled, on motion of Dr. Prime.

The majority report then came up, and was

CARRIED BY A PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS VOTE,

there being only two dissenting votes, which came from different parts of the hall. There then ensued a scene of mingled enthusiasm and solemnity. The delegates rose of one accord and greeted the announcement of the Moderator in a perfect ecstasy of applause. Many an eye was dimmed with tears of fraternal joy, and the grand impressive scene was one long to be remembered.

The Moderator, having slipped back into his seat, called upon Dr. Prime, who offered the following fervent prayer of consecration:

"O Lord God of the fathers, God of the Church, and the country, and the children to the latest generations, we thank Thee that we have lived to this hour; that this glad day has dawned on our eyes; that we are permitted to rejoice in the hearts of thy beloved Church, North and South; and that here, on the altar of God, we can lay down all feeling and all expressions that we have ever been alienated by one from another; and we thank Thee that to the brethren is offered

THE WARM EMBRACE OF ARMS AND OF HEARTS,

while we ask them to be one in advance of the Kingdom of God. O God forbid that any root of bitterness should spring up in this garden of the Lord. May we believe that the last remnant of division has been removed, that faction shall cease, and that there shall be a prolonged and everlasting peace. Oh! bless our beloved country. May it be one in perpetuity. May the President of the United States, and the Governors of Commonwealths, and all in authority have the fear of God, and may there go out the light of civil liberty and the still more glorious light of our Lord Jesus Christ. Even so, come Lord Jesus, come quickly and to the crown of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit we will give everlasting praise. Amen."

At the conclusion of this prayer another scene was witnessed when every member of the assembly and the crowds in the galleries stood up and with one accord burst out into the grand rhythm of the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

The hour of 12 had arrived, and the assembly adjourned after prayer by the Moderator.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION

the special order was taken up, being the report of the standing Committee on Temperance, which was read by the Rev. Dr. David Toney. He said that but few of the members of the churches knew how strong were the injunctions of the Church on the subject of temperance. Another work to be pushed is the union of all the evangelical bodies toward the realization of the one grand cause. Important events transpiring during the past year have justified the action of the assembly in appointing a permanent Committee on Temperance. The ladies have done a good work, and much of it. The interesting work at the South by Miss Frances E. Willard has attracted general attention, and will bring forth an abundant harvest. The Committee recommend to the assembly, first, that the permanent committee be advised to secure a permanent Secretary if deemed desirable, and that

PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS

be secured to provide for his support for three or five years; second, that synodical committees be appointed on the subject of temperance, consisting of one member from each presbytery; third, that the permanent committee have an appropriation of $6,500 for prosecuting the work.

In connection with this was the report of the permanent Committee on Temperance. This covers the same ground as that of the committee.

The Rev. William Y. Brown followed with a brief address advocating strict legal prohibition. He read a letter from Gov. St. John, which stated that prohibition had driven from Kansas every distillery, reduced the population of the prisons, and bankrupted a wholesale whisky-dealer.

The Rev. D. C. Milner, of Kansas, wished to denounce the statement that prohibition was a failure. The brewers themselves were declaring that prohibition wherever tried was not a failure.

The Rev. L. F. Walker, of Cincinnati, spoke briefly on the work there.

THE REV. ARTHUR MITCHELL

stated that in Cleveland the first Sunday the Smith law went into operation the criminal arrests were reduced 80 per cent.

The following were nominated and confirmed as members of the permanent committee: The Rev. John Hall, the Rev. Nelson Millard, the Rev. Robert Aikman, Elders Jonathan Ogden, William E. Dodge, and David M. Stiger.

The reports of the Committees on Sabbath Observance, Church Polity, and Judiciary were made the special order for tomorrow morning in the order named. The special order was then taken up, being the consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Missionary Work of the Board of Education. The resolutions as already reported in THE TRIBUNE were adopted with but trifling amendment.

CHURCH ERECTION.

The Rev. Charles E. Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., presented the report of the standing committee on Church Erection, announcing that the report was presented with feelings of unusual pleasure in view of the large receipts of the board, surpassing those of any previous year, thus multiplying the opportunities for beneficent work. There are still, however, a large number of churches which contribute nothing to this cause. They fail to appreciate the close connection between church erection and home missions. The contributions to this cause should be sufficient to afford to every home missionary organizing a church adequate assistance to erect a church edifice. At the present time there are 500 churches under the care of the Home Mission Board which are

WITHOUT ANY HOUSES OF WORSHIP.

To withhold aid from the church-erection funds cripples the cause of home missions, and in some cases nullifies it. While the number of contributing churches has increased, it is a matter of regret to the committee that so many chuches send their funds to individual churches instead of allowing the board to apply them in the view of the whole field. The committee especially commend the management of the board, and report that the funds have been managed in the most judicious manner possible. Meetings have been held with regularity, and there has never been a time when the board has failed to secure a quorum at any meeting during the past eleven years.

AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE WORK

has been the perfection of the scheme for furnishing needy churches with complete specifications of edifices to be erected on the most approved and economical plans, prepared by skilled architects and builders. It is thus an additional incentive for giving when the donors can be assured that appropriate and tasteful edifices will be erected instead of unsightly and ill-looking structures.

The committee make the following recommendations:

First—That the assembly give to the board authority to petition the Legislature to abbreviate its corporate name, which is considered unnecessarily long, and which from mistakes liable in recording it endangers the board's legal claims to legacies intended for it.

Second—That similar authority be given to the board to petition the Legislature to be allowed to increase the permanent fund from $150,000 to $250,000.

Third—That the synods, presbyteries, and sessions be enjoined to adopt such methods as will bring before the churches not now contributing to this powerful agency in

EXTENDING AND STRENGTHENING THE GREAT WORK OF HOME MISSIONS

the claims of this board and lay them on the churches' heart.

Fourth—That with gratitude to the members and officers of the board for their signally faithful services, the following persons be elected to fill vacancies: Ministers, the Rev. David Magie, D. D., the Rev. Samuel R. Frazer, D. D., and the Rev. Simon J. McPherson; Elders, R. S. T. Cissel, Hezekiah King, and Thereon S. Strong.

Fifth—That the minutes of the board be approved.

The twelfth annual report of the Board of Church Erection, submitted in connection with the report of the committee, gives a detailed account of the gratifying progress made in all departments. The gross receipts with the balance last year were $157,185, which is an increase of $33,921 over the preceding year. This increase is not so much the result of enlarged liberality as the increased number of contributing churches. Collections have been received from 235 more churches than before.

TWO NOBLE GIFTS

have brought forth good fruit. The money given by R. L. and Alexander Stuart has, during the past ten years, secured the completion of not less than 276 churches, in which there are not less than 28,500 worshipers, and the proceeds of the late Judge Edwards have completed at least forty church edifices, with probably 4,000 worshipers.

During the year under review the board has received 287 applications, formal and informal, calling for $184,500. Many of these calls did not fall within the rules laid down by the General Assembly for our guidance, and were therefore necessarily declined.

Since April of 1881 appropriations have been made to 213 churches and missions, amounting in the aggregate to $104,130, an average of $488 to each church. This is an increase of thirty-seven churches over last year and of $10,460 in amount.

THE BOARD CLOSES ITS REPORT

with the following:

"From the number of church organizations reported through our religious periodicals within the last few months as well as from the many letters of inquiry we have received, we have reason to expect that the demand for aid in church erection will be greater during the year upon which we have entered than it has been during the past year."

Remarks were made by the Chairman, by Dr. Wilson, the Corresponding Secretary of the board, by Dr. Long, of Cincinnati, and by Dr. Logan, when the recommendations of the committee were approved.

THE FOLLOWING WERE ELECTED TRUSTEES

of the Presbyterian House to serve till May, 1885: The Rev. Villroy d'Reed, the Bev. Charles H. Dickey, Alexander Whillden, Charles M. Lukens, and T. Charlton Henry to fill a vacancy.

The report of the special committee on Ministerial Relief was referred to a special committee to report to the next assembly.

Adjourned till morning.

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH THE DAY'S WORK.

The sudden action by which the debate on the Southern Assembly was sprung this morning, and the way in which it was pushed through, superseding all the special orders of the morning, was a surprise to all, and there was an intense feeling of expectation regarding the probable result. The noon hour scarcely gave time for reflection, and it was not until this evening that opinions began to be freely expressed. The majority of the commissioners seem to feel that the action taken was momentous but encouraging. One old delegate who was in the assembly of 1865, which passed the original resolutions, said it was the happiest moment of his life, and he was proud to have lived to have seen this day. Interviews with a score of the prominent leaders developed the fact that there is a general feeling of satisfaction. It seemed to be generally conceded this was the most important action taken by the Church for years back. It means the

IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT OF FRATERNAL RELATIONS

and it may very possibly mean much more. Next to the union of the old and new schools this may be one of the most important actions ever taken by the Northern Assembly. In addition to the establishment of fraternal relations it is an important step in the direction of permanent union between the North and the South. With this in view the delegates are inclined to view this assembly as marking an epoch in the history of the Church which will not easily be erased. In accordance with the wish of the assembly Moderator Johnson sent this afternoon the following telegram to Atlanta:

"*R. K. Sweet, Moderator, Assembly, Atlanta, Ga.:* As a matter of information, in justice to all parties, I would say that our assembly's action on your basis for fraternal relations was taken, mutatis mutandis, with great heartiness, only two or three dissenting. Pending our action the following resolution was adopted."

Here follows the resolution of Dr. Johnson adopted today.

The telegram concludes as follows:

"We were led in prayer after final action, and sang the doxology amidst grateful and profound feeling. We shall welcome word from your assembly concerning delegates."

IN RESPONSE TO THIS

the Moderator received a telegram which will be read in the assembly tomorrow, asking whether this resolution affects the mutual messages exchanged by the two boards. He proposes to reply in a telegram stating that the resolutions modify nothing and that the message is really all it appears on its face.

HOME MISSIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—The Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions held its fourth annual meeting at the Second Presbyterian Church today, the proceedings being opened with an address by the President, Mrs. Ashbel Greene, of New York. She stated that about seventy-five teachers were supported by the committee, at an annual average salary of $400. The report of the committee to the Board of Home Missions for the year ending April 1 showed that the total receipts had been $78,754.89, a most encouraging increase. Twelve new teachers had been sent out. Work among the Indians, Mexicans, and Mormons has been prosecuted as vigorously as the means provided seemed to warrant. The money raised by the women and children of the church, though nearly double that of the preceding year, is still insufficient to meet the immediate demands for new mission schools and chapel buildings in Alaska, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Nebraska, South Colorado, Arizona, Tennessee, Texas, and the Indian Territory.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

presented by Mrs. M. E. Boyd showed that the total cash receipts from the synods of the United States had been $40,752.37; miscellaneous receipts, $12,332.46; balance from last year, $279.88. The expenditures were: Board of Home Missions, $51,000; expenses for postage, printing, mite-boxes, etc., $1,861.85; missionary supplies, $129; balance in bank, $373.86.

Mrs. Walker, of Colorado, reviewed the mission work in Colorado and Utah in an interesting paper. The officers of the Woman's Executive Committee were reëlected, Mrs. J. H. Brown, of this city, being added to the list of Vice-Presidents as the representative of Illinois. Resolutions were adopted recommending the formation of presbyterial societies of home missions.

AT THE UNION MEETING HELD SUBSEQUENTLY,

the work of the Ladies' Board of Missions of New York was reviewed at length by Mrs. J. L. Graham, of New York, and addresses on the progress of this work in the different fields were made by the Revs. Robert W. Hill, of Oregon, Duncan C. Milner, of Kansas, J. McGauhey, of Santa Fé, N. M., J. Y. Perea, of Albuquerque, N. M., and S. A. Stoddard, of Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.

THIS EVENING A POPULAR MEETING WAS HELD

at which the Rev. Charles L. Thompson presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Franklin L. Arnold, of Utah; the Rev. James E. Clatter, of Kansas; the Rev. James A. Worden; the Sunday-school Secretary, Dr. Timothy Hill, of Kansas; Gov. Cullom, and Dr. W. C. Roberts.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN CHICAGO—THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 25.—In Monday's issue a correspondent—M. S.—draws a mournful picture of what he is pleased to term the retrograde movement in the Presbyterian churches of Chicago. "Presbyterian," another correspondent, calls for the facts and figures. In his reply M. S. does not give them—simply mourns some more. With your kind permission, Mr. Editor, I will do what M. S. probably can't—viz.: Give the facts in the case, and the Rev. E. R. Davis, Clerk of the Presbytery, if called upon will, I have no doubt, give you the figures. *The Presbytery of Chicago makes this year in its annual report to the General Assembly a better showing in every respect than it has ever done before.* If that looks like a "retrograde movement" then all I have to say is, Blessed be such a movement, and long may it continue. ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN.

The United Presbyterians at Monmouth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 26.—The United Presbyterian General Assembly began its second day's session this morning at 9 o'clock; opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The calling of the roll was dispensed with.

A special committee on finance was appointed, and is as follows: The Revs. D. McDill, J. P. Little, and J. R. Brittain, Elders Henry Harrison and R. T. Elliott.

A petition from the Presbyterian Church South was read, asking the United Presbyterian churches with all other evangelical churches to coöperate together in devising some plan to secure a more careful observance of the Sabbath.

The principal clerk reported that blank petitions against carrying mails on the Sabbath had been procured as directed, and many signatures had been obtained. Both these matters were referred to a special committee on Sabbath observance. This committee was appointed, and is as follows: J. A. Collins, J. Comin, D. D., James Harper, D. D., Mark Robb, and John Hood.

The Rev. W. P. McNary introduced a resolution to make the topic of home missions a special order for Saturday at 10:15 a. m., the discussion to be led by the Rev. Dr. M. M. Gibson, the Rev. J. A. Collins, and the Rev. Dr. Ewing.

An amendment was offered and adopted ordering the immediate consideration of this question.

The Moderator called the Rev. J. W. Witherspoon to the chair, and the discussion was preluded by singing and prayer.

Dr. Collins opened the discussion, and said that a few years ago the assembly had urged presbyteries and missionaries to explore new fields where there was a reasonable prospect of success. The work of examining new fields had been entered upon, and for a few years carried on with hopeful prospects. The result today is that these new enterprises had many of them been abandoned for lack of men and means. The Board of Home Missions is now $2,400 in debt. The reserve fund, the committee thought, must not be used, and so many prominent stations were dropped. The prospects this year for the advancement of home missions was equal to any past year's.

Dr. Paul spoke at length upon the importance of assisting mission congregations.

The Rev. W. P. McNary referred to the fact that there was a loud call for opening new stations and an inadequate appropriation.

The Rev. T. J. Wilson, of Oregon, gave some interesting facts in regard to the growing field for mission work in his State. Now he considered the time for action, if the Church would occupy that part of the vineyard.

Capt. John Smith, of the Warm Springs Mission, Oregon, gave an interesting history of the work among the Indians. Catholics had contended strongly for the control of the field there, but the work of the church missions had gone on with the most flattering success.

At the afternoon session the Revs. D. F. Bonner, R. G. Campbell, C. T. McCann, J. N. Buchanan, and Elders Capt. John Smith and James Dawson were appointed a special committee on temperance.

The Rev. D. B. Pressly, delegate from the Associate Reform Synod of the South, was received and his hearing made the order of the day.

At 4 p. m., in connection with the delegate from the Reformed Church, the report of the Committee of Conference with the Associate Reformed Church South was read by the clerk and docketed.

The report of the Permanent Committee on Narrative and State of Religion was read by Dr. Hanna and referred to the Standing Committee on the same subject.

The Rev. Marion Morrison, from the Committee on Devotional Exercises, made a partial report, recommending that a half-hour be devoted to such exercises at each session. The report was informally adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Lee, from the Committee on Judiciary, submitted a report upon the question as to what constitutes a pastoral charge as the term is used in the Book of Discipline, which had been sent in from the Westmoreland Presbytery, to the effect that in the judgment of the assembly a pastoral charge is a regularly organized congregation under a pastor, or a group of regularly organized congregations recognized by the presbytery as under the charge of a pastor, and that such congregation or group can only be represented in a presbytery by one ruling elder. The adoption of this report being before the assembly, considerable discussion followed.

Dr. McCann thought the resolution adopted on the report would do injustice to missions soon to be established, as tending to deny them representation in Church courts.

The Southern Presbyterians.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26.—The Presbyterian General Assembly decided, 81 to 42, that the negro Parks, of Memphis, was entitled to the full benefits of ordination on the same basis with white members of Southern presbyteries. The reply of the Northern assembly, accompanied by modifying resolutions, was received with much disappointment. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence has the matter in charge, and will make reply to the Northern assembly.

Proceedings of the Illinois Association of Congregationalists at Geneseo.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, Ill., May 25.—The last day of the association opened with reports from the committees to whom were assigned the several departments of the general work. In regard to the New West Commission, it was resolved to place this object on the list of permanent benevolences of the denomination, and thereby increase the systematic contribution of the churches. Last year the amount raised was $35,000; this year $50,000 is needed.

The report from the Committee on Western Education Society recommended also a collection from each society in the State. Of the 242 Illinois churches, only 23 had remembered this cause the past year.

The report on the Chicago Theological Seminary congratulated the association on the addition of $82,000 to the productive funds of the institution and the appropriation of $37,000 by Col. H. G. Hammond, of Chicago, to the new library building. The great need of the seminary is for young men, and to this end the report urged an earnest appeal to the Christian homes of the denomination. This matter excited deep interest and was made the subject of the devotional meeting which followed.

The report from the Committee on Congregational Union noted with commendation the contributions of 100 churches during the year, a gain of twenty-three on previous one; but in view of the pressing need of the union for $100,000 the next twelve months, it was recommended that the receipts of the year, $2,913.61, be doubled. In our State thirty churches are in want of churches.

THE CLAIMS OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

were ably advocated and attention called to the fact that as yet only one-half of the churches contributed. It was recommended that the association bear in mind the annual meeting to be held this year at Cleveland Oct. 10, and as far as possible attend it.

The Committee on the A. B. C. F. M. recommended that the pastors should preach at least once a year on the subject of foreign missions; that the *Missionary Herald* should be taken into every home; that one prayer-meeting per month should be devoted to the subject, so that more than 158 churches might be brought into line in supporting the work.

The Committee on Home Missions recommended that the churches contribute $20,000 next year, or $1 per member; that one or more missionaries be engaged to explore the southern part of the State and perform evangelistic labor; and that the local missionary committees be more active in relieving the destitute fields within their bounds.

The Committee on Temperance advocated total abstinence, affiliation with any and all temperance organizations in prosecuting the reform, and especially with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It was also urged that the brewers' demand of each candidate for office to pronounce against prohibition be met by a similar request on the part of the Christian Church to declare in favor of God or Bacchus.

The Committee on Sunday-Schools pronounced in favor of a local State Sunday-school Secretary, to be appointed as agent of the Congregational Publication Society and to push the work more than the present Secretary can do with all his pastoral duties also on his hands. With a view to encouraging larger results in this line it was voted to recommend each association in the State to so amend their constitutions as to provide for receiving Superintendents as corresponding members of their bodies.

An elaborate paper by Prof. S. I. Curtiss, of Chicago Theological Seminary, was read in the forenoon before a large audience, many of whom were ladies. The interest excited in the questions supposed to be of moment to Hebrew scholars only was very manifest from the close attention given to the essayist. The paper was on

"PRESENT PHASES OF PENTATEUCH CRITICISM,"

a review of the controversy among Hebraists of the past two centuries over the books of Moses. The aim of the essayist was to exhibit the course of criticism from Spinoza downward to Robertson Smith, to show the results of the critics, and finally to state the author's own position. The Professor conceded to the critics the establishment of these two points, that the authorship of the Pentateuch is not entirely Mosaic, and that in the production of Genesis two original documents were employed. In regard to the alleged discrepancy between the Pentateuch and the prophets the author ingeniously argued that non-observance of a law did not prove its non-existence, and on the same principle employed by the critics we might argue that Luther wrote the epistle to the Romans because previous generations had ignored it and its doctrine of justification by faith.

In the afternoon a communion service was held, conducted by Prof. Webster, Dr. Alden, and Dr. Cobb.

In the evening a rally was made at the close of the convention in favor of the Sunday-school. Superintendent Ensign, of Chicago, and State Secretary Eaton, of Oak Park, spoke to a crowded house and gave details of what had been done. They were followed by the Rev. Mr. Dunning, of Boston, the General Secretary of the denomination, who made a stirring address on the "Place and power of the Sunday-school in our church and life." After a farewell address by the Moderator, Dr. Goodwin, the convention adjourned to meet next year at Ottawa.

Flowers Bad for Singers.

New York Evening Post.

Mrs. E. Aline Osgood, who is very well acquainted with Jenny Lind, relates the following incident of their first meeting: "When I first called upon Mrs. Goldschmidt she met me in the corridor, and without greeting me snatched from my bosom a small bouquet of flowers and threw them away, saying: 'If you wish to remain a good singer never breathe the aroma of flowers. They will do well enough to look at, and you my thank God for giving them to you, but their breath spoils the voice.' Of course I had made up my mind not to be offended, and I afterward found her one of the most agreeable and kindest of women."

Cathartic or purgative pills do more harm than good. Carter's Little Liver Pills do only good, but a large amount of that. Only one pill a dose.

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CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
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182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
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628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
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EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD. On C., R. I. & P. train between Joliet and Chicago, Saturday p. m., May 20, a small russet satchel, containing price books and a few samples. Above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, for return of books to address given therein. 38 and 40 Lake-st.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING money and a receipt for $125 from the undersigned. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning to MARSHALL, FIELD & CO., Madison and Market-sts.

LOST—A MOUSE-COLORED HORSE, black stripe on back, black mane and tail, white face. Liberal reward for returning or information of the horse to 953 Thirty-eighth-st.

$2 REWARD FOR RETURN OF LOCKet lost near the corner of Randolph and State-sts., to 20 North Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION—ONE OF THE GREATest bargains probably ever offered—I will sell at private sale the fast, handsome, and fashionably bred young trotting and road horse, William Jackson, for $400; he cost $1,500 a year ago; he is sired by Peacemaker, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam the Father O'Neal mare, bred by Dean Sage, Albany, N. Y. He has trotted his mile at public trials in 2:24, 2:27, and 2:26¾; will show 2:25 any day, and warrant him sound and kind, and trot 3 heats in 2:30 or faster; he is 7 years old this spring, 15½ hands high; he is also one of the most beautiful and stylish horses in the city; any lady can drive him, even when speeding. Also the beautiful and fast-trotting mare Helix; she cost one year ago, when purchased, $1,350, and now will sell her for $350; will warrant her in every way, and to trot in 2:30, or no sale; sired by Aberdeen, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Jupiter, son of Long Island Blackhawk; is 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, very handsome, and rangy; a lady can drive her. Also the best family mare, I believe, ever was; can trot in 2:50; cost, when purchased by my husband, $600; I now ask $200; she is sound, 8 years old, and any child can drive her. In fact, is the kindest animal, for one so stylish, I ever saw; will stand without hitching, and has trotted in 2:35¼. The reason I offer this stock so cheap is they belonged to my deceased husband, and I have no use for them. I wish to sell to parties who will give them a good home; will sell separate or together; will give two weeks' trial, show the speed, and will warrant all the above stock in every way. Call at owner's residence, 193 Dearborn-av., or stable in rear; groom will show the stock. N. B.—Also 2 beautiful buggies and harness. Take North State or Clark-st. cars to Superior-st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE will sell his high-bred and fast-trotting horse Silvertail, sired by Mambrino Chief, sire of Lady Thorne, first dam by Grey Eagle, the great 4-mile racehorse, second dam son of imported Messenger, third dam by Piedmont, son of Almont.

Silvertail is 5 years old, 16 hands high, rangy built, handsomely turned, shows his fine breeding and trotting qualities. He is a natural born trotter; he can go out any day and show a mile in 2:26; and is warranted to show it, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; he trotted three heats at Lexington, Ky., in 2:27, 2:28, and 2:28¼, at which time the owner paid $1,300 for him, and now $400 will buy him.

Also, the stylish and fast-trotting horse Young Blackhawk Jr., sired by Long Island Blackhawk by Andrew Jackson, son of Young Bashaw, progenitor of the Clay and Bashaw families of trotters. Young Blackhawk Jr. is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, has full mane and tail, fine style and action, can stay and trot all day, is an excellent pole horse, trotted to the pole last fall in a matinee race with Silvertail in 2:31¼; he took first premium at a county fair in Kentucky as the handsomest and fastest 5-year old, where he showed three heats in 2:29, 2:28, and 2:27¾; he is warranted to show all his heats below 2:30 or no sale, and warranted perfectly sound and kind; a lady can drive him. He cost $1,150 last year in Kentucky, and now $300 will buy him.

Also, an elegant top-buggy, harness, robes, etc., at your own price, as I sail for Europe next month and must sell. Call at private stables No. 7 East Thirteenth-st., near Michigan-av.

DON'T BUY A CARRIAGE, BUGGY OR phaeton without seeing all the new styles in G. L. BRADLEY'S Repository, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$300 WILL BUY THE beautiful trotting road horse, Young American Boy. He cost $1,250 in Kentucky one year ago, when he took first premium at the county fair as the handsomest and fastest 5-year-old. He showed heats in 2:28 and 2:30¾. He trotted last fall over the gentleman's private race-track on the West Side in 2:29¾ and 2:28. He will show the time under the watch. He is now 6 years old, a handsome bright bay, beautifully turned, has fine form and finish, fine clean limbs, and good sound feet, full mane and tail. In fact, he is a perfect horse in every way, and he must be seen to be appreciated. He is well broke in all harness, single or double, and good under saddle. He is about 15¾ hands high, and weighs about 1,000 pounds—very attractive—a graceful mover. He was sired by Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid. Young American Boy is the property of a lady who has driven him the past year, and will explain to purchaser why she is compelled to sell him so low, and will fully warrant him perfectly sound and kind. He can be seen and driven at any time by calling on owner at her residence, 1234 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. Also, an elegant top buggy, harness, etc., at your own price.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SPAN OF bay carriage horses for family use; gentle, sound and reliable. The owner is leaving the city for the season, and is willing to dispose of them at a bargain. Inquire at sale stable of F. J. BERRY & CO., No. 3 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SPAN OF NICE, gentle, sound carriage horses; the owner is going out of town for the season, and is willing to sell them. Inquire at F. J. BERRY'S sales stable, 3 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—2 TEAMS; ONE FOR $1,000, that took the premium at Roberts, Ill.; the other for $500. 605 West Fifteenth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE (KILLAM'S make) landau and silver-mounted double harness, used but little. Address S. HESS, 191 East Washington-st.

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF CARriages, including our celebrated patented lightning jump-seat buggies, now ready for sale at 231 and 233 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—G. Y. P.: YOUR LETTER received, and glad to hear from you. DOT.

PERSONAL—$5 REWARD—INFORMAtion about one Louis Minehardt; last seen at 59 Congress-st., 18th inst.; had a sum of money with him. Address A. BANCROFT, 317 State-st.

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WEST.
Morgan-st., south of Madison-st., large lot and fine two-story residence, with all modern improvements
Sangamon-st., between Randolph and Washington, two-story brick house and stable
West Lake-st., between Paulina and Page, large store and dwelling
Washington boulevard, corner Leavitt-st., 63x118 ft.
Milwaukee-av., corner Indiana-st., 151x130 ft. improved business property
Lake-st., near Halsted, 25x100 ft, with buildings
Milwaukee-av., at head of Paulina-st., 25x100 ft.
Canal-st., near Bunker, store and dwelling
Depuyster-st., east of Halsted, 50x119 ft.
Leavitt-st., corner Ewing-place, 50x150 ft.
Evergreen-st., east of Hoyne, 25x150 ft.
Chicago-av., east of Hoyne-st., 48 ft. north front
North Morgan-st., with 2-story frame building
Carroll-av., near Lincoln-st., 2-story frame house
Le Moyne-st., east of Leavitt, 28x162 ft.
Lubeck-st., corner Oakley, 24x100 ft.
Ashland-av., north of Division-st., 24-ft lot
Lake-st., 62.44 ft, near Elizabeth, $150 per foot
Congress-st., east of Robey, 48 feet
Harrison-st., between Laflin-st. and Ashland-av., 6 lots
Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin-sts., 75 feet, south front
Ashland-av., 50 feet, east front, north of Polk
Evergreen-st., near Hoyne, two lots, each
Hirsch-st., corner Shober, 72 feet
Warren-av., near Wood-st., 50 feet, with 2-story building
Warren-av., corner Lincoln, 300 feet, with four cottages

SOUTH.
Michigan-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story brick residence and brick barn; lot 50x178 feet, east front
Mary-st., near Archer-av., with house
Sanger-st., near Archer-av., 2-story brick
Main-st., near Stearns, cottage
Kossuth-st., near Butler, 32 feet and house
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth, lot
Langley-av., near Forty-third-st., 50 feet, east front, at $40 per foot
Indiana-av., near Sixty-first-st., 82x170 feet, a splendid lot, east front, at $30 per foot
Choice—240 feet east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-second-st., opposite South Park; gardened for eleven years, set out with shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees, grapevines, and small fruit; cottage and green-house
Normal Parkway, near Sixty-ninth-st., 200 feet, east front, cheap
Lots on Charles (Eleventh-av.), north of Sixty-seventh-st.
Vincennes-av., corner Ninety-sixth-st., 75 feet
Groveland Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50 feet
Wabash-av., south of Twenty-fourth-st., lots, east front, per foot

NORTH.
Erie-st., near Townsend, lots fronting south, per foot
Illinois-st., between Dearborn and State, 50 feet, south front, $150 per foot
Illinois-st., between State and Cass-st., 50 feet, south front, $150 per foot
Fremont-st., between Clay and Willow, 50x125 feet
Sedgwick-st., near Blackhawk, 2-story dwelling
Indiana-st., east of Clark, 3-story and basement brick residence, and 30-foot lot, south front
A comfortable and spacious home, with all modern improvements, on Chestnut-st.; lot 54x108 feet; large stable; cheap
Clybourn-av., corner, with two brick buildings
Hurlbut-st., north of Belden-av., 50 feet
Larrabee-st., near North-av., 2-story brick house and brick stable
Larrabee-st., north of Clybourn-av., 25x100 feet
Larrabee-st., north of Willow, 46 feet front, with buildings
Larrabee, near Oak-st., handsome cottage and large lot
Rees, near Halsted-st., 20 feet, running through to Gardner-st.
Clybourn-av., large lot and double building, netting 14 per cent
Wendell-st., near Wells, with cottage and stable
Hickory-av., near Division-st., 2-story dwelling
Bissell-st., near Dayton, house and lot
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 20x108 ft.
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 24x108 ft.
Hawthorne-av., south of Oak-st., 25 ft.
North-av., east of Halsted-st., two lots, at $75 per ft.
Clybourn-av., north of Sheffield, 2 lots, each
Kemper-place, between Fullerton-av. and Orchard-st., fine large lots, $35 per ft. and $38 per foot
Manufacturing property: North Branch dock lot, 130x300 ft. near Clybourn-place, cheap
Business property on the North Branch, improved; river front docked
Manufacturing property, 130 feet front, on the N. W. R. R. and Milw. & St. Paul R. R., cheap

OUTSIDE.
Englewood-av., between Halsted and Wallace-sts., 75 feet front
Belleview-av., north of Forty-fourth-st., 50 feet, west front, $40 per foot
Sheffield-av., between Montana and Fullerton, 25x130 ft.
Wrightwood-av., east of Racine-av., building lots, 30x124 ft, each
Belmont-av., corner Halsted-st., 24 building lots
Barry-av., east of Dummy-road, 50x166-ft lot and brick barn
Sheffield-av., corner Montana, 36 ft, with cottage
Best-av., near Wrightwood, 2 lots
State-st., near Sixtieth, 49½x170 ft.
Improved farm, 40 acres, near Elmhurst, at $150 per acre
Elston-av., corner Jefferson-av., about 4 acres, at $400 per acre
20 acres extending along Twelfth-st., from Desplaines River to Maywood road, per acre
Acre lots on Foster and Washington-avs., west of Lincoln-av.
Whitesides County, Ill., stock farm of 800 acres at $20 per acre
20 acres, with buildings, 12 miles north of Milwaukee, on Wisconsin Northern Railroad
6 65-100 acres highest ground in Wilmette, about 4 blocks from the depot, with a young grove of shade trees; one half under plow; per acre
Money to loan on improved city real estate at lowest rates.

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West Madison-st., A 1 corner; fine rents.
West Madison-st., 24x125, improved; good rents.
West Madison-st., 48x125, growing fast; $150 per foot.
West Madison-st., 30x125; cheapest on street.
West Madison-st., 24x125; store; good locality.
West Madison-st., 120x125; growing finely.
West Madison-st., stone-front; rents for $2,400.
West Madison-st., 25x125; frame store; $7,000.
West Madison-st., 3-story brick store and brick barn; growing location; lot 25x125; $13,000.
West Madison-st., 40x125; cheap; $125 per foot.
West Madison-st., 30x125; store, etc.; $8,000.
West Madison-st., 45 feet and 2 buildings.
West Madison-st., some of the best investments in the market; not advertised.
Halsted-st., fine corner; also inside lots cheap.
Ogden-av., near Jackson-st., 25 feet fronting on 2 streets. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—74X170 ON WABASH-AV., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
20 lots on West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near Noble.
27x127 on Wallace-st., near Thirty-fourth.
25x121, on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., 50X115, south of Eugenie-st., a beautiful lot; cheapest on the street. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE IN A DESIRable location on the West Side. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF Twenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement stone residence, 2-story brick barn, at a sacrifice. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—$4,000 WILL BUY A BRICK store, with dwelling above, on Twenty-ninth-st., near Calumet-av., renting for $35 per month. WM. GARNETT, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE BARGAIN; A 2-story and basement brick residence, with mansard roof, on South Morgan-st.; house in fine order; improvements worth more than price asked. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
72x120 feet, east front, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.
50x120 feet, east front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
25 feet, east front, near Thirty-fourth-st. GIBBS & CALKINS, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK-ST., NEAR RUSH, octagon-front brick house, $7,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NO. [illegible], 2-story and basement stone front, 9 rooms, in perfect order, $7,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PECK-COURT, BETWEEN State-st. and Wabash-av., 20 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WABASH-AV., NEAR Thirty-fourth-st., 75x175; a bargain. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. PROPerty:
50 feet, with house, near Twenty-third-st.
25 feet, east front, near Thirty-second-st. GIBBS & CALKINS, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SANGAMON-ST., CORNER Fulton, frame; improvements; lot 50x100; pays over 16 per cent on price asked. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET, CORNER OF Rhodes-av. and Cottage-st., at $75 per foot. GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST., corner Lumber, 168 feet on Twelfth by 100 on Lumber-st.; will be sold very low to close it out as it belongs to a non-resident. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 7 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second-floor; located corner De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars; see these houses before you buy; they will be sold cheap, and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOT ON MADISON-ST. AT a bargain; 25x127, south front, near Western-av. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW TWO-FLAT house on Jackson-st.; large lot; now rented for [illegible] per year. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORNER near Milwaukee-av., 41x116, with frame improvements, $10,500; a bargain; pays over 17 per cent. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25 BY 90, ADJOINING party wall and fronts both Lincoln and Belden-avs.; offered for 10 days at $1,650; easy terms. H. STICKNEY, 415 Centre-st., near North Clark.

FOR SALE—9 LOTS ON NORTH-AV., 2 blocks east of Humboldt Park, at a bargain, at once; street cars pass every five minutes. WELLS & CO., 163 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Ellis-av., brick, 4 rooms deep, every improvement; lot 30x130 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — THIRTY - SECOND - ST., near Vernon-av., 10-room brick, $4,250. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—PIER-ST., 2-STORY BRICK, arranged in two flats; rental $35 per month; a bargain. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR LINcoln, stone-front house, with extension. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

...SALE—BY ERNST PRUSSING, Room 10 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WEST.

...st., south of Madison-st., large lot and two-story residence, with all modern improvements...

...on-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts., two-story brick house and stable...

...ke-st., between Paulina and Page, large and dwelling...

...ton boulevard, corner Leavitt-st., 62x...

...ee-av., corner Indiana-st., 151x150 ft., ...ed business property...

...near Halsted, 25x100 ft., with buildings...

...ee-av., at head of Paulina-st., 25x100 ft...

...near Bunker, store and dwelling...

...er-st., east of Halsted, 50x119 ft...

...corner Ewing-place, 50x150 ft...

...st., east of Hoyne, 25x150 ft...

...av., east of Hoyne-st., 48 ft. north front...

...organ-st., with 2-story frame building...

...av., near Lincoln-st., 2-story frame...

...e-st., east of Leavitt, 26x162 ft...

...corner Oakley, 24x100 ft...

...av., north of Division-st., 24-ft lot...

...62.44 ft. near Elizabeth, $150 per foot...

...st., east of Robey, 48 feet...

...st., between Laflin-st. and Ashland...

...st., between Loomis and Laflin-sts., 75 ...outh front...

...av., 50 feet, east front, north of Polk...

...st., near Hoyne, two lots, each...

...corner Shober, 72 feet...

...av., near Wood-st., 50 feet, with 2-story...

...av., corner Lincoln, 300 feet, with four...

SOUTH.

...av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story residence and brick barn; lot 50x178 feet, ...ont...

...near Archer-av., with house...

...near Archer-av., 2-story brick...

...near Stearns, cottage...

...st., near Butler, 32 feet and house...

...eld-st., near Thirty-sixth, lot...

...av., near Forty-third-st., 50 feet, east ...at $40 per foot...

...av., near Sixty-first-st., 82x170 feet, a ...lot, east front, at $30 per foot...

...feet east front on Michigan-av., ...fifty-second-st., opposite South Park; ...ed for eleven years, set out with shade ...evergreens, fruit trees, grapevines, and ...; cottage and green-house...

...ay, near Sixty-ninth-st., 200 feet...

...Charles (Eleventh-av.), north of Sixty-...

...ee-av., corner Ninety-sixth-st., 75 feet...

...nd Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50 feet...

...av., south of Twenty-fourth-st., lots, ...ont, per foot...

NORTH.

...near Townsend, lots fronting south...

...between Dearborn and State, 50 feet, ...front, $150 per foot...

...between State and Cass-st., 50 feet, ...front, $150 per foot...

...st., between Clay and Willow, 50x125...

...st., near Blackhawk, 2-story dwelling...

...st., east of Clark, 3-story and basement residence, and 30-foot lot, south front, ...ortable and spacious home, with all ...improvements, on Chestnut-st.; lot ...feet; large stable; cheap...

...av., corner, with two brick buildings...

...st., north of Belden-av., 50 feet...

...st., near North-av., 2-story brick and brick stable...

...st., north of Clybourn-av., 25x100 feet...

...st., north of Willow, 46 feet front, with...

...near Oak-st., handsome cottage and...

...Halsted-st., 20 feet, running through...

...av., large lot and double building, ...g 14 per cent...

...st., near Wells, with cottage and stable...

...av., near Division-st., 2-story dwelling...

...st., near Dayton, house and lot...

...place, east of Rush-st., 30x108 ft...

...place, east of Rush-st., 26x108 ft...

...av., south of Oak-st., 25 ft...

...av., east of Halsted-st., two lots, at $70...

...av., north of Sheffield, 2 lots, each...

...place, between Fullerton-av. and Or-..., fine large lots, $35 per ft. and $38 per...

...turing property: North Branch dock ...x230 ft. near Clybourn-place, cheap... ...property on the North Branch, im-... ...river front docked...

...turing property, 150 feet front on the ...R. R. and Milw. & St. Paul R. R., cheap.

OUTSIDE.

...ood-av., between Halsted and Wallace-...feet front...

...ew-av., north of Forty-fourth-st., 50 feet ...ront, $40 per foot...

...av., between Montana and Fullerton...

...wood-av., east of Racine-av., building ...x124 ft. each...

...av., corner Halsted-st., 34 building lots...

...av., east of Dummy-road, 50x166-ft lot and barn...

...d-av., corner Montana, 36 ft. with cottage...

...av., near Wrightwood, 2 lots...

...st., near Sixtieth, 49¾x170 ft...

...ed farm, 40 acres, near Elmhurst, at $100 ...per acre...

...av., corner Jefferson-av., about 4 acres, ...per acre...

...extending along Twelfth-st., from Des ...River to Maywood road, per acre... ...on Foster and Washington-avs., west ...Lincoln-av...

...ides County, Ill., stock farm of 800 acres ...per acre...

...with buildings, 12 miles north of Mil-... ...ee, on Wisconsin Northern Railroad...

...acres highest ground in Wilmette, about ...ks from the depot, with a young grove of ...trees; one half under plow; per acre...

...ey to loan on improved city real estate at low-...

...R SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—

...West Madison-st., A 1 corner; fine rents...

...Madison-st., 24x125, improved; good rents...

...Madison-st., 48x125, growing fast; $150 per foot...

...Madison-st., 30x125; cheapest on street...

...Madison-st., 24x125; store; good locality...

...Madison-st., 120x125; growing finely...

...Madison-st., stone-front; rents for $2,400...

...Madison-st., 25x125; frame store; $7,000...

...Madison-st., 3-story brick store and brick ...growing location; lot 25x125; $16,500...

...Madison-st., 40x125; cheap; $125 per foot...

...Madison-st., 30x125; store, etc.; $8,000...

...Madison-st., 45 feet and 2 buildings...

...Madison-st., some of the best investments in ...arket; not advertised...

...st., fine corner; also inside lots cheap...

...av., near Jackson-st., 25 feet fronting on 2 ...

H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

...R SALE—74X170 ON WABASH-AV., ...rner Thirty-seventh-st...

...on West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near ...

...on Wallace-st., near Thirty-fourth...

...on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

...R SALE—LA SALLE-AV., 50X115, ...uth of Eugenie-st., a beautiful lot; cheapest ...street. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

...R SALE—COTTAGE IN A DESIR-...ble location on the West Side. F. A. HEN-...AW, 170 La Salle-st.

...R SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF ...wenty-fifth-st., 3-story and basement stone res-..., 2-story brick barn, at a sacrifice. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

...R SALE—$4,000 WILL BUY A BRICK ...ore, with dwelling above, on Twenty-ninth-st., ...Calumet-av., renting for $35 per month. WM. ...ETT, 180 Dearborn-st.

...R SALE—A GENUINE BARGAIN; A ...-story and basement brick residence, with man-...roof, on South Morgan-st.; house in fine order; ...ovements worth more than price asked. BAIRD ...ADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

...R SALE—BARGAINS— ...x120 feet, east front, between Thirty-fifth ...Thirty-sixth-sts.... ...feet, east front, between Thirty-eighth and ...ty-ninth-sts... ..., east front, near Thirty-fourth-st... GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

...R SALE—OAK-ST., NEAR RUSH, ...ctagon-front brick house, $7,000. F. A. HEN-..., 170 La Salle-st.

...R SALE—WABASH-AV., NO. 3448, ...story and basement stone front, 9 rooms, in ...s order, $7,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La ...

...R SALE—PECK-COURT, BETWEEN ...tate-st. and Wabash-av., 20 feet. F. A. HEN-..., 170 La Salle-st.

...R SALE — WABASH-AV., NEAR ...Thirty-fourth-st., 75x175; a bargain. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

...R SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. PROP-...rty: ...with house, near Twenty-third-st., $16,000. ...east front, near Thirty-second-st., $960. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

...R SALE—SANGAMON-ST., CORNER ...Fulton, frame; improvements; lot 50x100; pays ...per cent on price asked. BAIRD & BRAD-...90 La Salle-st.

...R SALE—150 FEET, CORNER OF ...hodes-av. and Cottage-st., at $75 per foot. GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

...R SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST., ...rner Lumber, 168 feet on Twelfth by 100 on Lum-...; will be sold very low to close it out as it ...a non-resident. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 ...nd Block.

...R SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-...ront houses; every improvement; parlor, din-...oom, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers ...nd bath-room on second floor; located corner ...lb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av.; ...ee these houses before you buy; they will be ...eap, and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMP-...BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

...R SALE—LOT ON MADISON-ST. AT ...bargain; 25x177, south front, near Western-av. ...at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

...R SALE—CHEAP—NEW TWO-FLAT ...use on Jackson-st.; large lot; now rented for $40 ...ar. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st.

...R SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORNER, ...ar Milwaukee-av., 40x116, with frame improve-...$10,000; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net. ...Y WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

...R SALE—LOT 25 BY 90, ADJOINS A ...rty wall and fronts both Lincoln and Belden-...offered for 10 days at $1,650; easy terms. By W. ...CKNEY, 415 Centre-st., near North Clark.

...R SALE—2 LOTS OR NORTH-AV., ...ocks east of Humboldt Park, at a bargain; ...street cars pass every five minutes. O. M. ...& CO., 163 La Salle-st., Room 17.

...R SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ...Ellis-av., brick, 4 rooms deep, every improve-...lot 30x150 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La ...

...R SALE—THIRTY-SECOND-ST., ...ear Vernon-av., 10-room brick, $4,350; rent $35. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

...R SALE—PIER-ST., 2-STORY BRICK ...anged in two flats; rental $33 per month; a bar-... BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

...R SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR LIN-...n, stone-front house, with extension; ...ENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY M. B. ROSENTHAL, 143 La Salle-st., Room 70.

North Clark-st., near Indiana; cheap	$20,000
North Wells-st., near Granger, only	5,000
Dearborn-av., near Goethe, very cheap	9,000
Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av., only	10,000
Dayton-st., near Sophia, brick, 15 per cent	4,500
Dayton-st., near Bissell, only	2,000
North Market-st., near Locust, 14 per cent	4,000
South State-st., near Polk, only	20,000
South State-st., near Twelfth, 20 feet improved	12,000
South State-st., near Eighteenth, 50 feet improved	20,000
South State-st., near Thirty-third, brick building	7,500
South State-st., near Thirty-ninth, only	5,000
South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-seventh; bargain	3,100
South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-ninth; very cheap	3,500
South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-third, only	3,000
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh; very cheap	3,100
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-seventh; 15 per cent	2,300
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-eighth; very cheap	2,300
South Halsted-st., near Madison; cheap	10,000
South Halsted-st., near Twelfth, good investment	5,500
South Halsted-st., near Taylor, 14 per cent	5,500
South Halsted-st., near Fourteenth, only	6,000
South Halsted-st., near Nineteenth, brick building	8,500
South Halsted-st., near Twentieth; very cheap	6,000
West Madison-st., near Jefferson, 40 feet, improved	20,000
West Madison-st., near Jefferson, 60 feet, improved	25,000
West Madison-st., near Jefferson, 100 feet, improved	45,000
West Madison-st., near Desplaines, 20 feet, improved	11,000
West Madison-st., near Desplaines, 60 feet, improved	31,000
West Madison-st., near Desplaines, 40 feet, improved	20,000
West Madison-st., near May; good investment	10,500
West Madison-st., near Paulina, 44 feet, imp.	10,500
West Madison-st., near Robey, 30 ft. improved	7,500
Blue Island-av., near Forquer-st.; only	6,000
Blue Island-av., near Taylor-st.; $6,000 to	6,000
Blue Island-av., near Twelfth; good location	7,000
Blue Island-av., near Twelfth-st.; only	8,000
Blue Island-av., near Eighteenth-st.; $6,000 to	8,000
Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av.; only	5,500
Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av.; 13 per cent	9,000
Milwaukee-av., near Ashland-av.; cheap	17,000
Milwaukee-av., near Noble-st.; 13 per cent	6,750
Milwaukee-av. and facing Sangamon-st.; 15 per cent	9,000
Hermitage-av., corner Elston, 85x90	8,500
Hermitage-av., near Jackson-st., 50 feet, improved	5,000
Hermitage-av., near Polk-st., brick	5,000
Congress-st., near Throop; 14 per cent	3,000
South Peoria-st., corner of 100 feet, improved	17,000
West Chicago-av., double brick building	18,000
Hoyne-av., near Madison-st., 75 feet, improved	8,000
West Washington-st., near Hoyne, 50 feet improved	6,000
Ogden-av., near Washington-st., 14 rooms, all modern improvements; rent $600; very cheap	8,000
Lincoln-st., near Jackson, marble-front	9,000
West Van Buren-st., near Paulina, marble front	7,000
Pierce-st., near Halsted; 15 per cent	9,500
West Taylor-st., near Centre-av., only	2,600
West Taylor-st., near Newberry-av., only	4,250
West Taylor-st., near Halsted; stone building	6,500
West Taylor-st., near May; cheap	3,500
West Taylor-st., near Centre-av., only	2,600
Maxwell-st., corner of Newberry-av.; bargain	2,500
Maxwell-st., near Jefferson; cheap	3,300
Maxwell-st., near Blue Island-av.; 13 per cent	2,800
Carroll-av., near Elizabeth; cheap	2,000
Chapin-st., near Noble; 18 per cent	3,000
Brown-st., near Taylor, only	2,500
Brown-st., near Taylor; cheap	3,500
Brown-st., near Taylor-st.; 15 per cent	4,000
Cicero-court, near Congress-st.; brick	3,000
Walnut-st., near Paulina, only	2,600
Jackson-st., near Jefferson; several bargains	4,000
Jefferson-st., near Jackson; only	4,000
West Thirteenth-st., near Throop; bargain	1,300
West Thirteenth-st., near Throop; cottage	1,500
West Twelfth-st., near Morgan; cheap	2,000
West Eighteenth-st., near Halsted; bargain	5,000
Corner lot on Dearborn-av.; choice location	5,000
40x100 feet, cor. Dearborn-av. and Division-st.	5,000
Lot on Lincoln-av., 2 fronts; very cheap	4,000
50 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-eighth-st.	2,000
Lot on Ogden-av., near Twelfth, only	2,500
Lot on Lowe-av., 27¼ feet front; cheap	1,500
75 feet on Ogden-av. and West Taylor-st.	5,500
25 feet corner Ashland-av. and Rebecca-st.	2,100

Thousands of other pieces of property on hand, therefore see always first.

M. B. ROSENTHAL, 143 La Salle-st., Room 70.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 4:
Several very cheap pieces on Prairie-av.
Large corner on Calumet-av.—below market.
East front Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st., $160 per foot.
Best corner on South Park-av., fine chance for builder.
100 feet South Park-av., south of Thirty-first-st., east front, $100 per foot.
75 feet Forest-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.—bargain.
50 feet on Vernon-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
50 feet, very choice, Lake-av., running to lake.
Several very desirable pieces on Lake-av.
Large number of choice lots at Kenwood, Hyde Park, and South Park Station.
Several choice pieces on Vincennes, near Bowen-av. (one block from Storey's fine residence).
Lots on Evans, Langley, Belleview-avs. and Forty-third-st. at $30 to $40 per foot.
Large number of lots in vicinity of Stock-Yards.
Large list of brick, stone, and frame houses on all avenues south at favorable prices.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—A large 2-story frame house on South Green-st., 13 rooms; will rent for $65; for two families; all in complete order; for $5,000.
Two 3-story brick houses on South May-st., near Washington, $5,500 and $6,000 each; easy terms.
Three-story mansard roof, stone-front houses, on West Washington-st., $10,000 to $12,000.
Three-story stone front on Ogden-av., near Washington-st., $8,000.
Three-story stone front on Park-av., near Ashland, $8,000.
Three-story stone front on South Peoria-st.; one of two lots; brick barn.
Two good, solid brick houses on South Peoria-st., near Van Buren, $8,000 each.
...West Taylor-st., 2-story and basement brick, with 25-foot front lot, corner Centre-av., only $6,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.
SOUTH DIVISION—UNIMPROVED.
State-st.—25x150, near Fourteenth-st., east front; 86x125, northeast corner Eighteenth-st.; very desirable for improvement.
Wentworth-av.—72x125, southeast corner Twenty-ninth-st.
Wabash-av.—50x181, east front; 150 feet north of Thirty-second-st.
Prairie-av.—100x125, northeast corner Thirty-eighth-st.
Vincennes-av.—155x151, northwest corner Oak-av.
South Dearborn-st.—150 feet between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth-sts.
Ellis-av.—50x184, near Thirty-seventh-st., southeast front.
Michigan-av.—50x160, No. 2323; 50x160, No. 2719.
Forest-av.—50x125, No. 3438.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company. apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
337 feet on the North Branch, near North-av., 274 feet deep, with 685x15 feet in rear.
148x304 on C. & St. L. R. R. running through to Archer-av., alley on the side.
125x125, southeast corner McGregor and Granger-st., near Archer-av.; $6,000.
100x125, Huron-st., near Sedgwick.
Ten acres on Thirty-ninth-st., two blocks west of Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., CORNER LOT 82x240, northwest corner Adams and Jefferson-sts. Talk about bargains—this lot is worth $600 per foot now, and will soon be worth $1,000. Palmer has made State-st., and should have credit for it, but the Farwells have more backbone and a bigger barrel than he has, and in order to sustain the value of the vast amount of property they own on Monroe and those inside streets they are compelled to make Adams the main West Side business street. Then look at the surroundings—the Palmer House, Pacific Hotel, Custom-House and Post-Office, Board of Trade, Great Union Depot, etc. I have several offers for the lot. I do not propose to give it away, but I am going to sell it. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 24 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., A FINE corner residence, 2-story and basement, stone front, large lot, barn, $16,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., NEAR Thirty-seventh-st., 70x125 feet. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — SOUTH STATE-ST., A choice corner, 82 feet front, improved; well ...ed; a bargain. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LARGE LOT with new house at a very low price. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NORTHEAST of northwest of Sec. 23, 38, 14, bounded north by Twelfth-st. and south and west by boulevard. WM. GARNETT, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., SOUTH of Thirty-fourth-st., 50-foot lot, east front, first-class neighborhood; $7,350. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front residence, with large brick barn, on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st. A. J. MAGNUSON, Room 3, 116 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET FRONTING WEST on Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; will sell at a bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — FRONTING LINCOLN Park, a fine brick residence, with 6⅔ acres of ground, corner Fullerton-av. and Clark-st.; a very choice site. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st.—25x125, improved; only $3,500. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV.
80 feet, full depth, fronting east, in one of the very choicest and best improved locations on the avenue. A very desirable lot on which to build one or two fine residences. For particulars inquire of H. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
3 lots on West Indiana-st., near Elizabeth.
5 lots, Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av.; $800 per lot.
10 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.; $450 per lot.
10 lots, Marvin-st., near Western-av.; $450 per lot.
10 lots, Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second.
10 lots, Moore-st., corner Leavitt.
3 lots, State-st., near Fifty-third.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, south front, cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Lake-st., 4-story brick building. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WABASH - AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st., 24x120; improved; only $4,000. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV., NO. 53, 2-story frame in first-class order. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER for 10 lots in Slave & Klemm's sub. Sec. 25, Hyde Park. GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GROVELAND PARK LOTS, 25 or 50 feet, in choice location; offered for two days at a very low price; call today for particulars. H. M. SHERWOOD, 77 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.:
Michigan-av., great bargain, southeast corner Thirty-eighth-st., 3-story stone-front building, 12 rooms, lot 30x125.

South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-sixth, house and lot	$2,600
Centre-st., near Hurlbut, 2-story flats; all modern improvements; rent $1,100	8,250
Hurlbut-st., northwest corner Centre, 124x124 ft.	10,800
Eugenie-st., near Clark, 3-story stone front	10,500
North La Salle-st., near the park, 10-room stone front	8,500
33 Wisconsin-st., near the park, 11-room brick	6,500
Mohawk-st., two 3-story brick flats	16,000
West Indiana-st., two 3-story brick; rent $2,250	19,000
West Indiana-st., near Lincoln, 2-story brick, store and rooms above; rent, $600	6,000
West Indiana-st., near Oakley, lot	900
West Indiana-st., near Leavitt, lots	900
West Indiana-st., near Robey, cottage and lot	1,700
West Indiana-st., No. 565, store and lot	2,600
Hubbard-st., near Elizabeth, 2-story frame	2,600
475 Kinzie-st., cottage and lot	1,100
587 Milwaukee-av., 30 feet, improved	5,000
Milwaukee-av., near Wood, 3-story brick store, with rooms above	8,000
Bismarck-court, near Noble, house and lot	1,300
North Morgan-st., near Indiana, 2-story frame	2,500
Division-st., near Noble, large 2-story brick	6,000
North Centre-av., near Indiana, 2-story frame	1,500
North Centre-av., near Indiana, 2-story brick	4,000
149 West Van Buren-st., house and lot 25x175	6,000
Seeley-av., near Madison, 12½x125, per foot	80
Warren-av., near Staunton, lot 24x125	1,150
Park-av., near Leavitt, 30 feet improved; rent $35	4,000
Hastings-st., near Loomis, 2-story frame	2,000

We have also a large number of stores, dwellings, and vacant lots in the West, North, and South Divisions; also suburban lots, acres, and farms. For particulars call at our office.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Washington-st., east of Union Park, some fine two-story and basement stone-front houses.
Washington-st., near Hoyne-av., 2-story frame, in fine condition, lot 30x125.
Washington-st., near Leavitt, 2-story frame, lot 30x125, cheap; $4,000.
Washington-st., near Oakley-av., 2-story frame, lot 42x125; assessments all paid; $4,700.
Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, frame barn; $6,500.
West Side, east of Union Park, 2-story and basement brick; in very fine condition, inside and out; barn; $5,800.
North Morgan-st., cottage of 8 rooms, lot 70x116, at a bargain; $4,500.
Hoyne-av., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, barn, lot 48x150, east front; $5,000.
West Side, 6 flats, renting for $150 per month; new; good investment; $12,000.
Store on Madison-st., 3 stories; $13,000.
North Clark-st., fine corner, 4 stories and basement, rents $4,500; price $45,000.
State-st. property, rents $175 per month; $20,000.
A great bargain on Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE — A CHOICE — YOUR choice in
1,000 LOTS IN 10 NEW SUBDIVISIONS.
1,000 lots in 10 new subdivisions.
1,000 lots in 10 new subdivisions.
We have a chain of subdivisions in and around the city from which any one can select who desires a cheap and pleasant home for himself and family or a profitable investment on very easy payments; we make all of our lots very inviting, planting trees, building sidewalks, etc.; everything we undertake is a success, as we study the comfort and welfare of all our purchasers; we have a list of over 400 who have bought from us. Plats showing the location of lots, free to every one. Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 89 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—
ON MONDAY, JUNE 5, AT 3 P. P., ON THE GROUND.
7 LOTS, SOUTH FRONT, ON TWELFTH-ST., BETWEEN LEAVITT AND OLIVE.
2 LOTS, WEST FRONT, ON LEAVITT-ST., CORNER ROE.
2 LOTS, EAST FRONT, ON OLIVE-ST., CORNER ROE.
TERMS, ONE-FOURTH CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, AND 3 YEARS; INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT.
FOR PARTICULARS AND PLATS OF THE PROPERTY CALL ON WM. A. BUTTERS, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, ROOM 26, 94 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
NORTH DIVISION—RESIDENCE LOTS.
Several hundred feet in Wrightwood fronting Lincoln Park, Diversey-av., Wrightwood-av., Clark-st., etc.
100x112, Webster-av., only two or three blocks from entrance to Lincoln Park, corner lot and very choice for block of residences.
39x89, Tower place, between Chicago-av. and Pearson-st.
300x300 feet, Green Bay road, near Wellington-av.
25 feet on Archer-st., near Lake Shore Drive, south front.
40 acres on Lincoln-av.; can be subdivided to retail at great advantage; long time and easy payments on all of above.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
1006 and 1018 West Adams-st., $4,500; rented $650.
436 North Paulina-st., good house, with 2 lots.
16 Depuyster-st., house and large lot. Must be sold.
Irving-place, near Van Buren, brick house and lot.
380 Noble-st., near Chicago-av., a cozy 2-story house.
Ohio and Halsted-sts., $7,000; rented for $850.
Brick flats on Chicago-av., $10,000; rent, $1,500.
363 Hubbard-st., a splendid brick house, $4,000.
357 Hubbard-st., good house, $5,000; rented for $300.
Chapin-st., house and lot, $3,000; rented for $540.
Indiana-st., near Hoyne, good house and 2 lots.
Washington boulevard, corner, Paulina, 88x125.
Two lots on Robey-st., fronting Wicker Park.
Polk-st., near Leavitt, 2 lots.
Lake-st., near Ada, 56x165.
Hubbard-st., near Noble, 110x150.
Milwaukee-av., near Paulina, one lot.
Several improved places on Milwaukee-av.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.
IMPROVED—CHOICE FOR INVESTMENT.
FIFTH-AV.—4-story and basement store building, Nos. 116 and 118, corner of alley: rents for $5,450.
JACKSON-ST.—72x180, with stone building covering entire lot; alley on each side; adjoins Leland Hotel.
HARRISON-ST.—125x125, with brick block; 16 flats with modern improvements, and one store corner Sangamon-st.: rents for $5,500.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Nos. 3432 to 3440, 93 feet, corner University-place; rents for over 10 per cent.
WABASH-AV.—Several houses and deep lots between Seventeenth and Twentieth-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOT, 33 feet, on Adams-st., near Paulina. Easy terms. 125 feet on Adams-st. by 100 on Morgan, with buildings. This is the best corner in the market for the money. Pays good interest now; can be improved to pay double.
705 Thirty-eighth-st., near Butler, cottage with high basement, good as new, with both lots, only $1,800; with one lot, $1,100; or the vacant lot for $500.
Lots 25 by 147, on Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-courts and Thirty-eighth-st. Some corners at very low prices. Terms, one-quarter cash, balance easy, 6 per cent.
Northeast corner Wentworth-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., 2 lots for the amount of the mortgage, $1,700.
M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st., the following desirable pieces of property, east of Halsted-st., between Randolph and Van Buren-sts.:
100x75, improved, corner Jefferson and Jackson-sts.; $10,000.
55x100 corner on Desplaines-st.: renting for 11 per cent; $10,000.
82¼ feet, corner lot, Clinton-st., near Adams.
51x180, Monroe-st., east of Halsted.
53 Desplaines-st., 21x150; $4,000.
40x70 and 40x180, Madison-st. east of Jefferson; improved, and renting for 10 per cent.
128 and 128½ West Washington-st., 36x140.
60x150, Canal-st. north of Harrison.
25x170, Canal-st. near Jackson.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THREE brick buildings, stores and flats above, North Clark-st., near Chicago-av., with lot 60x150; this property must be sold to close an estate; title perfect.
Also four houses with lot 55x70, corner Dearborn-av. and Huron-st.; well rented to good tenants; $18,000.
First-class corner block on Dearborn-av., south of Chicago; rented for $3,850; price, $30,000.
Three-story stone front, corner La Salle-av. and Oak-st., $15,000, and possession at any time.
No. 373 West Washington-st., one of the finest residences on this boulevard; only $18,000; easy terms, 6 per cent. And many other bargains.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
1333 Fulton-st., 2-story brick residence, lot 25x150 deep to alley, $3,200.
638 Walnut-st., 2-story brick residence, lot 25x150 deep to alley, $3,000.
646 Walnut-st., 2-story brick residence, lot 25x125 deep to alley, $3,000.
648 and 650 Walnut-st., 2-story brick residences, lots 25x125 to alley, $2,800 each. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—Choice corner, South Side, $55,000, rented for $5,500, five years. West Madison, 40x200, with building, $22,000, near Despiaines. Clark-st., north of Adams, 58 feet, with 4-story building, $140,000, rent $13,500. Why loan money at 6 per cent? PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST INDIANA-ST., near Elizabeth—Large lot and two-story store building, $4,800. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., Room 9, 184 Dearborn-st.: No. 58 Arbor place, 2-story and basement brick, $2,500; house alone would cost more than this to build.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHigan-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $190 per foot; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER HARRISON AND Sherman-sts., 75x100; good for a warehouse. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 BRICK HOUSES ON School-st., Nos. 5027 to 5045, at a bargain. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 425 CARROLL-AV., A 2-story and basement stone front, $5,500; very cheap. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 586 VAN BUREN-ST.—2-story and basement stone-front dwelling and brick barn, between Ashland and Marshfield-avs. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved; paying well; price $35,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
For a non-resident, 3-story block fronting 140 feet on Halsted-st. by 60 feet on Lake; just put in thorough repair and renting for $7,000; will net over 12 per cent rental on price of property.
3-story stone block on Despiaines-st., renting for $3,400; will take a $10,000 piece of property in part payment, balance on time.
Five-story stone block on Lake-st. near Dearborn, on leased lot 80 feet front; will be sold so as to make a good investment to the buyer.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE FINE RESIdence 475 Washington boulevard near Union Park, finely located, with all modern improvements; price $12,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN ELEGANT DRESSER AND OTHER furniture, at 209 South Leavitt-st., for sale very low. Week days only.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FOLDING parlor beds, 30 styles, the Empire and the Andrews-Burr, $18 and up. Time payments or cash, to suit. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 281 and 283 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A CONTINUAL RUSH FOR A HOME AT HUMBOLDT PARK AND GARFIELD!

These fine residence lots, 177 feet in depth, close to the park, are nearly all sold. They are the finest lots, without any exception, now to be had so near to the Court-House. I will close out the balance of these lots at $350 each if taken this week, for cash or on time. They are well worth $400 each at the present time.

Five good residence houses on this tract have been started to build this week.

I have some fine lots just west of the park, 2 blocks from the cars and one block from North-av., at $300 each, cash and time; and lots on North-av. at $325.

There are trees planted in front; size of lots 25x125 feet each, and will surely sell for $400 each the present year.

I have some fine 50 feet lots on Humboldt Park, just north of the park, east front, shade trees in front, for $700 each. Joining lots are held at $850.

I have nine lots just east of the park which I will sell at $400 each, half a block from the North-av. street cars. The adjoining lots are held by other owners at $500 each. I have some fine corner lots on North-av., close to the park; these lots are each 175 feet in depth. Also one lot 50x150 feet four blocks north of the park, for $350; was bought some time ago for $800. Also a lot on California-av. in front of the park 165 feet in depth for $750, on easy terms.

"And 6,000 lots from $200 each up." I have five fine residences close to the park which I will sell from $1,100 each up, on easy terms. One fine residence with 100 feet front half block from the park, only $5,500.

Houses built to order on lots 25x125 only one block from street-cars for $1,100 up, for house and lot; two blocks from steam-cars; taxes only $4 per year for house and lot.

My sales for the last four months at Humboldt Park and Garfield amount to $115,000.

I have been selling property in this vicinity for the past eleven years, and have all the bargains.

Office at southeast corner of California and North-avs., entrance of Humboldt Park.

Take Humboldt Park street-cars on Lake and State-sts.; only one fare to the office. Headquarters for Humboldt Park and Garfield property. Carriages at the office to show property.

Office open until 9 in the evening. Do not wait till Sunday, but come out at once if you want bargains. Cut this card out and take it with you, and see that the property is as advertised. W. P. LARKIN.

FOR SALE—BY UNION MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company. Apply to H. C. Morey & Co., 85 Washington-st.:
ACRE PROPERTY.
30 acres near Hawthorne, on C. B. & Q. R. R.
20 acres 1¼ mile northeast of Riverside.
320 acres ¾ mile from Hammond.
25 acres between Wilmette and Winnetka.
40 acres on Lincoln-av., corner Belmont-av., in Lake View, water pipes on Belmont-av.
15 acres northwest corner Diversy-av. and Webster-av., just outside fire limits, subdivided, and two blocks from Maplewood depot, choice for retailing.
40 acres corner Cottage Grove-av. and Seventy-ninth-st., near Grand Crossing and new car shops.
35 acres corner Sixteenth-st., and West Fortieth-st.
5 acres corner Ohio and West Fortieth-sts.
10 acres corner Thirty-ninth and Wood-sts., choice for subdivision.
6 acres corner Barry Point Road and West Forty-third st.
37 lots corner Thirty-first-st., and Emerald-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW PROPERTY.
Lots on Diversey-av., two blocks from street-cars, only $28 per foot.
Lots on Wolfram-st., three blocks from street-cars, only $20 per foot.
Lots on George-st., four blocks from street-cars, only $18 per foot.
Lots on Fletcher-st., four blocks from street-cars, only $25 per foot.
50 feet left on Belmont-av., near Dummy road, at $32 per foot.
250 feet on Barry-av., east of Dummy road, $45 and $50 per foot.
75 feet on Sheffield-av., near Diversey-st., $30.
A fine house and 50 feet of ground on Melrose-st., near the lake, for sale cheap.
Lake water in front of all the above lots. Terms easy.
McCONNELL BROS., Rooms 20 and 21, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SUBDIVISION southeast corner Stony Island and Seventieth-st., three blocks from Illinois Central station, one block from proposed station on new South Chicago line; convenient to South Parks, and on the main roads to South Chicago and all the great south-shore enterprises; water-pipe is already laid to the subdivision, and most of the lots are covered with fine trees; lots all 25x162½.
Price from $225 upwards, on very easy payments, 6 per cent interest; abstracts given free.
It is south that property is "booming," and bound to advance. Lots sold by me in this direction less than a year ago have already more than doubled in value. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—
ON MONDAY, MAY 29, AT 3 P. M., ON THE GROUND.
8 LOTS SOUTHWEST CORNER ARNOLD AND FORTY-FOURTH-STS. BEING LOTS 1, 2, AND 3, IN BLOCK 4, CANNON'S SUB., IN SEC. 4, 38, 14, HAVING A FRONTAGE OF 122½ FEET ON ARNOLD-ST. BY 124 FEET ON FORTY-FOURTH.
TERMS ONE-THIRD CASH, BALANCE IN 1, 2, AND 3 YEARS; INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT.
WM. A. BUTTERS, REAL-ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, ROOM 26, 94 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building ten cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10:45 or 3:45 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—100X150, VINCENNES-AV., near Forty-second-st.
10 lots St. Lawrence-av., corner Forty-second-st.
22 lots Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st., $500.
10 lots State-st., near Fifty-third.
10 lots Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., near Fifty-first.
20 lots corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside fire and city limits, accessible by horse and steam-cars, $300 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHIcago property—An elegant suburban home of about seven acres in the beautiful city of Waukegan, overlooking Lake Michigan; hourly communications; cheap fare; best of schools, churches, and society; fine large brick house all in perfect repair; great abundance of fruit and large garden; shrubbery, hedges, shade-trees, walks, lawns, etc., and everything to make such a place what it ought to be; price $15,000; terms to suit. Apply at Room 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.:
ACRES.
10 ACRES—Suitable for a subdivision, at Union Stock-Yards.
10 ACRES—Near Forty-seventh-st. and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.
20 ACRES—On State-st., at Pullman.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—20 ACRES on South Halsted-st., south of the Stock-Yards, and extending east to Wallace-st. SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SUBURban residence; trains every hour; house has all modern improvements; gas, water, grates, bells, and speaking-tubes in all the rooms; billiard hall, laundry, stable, and outbuildings, and is a first-class gentleman's residence, or would lease to good party. Address Box 47, Riverside.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, desirable lots near depot and school; houses and lots at low prices; houses will be built for parties on easy terms; this growing suburb having 24 trains daily; time 43 minutes. Address T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of city limits at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, on beautiful lot, 50x200, east front, near depot at Hyde Park, $5,500. Also, lot 100x200, just east of depot, Hyde Park. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman; $800 per acre. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT CORNER OF Archer-av. and Fifty-first-st. at a bargain; owner going abroad; 12¾ acres corner Archer-av. and Forty-third-st.; a bargain; 9 acres fronting Central Park and Lake-st. at a bargain; big profit to subdivide and retail. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW, 400 FT. from Clark-st. cars, new cottage, 6 rooms (with space for 3 more in attic), high basement; south front at end of Orchard-st.; rented at 12 per cent on price, and is a desirable home; terms easy. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots in central location; gas, water, sewer, trees, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS AT PARKSIDE, 2 blocks from depot, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad, $300 per lot.
10 lots on Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
100x160 on Michigan-av., near Sixtieth-st.
25x100 on Indiana-av., near Fifty-third-st.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Madison-av., Hyde Park, near Fifty-fourth-st., $32; cheapest lot in the village, and must be sold at once. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE NOW PREpared to offer houses beautifully located at Morgan Park and Washington Heights at great bargains and long time to the right parties; also choice building sites; don't fail to call on us before buying. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSIness lots in most desirable location on the ridge at Pullman, cheap on easy payments; also bargains in houses and stores; also acre property at Pullman. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st., and Pullman, Ill.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—20 ACRES west of Washington Heights, W. ½ N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼, 14, 37, 13; choice garden land. W. G. BAKER, Room 2, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT CHEAP lots, houses and lots, small acre tracts, or small farms, send me your address, stating your needs. FRED. M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FINE TRACT OF ACRE property near Pullman; a great bargain; can be subdivided and sold in lots at a large profit. The best piece now offered. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LARGE LOTS covered with bearing fruit-trees, close to station, at La Grange. Houses for sale, and money loaned to build. Low prices: easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—MODERN residence, large lot, south front, Melrose-st., near shore drive, Lincoln Park, and street-cars. Address S 52, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS—IN MINnesota, C., M. & St. P. R. R., 184 miles from lively county seat and summer-resort, nearly 250 acres, rolling prairie, about 65 cultivated; large creek; improvements are; grove, house—6 rooms, underground milk dairy; in a 3-story hillside building 30x30 are cattle-barns, stables, machine and carriage house, and loft for forty tons hay; a 4-acre hog-pasture, piggery, large hen-houses, granaries, corn-cribs; part of crops already in. This is a bargain. For more particulars call or address 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—75,000 acres of Eastern Kansas and Eastern and Central Nebraska lands for good Eastern farms, city property, merchandise, or Chicago suburban property. Also Iowa and Missouri farm lands, improved or unimproved, for sale at bottom prices. Cut this out for future use. JAS. C. HYDE, 168 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, furnished complete, 4-story brick building, containing 60 rooms, doing a very profitable business; best located hotel in the Lake Superior mining region; price $25,000. HUTCHINSON BROS., 110 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE — IMPROVED DAKOTA farms, from 5,000 down to 160 acres, seeded or wild, in the belt of the Red River Valley, where the A No. 1 hard wheat is raised; a splendid investment. S. S. BLANCHARD, Fargo, Dakota.

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS—LARGE private residence, suitable for hotel and boarding-house, in growing Minnesota summer resort and county-seat, on C., M. & St. P. R. R.; trains stop for meals; a club of 1,000 members will want accommodations this season; house on corner, lot 132x165, sloping to lovely lake; stables, carriage-house, lofts, henhouse, etc. Owner now in city; can be seen or addressed at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE — GREAT BARGAIN—320 acres nice farming land near railroad in Nebraska worth $10 per acre, will sell for $4. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR Iowa lands, a beautiful home in a flourishing town 40 miles from Chicago; large house and barn, 11 acres highly improved, any quantity of fruit. Address S T No. 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE GREEN LAWN SHEEP farm at Hamilton, Mo.; nearly 800 acres; 3,000 blooded sheep, 1,000 lambs; best sheep farm in the West; pays $12,000 per annum. Address R. H. CUMMINGS, Room 24 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, 80 ACRES, near Benton Harbor, Mich.; 1,200 full bearing apple trees; also 20-acre fruit farm near St. Joseph, Mich., for $2,500. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—A LARGE 3-STORY HOTEL in Western Iowa doing a fine business. Address H. B. BURNELL, 464 West Jackson-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY CASH CUSTOMERS, investments on West Madison-st.; will pay from $20,000 to $50,000 cash. Must be bargains.
Also several pieces wanted on West Lake, west of Union Park.
Several pieces wanted near Van Buren and Harrison-sts., improved.
Have good inquiry for both residence and business property. West Side owners will please let us hear from them. No sale no charge.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—LOT ON WABASH-AV., between Madison and Sixteenth-sts.; must be a bargain; would invest $50,000. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, 184 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED CORNER on some good business street; $10,000 to $50,000; must be paying well.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE WANT FOR A CASH customer a large, first-class dwelling on one of the South Side avenues, with spacious grounds.
GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—AN EQUITY IN a brick house and lot 10 rooms, on one of the avenues east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-st., price not to exceed $5,000. Must be a bargain; state particulars. V 30, Tribune office.

WANTED — IMPROVED PROPERTY about 40 feet front, State-st. north of Twelfth, for cash customer. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WILL BUY AT ONCE, A two-story and basement brick or stone residence. Price from $5,000 to $7,000. Will deal only with owner; no agent need answer. Address V 69, Tribune.

WANTED — RESIDENCE PROPERTY on the North Side, improved or unimproved. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1314 OAKWOOD BOULEvard—Two-story frame, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, completely furnished; rent $85. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirtieth-st., 2-story gothic frame, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, completely furnished; rent $70. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3137 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. —Two-story frame, 9 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, screens, etc.; rent $45. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT OAKLAND—NO. 1137 Forty-first-st., near Langley-av., one block from Lake Shore Railroad suburban trains, 3 blocks from street cars, 2 stories and cellar octagon brick residence, 9 rooms, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on one floor, south front and detached; rental $40 per month. ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 20, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2710 CALUMET-AV., just south of Twenty-seventh-st., new house, 9 rooms; furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 163 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3643 VERNON-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front dwelling, in thorough good repair, rent $50. WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 24 Portland Block, southeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—2342 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY and basement, 12 rooms, first-class in every respect. 2339 Wabash-av., 6-room flat. 2517 South Dearborn-st., 5-room cottage. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 72 Thirteenth-st. D. HORTON, 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., a fully furnished residence, with large grounds, barn, etc., all in complete order. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—3407 WABASH-AV., TWO-story and basement and attic stone-front, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, furnace and gas fixtures in complete order. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1334 FORTIETH-ST., NEAR Cottage Grove-av.—Furnished 2-story dwelling in nice order; $65. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3137 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. —House with fine garden, furnace, laundry, bathroom, screens, etc. Inquire of owner on premises.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—209 LEAVITT-ST., NEAR Jackson—Fine 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; just been put in fine condition. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—89, 91, 108, AND 110 DE KALB-st., one block from Ogden-av. cars; new 2-story stone-front houses, every improvement; $35 per month. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—145 ROBEY, CORNER MONroe-st., 11-room house; two baths; two floors; perfect order; large lot. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, Room 15, 97 Clark-st., 12 to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—685 WEST MONROE-ST., 11 rooms, D. and K. on main floor; stone front. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE in good order, 1248 West Monroe-st.; $35 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 353 HERMITage-av. JAMES WILMOTT, basement, 196 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY FOR four months from June 1, a furnished house of 10 rooms, near Lincoln Park, $50 per month. Address O W 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEment house 169 Rush-st., containing 6 rooms above basement; house is complete with all modern improvements; sewerage perfect; will sell gas-fixtures and range, nearly new. Rent $75 per month. Address Room 333 Tremont House, until Wednesday.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—
A furnished house for the summer.
A new 8-room house.
A new 6-room cottage.
A good 7-room house.
HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 29, 147 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5329 WASHINGTON-AV. (Hyde Park)—Two-story and basement marble-front. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building, a new 8-room house two blocks from station, South Evanston, partly furnished or not, till Nov. 1.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS IN new building, 2968 Wabash-av.; seven large, well-lighted, and ventilated rooms, both hot and cold water, gas, front and rear entrance, and yards entirely separate. Call at upper flat.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, CORner, with all modern improvements, in Hodges' Building, northeast corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st. Just vacated on account of sickness. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, Agent, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE MASURY Building, 192 Michigan-av., Lake-Front. First-class in every respect.

TO RENT—BY BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building, a parlor flat, 5 rooms and laundry, in fine order, one block from steam and cable cars, near Thirty-fifth-st. Low rent to small family of adults.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms at $2 and $3 per week. 335 West Van Buren-st., near Aberdeen.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS very convenient for housekeeping; excellent condition. Apply at 1132 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT—FLATS—$35—VERY DESIRable, 6 rooms, all modern improvements, separate entrances, front and rear, on very desirable corner on Jackson-st., one block from 2 lines of horse-cars. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY A nice flat of 4 rooms, two blocks from Lincoln Park; rent reasonable. 486 Webster-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1803 MICHIGAN-AV., FURnished rooms to gentlemen; walking distance from business centre.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms; front room has a large alcove; will be put in perfect order; closets in each room; bathrooms on same floor. No. 3228 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, at 147 Third-av., second floor.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHed rooms, single or en suite, at 317 State-st., first flat. References exchanged.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED PARlors, also furnished rooms for gentlemen or gentleman and wife with or without board. No. 11 Harmon-court.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—347 ELM-ST., FIRST FLOOR, No. 2, elegant newly furnished rooms; bath, hot and cold water.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, parlor floor; $20 per month; also one nice large back bedroom at $16. Apply at 144 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, containing stationary wash-stands, hot and cold water, large closets; use of bath; private family; no boarders; Dearborn-av., south of Chicago-av. References. S 67, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 636 WEST Adams-st.—Front alcove and all modern conveniences, to couple without children. $30 per month.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND SUMMER kitchen. Rent $18 per month. 86 South Green-st., near Madison, second floor.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS to small approved family. Good location, near Madison-st. cars; $18. FISKE, 21 Otis Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ON southeast corner Wood-st. and Warren-av.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL rooms newly furnished for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives. Room 6, 198 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 148 DEARborn-st.; gent's furnishing business has been there for years. Apply at premises, or at 64 Lake-st., corner State.

TO RENT—STORE IN A WESTERN city; splendid location for any business. V 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF 135 East Lake-st.; fine office or storeroom. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NOS. 79 AND 81 LAKE-ST., under Tremont, 40x70, with basements. WM. H. WOOD, 40 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED office or lodging room on first floor, $5 per week; also, very desirable apartments in the Giles Bro. & Co. Building, 266 and 268 Wabash-av., to unexceptionable parties only; elevator. Apply at Room 54.

TO RENT — A SMALL, PLEASANT front office on Clark-st., near Randolph; rent $15. Address V 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE OFfice in Mason's building, 92, 94, and 96 Washington-st. Apply to WM. A. BUTTERS, Room 26, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE TO A physician. Room 7, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF DESIRABLE OFfice suite, or one room separate, on second floor; has vault and water. Room 5, 90 Washington-st.

DOCKS AND YARDS.

TO RENT—DOCK ON EMPIRE SLIP, Twelfth-st.; 550 feet frontage, 175 deep, having railroad track connections, office, etc.; possession May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFTS—114 MONROE-ST., 22x160 feet, good light; also desirable second floor on State-st. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, 4TH, 5TH FLOORS, and basement; water elevator; will divide. Inquire of BENNARD, No. 23 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BASEMENT IN CORNER of Hodges' Building, northeast corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.; light; very desirable. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, Agent, 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURnished rooms on the West Side for housekeeping, by a lady and her mother. No children. State location and rent. Address V 64, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED room for gent and wife in private family, without board. Address J. C. J., 207 and 209 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 TO 5 ROOMS for light housekeeping on North Side, east of La Salle-st. Address B, Room 26, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PATTERNshop in connection with a foundry. Address V 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house until Oct. 1. Prefer some town on N. W. R. R. S 50, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

470 WABASH-AV.—NEATLY FURnished double rooms; uniformly good board.

1426 WABASH-AV. — HANDSOMELY furnished front room, hot and cold water; also single front room; first-class table; few day-boarders accommodated.

1551 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board; day-boarders.

3821 LANGLEY-AV., NEAR CARS—Rooms with board. References required.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1.50 to $4 per week.

140 NORTH CLARK-ST., FLAT 3—Board, with handsomely furnished parlor and alcove, for two or four gents, with home comforts, bath-room, etc.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—FRONT parlor, unfurnished except carpet; also single and double rooms, with board; terms reasonable.

300 EAST INDIANA-ST. — THREE front rooms, with or without board.

WEST SIDE.

434 WEST HARRISON-ST.—NEWLY-furnished house, with board. Also table boarders wanted.

HOTELS.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 163-165 Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe—Newly furnished; superior drainage; neatness, courtesy guaranteed; choice restaurant. W. J. KUHNS, Prop.

NATIONAL HOTEL, 228 AND 230 South Clark-st., opposite Post-Office and adjoining Grand Pacific Hotel, newly furnished, nice light rooms, $7 to $9 per week; transient, $2 and $2.50 per day. Meal tickets sold.

PARK VIEW HOUSE, 429 WEST MONroe-st.—Pleasant rooms for families or single persons; good table; terms reasonable; day board, $5 per week.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., two blocks from Exposition Building. Rates $1.00 per day. Elegant rooms.

THE BRISTOL, 210 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.—Just opened, new furniture, and desirable rooms.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE ALCOVE PARLOR ON MAIN floor, bedroom in rear, each completely furnished, in prime order, with board for three months or more. Address V 57, Tribune office.

ROOMS OR BOARD IN THE CITY AND suburbs can be had through the Renting Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building. Information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—QUIET HOME IN THE COUNtry for lady who cannot bear excitement. Address S 10, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO MARRIED COUPLES without children, in private family, east of Wabash-av. and north of Twenty-fourth-st. Will pay liberally. Address S. D., Tribune office.

BOARD — BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in private family on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; best of accommodations required; will pay liberally. Address D. W., Tribune.

BOARD—WEST SIDE—BY A YOUNG German mechanic of good steady habits in a quiet German Catholic family where there are no other boarders; will pay $5 per week for home comforts; must be within 30 minutes' walk from Jackson and State-sts. Good references. V 38, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. W. B. WOOD, ORGANIST OF ST. James, will receive pupils for piano and organ. Address 167 Dearborn-av.

PHONOGRAPHY—A FULL COURSE IN Munson's unequaled system, day or evening, $15. Discouraged learners of other systems kindly invited to examine this. Typewriting course, $10. Metropolitan Business College, Rev. J. S. HANNA.

WANTED — SCHOLARS FOR PIANO, guitar, organ, and vocal instruction. Special attention to beginners. Twenty lessons $12. MISS C. B. ELLIS, 1224 Michigan-av., graduate in music, method, and harmony.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN SPANish by a gentleman; lessons must be given evenings. Address O R 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROcery house a bright, intelligent lad, about 16 years of age, as sample boy. Address S 86, Tribune.

WANTED — A COMPETENT DRUGclerk, with license; must speak English and German. 136 Fullerton-av., city.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LITHOgraph engraver and designer; must be good on commercial work, scripts, and general work. Wages $25 per week; if competent to take charge, $27. Apply with specimens, at Room 203 Grand Pacific, at 10 a. m. or 5:30 p. m. for two days.

WANTED — BOOK COMPOSITORS. Address State Journal Office, Madison, Wis., or call at 71 and 73 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BAKER—BY A young German as second or third hand. Address L. HAPP, 93 Canal-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD PATTERNmakers. A. M. WILLARD, 41 and 43 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CABINETMAKER for assistant foreman in first-class shop in the city; state experience. Address V 19, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS for Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan; wages $1.50 to $1.75; free fare; sawmill, farm, and other hands needed. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., 59 South Canal, and 103 East Kinzie.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; free fare; also for Kansas and Nebraska; cheap fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS to solicit orders in city for our patent shirt. BRONSON BROS., 153 East Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A SALESMAN ON COMmission, to sell in Chicago and St. Louis a medium line of men's fine shoes for a manufacturer, with reference and experience. Address BEAVERN, 91 Pearl-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A RELIABLE ENERGETIC man to learn our system of selling standard books by subscription, with the view of taking general management of a Western department. Must be willing to go into the field and canvass at the start. This is an excellent opportunity for a smart man to place himself at the head of a permanent and lucrative business. Address S 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CANVASsers or salesmen; fair education and good address indispensable. References required. 36 East Madison-st.

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN WHO can do clog and play banjo. Also two others for a sketch. No postals. ANTHONY LOGAN, Post-office, City.

WANTED—BY A LARGE NEW YORK wholesale clothing house an experienced traveling salesman for the State of Missouri. Only such need apply as have heretofore traveled for a wholesale clothing house, as no other applicants will be answered. Address P. O. Box 106, Station A, New York City.

WANTED—FURNITURE POLISHER. Apply at Thatcher's Cafe, 140 and 142 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—WORK OF ALL KINDS for women; strangers assisted. Board, $2 and $2.50 a week. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOtel dining-room girls; no objections to girls from the country. Call at St. James Hotel, 116 Fifth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WAVEdressers at BURNHAM'S Hair Store, 71 State-st. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—LADY COPYIST OF FIGures; one living at home. Pay $3 a week. Send sample of work. Address V 34, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING PIANO AND HOUSEhold furniture for sale at great sacrifice; less than half cost. Call at 99 Van Buren-st.

EDWARD M. READ & CO.
266 WABASH-AV.
KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.
KRANICH & BACH PIANOS.
UNRIVALED IN TONE AND DURABILITY.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
BEST MEDIUM-PRICED PIANO IN THE WORLD.
PIANOS TO RENT.

FOR SALE—7 SECOND-HAND PIANOS —Weber upright, Chickering square, Boardman & Gray, Vose, Haines, etc.; also a fine Estey organ and a New York upright. They are bargains. 215 State-st., one flight.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner of State and Adams.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS Sold on installments if required.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND ORGANS ORGANS ORGANS Sold on installments if required.

W. W. KIMBALL, Corner of State and Adams-sts.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS. 188 and 190 STATE-ST.

STECK, GUILD, BILLINGS, HARRINGton, and Briggs Pianos—the best variety in Chicago. HORACE BRANCH, 248 State-st.

THE GREAT PIANO DEPOT OF J. A. BRYANT, 211 State-st.—Second-hand pianos of best makes at one-half value. Payments $5 to $10 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 211 State-st.

100 NEW PIANOS TO RENT, $5 PER month. Rent money applied as part pay if purchased. A. SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE FOR NEWSpaper men—A controlling interest in a weekly paper published in a city of 100,000 inhabitants; it is the official paper of the city and established 10 years; it is first-class in every respect. For particulars apply to R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RUNNING grocery store in a good location. Inquire of HALLEN, with Boles, Fay & Conkey, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE furniture, barn, team, etc., with a good practice, in a flourishing city near Chicago. Good country and roads surrounding. Cause, ill-health. A fine opening. Address V 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CIGAR-STORE at one-half price; good reason for selling. MORGAN & LEAVENS, corner of Morgan and Madison-sts.

IF YOU HAVE $5,000 CASH WE CAN show you without doubt one of the best investments in this city, if taken at once. All legitimate and straight. Principals only need answer. Address V 63, Tribune office.

I HAVE CONTROL OF A VALUABLE patent for the Northwest, with orders ahead; capital wanted to push it. Parties seeking a safe investment should address immediately V 11, Tribune.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R. I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$50,000 ON TEN YEARS' time, good security; or a partner with above amount to join in stocking an inclosure of 20,000 acres of grazing lands in Northern Texas. Investment will pay 20 per cent. GEO. M. FISH & CO., 154 Lake-st.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN with $15,000 to $25,000, to take an interest in a good paying manufacturing business. Address V 43, Tribune office.

$25,000—A GENTLEMAN OF EXperience who can command $25,000 to $35,000 desires to connect himself with an established paying business. Satisfactory references given and fullest investigation required. Address with real name S 42, Tribune office. All communications strictly confidential.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE Company, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 188 and 189 West Monroe.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN with $500 to $1,000 in a light office business that will pay from $200 to $400 per month. Reference required and given. Address V 61, Tribune office.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — PARTner to assist in the management of a first-class mercantile and manufacturing business. Unexceptionable references required. D. C. BECKER & CO., 80 Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXperienced business man is open for an engagement; fully competent to take entire charge of an office and to make credits. Best of references as to character and capacity, including present employers. Address Box 208, Chicago Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglishman, aged 27, in stock broker's office. Ten years' experience in England. Good and numerous references. Address S 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG clerk. Address V 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man lately landed from England as clerk or otherwise. First-class references. Apply to A. J. HARVEY, 2 Hubbard-court.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRUGS OR chemicals by a graduate of the School of Pharmacy, University of Michigan. Address PH. C., Box 1,755, Bay City, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper, by a young man with 5 years' experience. First-class references. V 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A TERM of years in the city by a sober, reliable, competent accountant of over 21 years' experience, thoroughly conversant with the jobbing trade. References first-class. P 28, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced photo printer. Good references given. Address J, 220 Thirteenth-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced traveling salesman in grain, flour, lumber, or coal trade. Address N 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman; groceries or special line; can command trade in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. Address W. S. S., care Drawer 36, Waterloo, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDer by an honest, respectable, and temperate young man. Good city reference. Address V 46, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED — HOMES wanted in city or country for German, Swedish, and Norwegian girls, and for girls of all nationalities to do housework. GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY, 173 East Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman girl for general housework in a private family. Inquire at 150 La Salle-st., Room 42.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL OR restaurant by a good strong girl to do any kind of work. Address V 25, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO girls, recently arrived from Sweden, to work with a competent dressmaker; have had many years' experience in dressmaking; understand some English. Call on or address Mrs. RODEN, 222 North Franklin-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do family sewing, cutting, fitting, and draping. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 238 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as family seamstress; can cut and fit; prices reasonable. Address V 21, Tribune office.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED — AS WET nurse; can nurse another with her own. Can give good references. Inquire of resident physician at Hospital for Women and Children, corner Adams and Paulina-sts.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY as housekeeper; will assist in cooking and sewing. Address V 22, Tribune office.

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SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG lady, well educated, desires a position as instructress, copyist, or companion. Address K. W. H., Box 1176, Madison, Wis.

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INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 263 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM E. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 135 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

A. GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISONst., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 186 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT lowest current rates; mortgage notes bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st., Room 8.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

SIX PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN on city real estate. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT THE LOWEST rates in sums to suit on real estate, in the city and vicinity. JAMES WILMOTT, basement, 196 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF FROM $3,000 to $25,000, at 6 per cent, on improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 55 Portland Block.

WANTED—A PRIVATE PARTY (NO agents) to loan me $350 to $400; ample security and fair compensation given. S 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAPITAL OF FROM $3,000 to $5,000 in a manufacturing business, on its own merits. Perfectly safe and new process. No brokers. For further information address V 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

1,000 SHARES IN BEST PAYING mine in Dakota. Owner must realize at once. Cost $1.50, and cheap at that. $1 will buy if taken at once. V 60, Tribune office.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent, money on hand, can close immediately. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTERPRISING HOUSE OF GOOD standing doing business with wide merchants, grocers, and druggists will be appointed agents for the sale in this city and vicinity of "Zoedone," the national non-alcoholic beverage of Great Britain, and rapidly becoming popularized in this country. Applications for the agency may be addressed to Zoedone Bureau, 21 Park-place, New York City. The beverage is peculiarly adapted to Southern climate.

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PORTLAND cement paving: sidewalks, driveways, basement floors in private residences, stores, breweries, malt-houses, etc. Figures given and contracts taken for cement paving in any part of the United States. All work fully guaranteed. Address J. R. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 10, 116 Washington-st., Chicago.

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TIMBER LANDS—I WILL MAKE EXaminations and entries of valuable lots of Government pine lands in Louisiana for an interest in the same, or for reasonable compensation; am thoroughly familiar with locations and surveys in the timber belt. GEO. K. BRADFORD, U. S. Surveyor, 44 Natchez-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN WITH a few dollars willing to work six hours daily can clear $30 weekly with our goods; occupation permanent and profitable anywhere; experience unnecessary; no talking; $1 sample free; investigation solicited; no postals answered. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A PATENT. WILL BUY or pay royalty. State nature of patent or for answer. Address CAPITAL, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD 2-STORY FRAME building to move, on the South Side; must be cheap. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS DRUG store in a thriving town in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, or Nebraska. Size of town 1,000 to 5,000. Give full information, as I mean business. Address JAMES J. KNAPP, Warren, Ill.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO., 51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

$5,000 REWARD TO ANY PERSON who will pay me in cash at a very low valuation for fine buildings and grounds, 649 Lincoln-av. A. J. NOWLEN, 46 East Adams-st.

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INDIANA ELEVATOR.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1882.

Until further notice we offer to shippers of grain to this market or consignees in Chicago a commission of three-quarters (3-4) of one cent per bushel on all grain consigned care of, and received into, the Indiana Elevator.

This Elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, first-class and complete in all its appointments, has been declared "REGULAR" by the Directors of the "Chicago Board of Trade," and is conveniently located upon the east bank of the Chicago River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., upon the tracks of the C. & W. I. R. R.

There will be no track-service charge for the use of the C. & W. I. tracks to and from this Elevator in making deliveries of grain and returning with empty cars, and all switching of such cars at the Elevator will be done by the C. & W. I. R. R. Company, thus preventing unnecessary delays to engines and cars doing business at that point.

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GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

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95 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.

The Jeannette Widows and Orphans—Mr. Bennett Assumes Charge of Them—A Proper and Generous Act.

New York Herald.

Almost the last words uttered by the magnanimous commander of the Jeannette to Mr. Bennett were a recognition that in event of possible misfortune to himself, which he fully contemplated and knowingly adventured, care would be taken of his wife and child—not "children" as the *Tribune* states. Capt. De Long was well aware of the ingratitude of Princes, and even of republics, but he knew that he could rely upon the fidelity of a friend. He did not depart depending only upon the possible bounty of Congress, or of the public in the contingency mentioned, and he was right, as has been illustrated within two days by the refusal of Congress, under the advice of the Secretary of the Navy, to vote its thanks to Engineer Melville.

We deeply regret that Mr. Secretary Chandler should advise Congress to postpone action on this subject and await further information. Has the Navy Department received official information of the essential particulars of Mr. Melville's search for De Long and his companions? If it has, then there was sufficient information to restrain the Secretary from interfering against the proposition of thanks, and to deter Senator Cameron and his colleagues from yielding to the interference. If it has not, then are the published documents that purport to be official dispatches false; is the sad end of Melville's search not yet disclosed, and may De Long and his companions still be living? The alternative is folly.

The *Sun* and *Tribune* may rest satisfied that, with or without the action of Congress or of the public, care will be taken of the widow and orphans of De Long, and not of them alone, but of every widow and every orphan of the men who sailed with the Jeannette and have perished. We request the *Tribune* and *Sun* to accept our acknowledgment of their kindness in affording a suitable opportunity to make this statement without being liable to the reproach of intruding it.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Active and Irregular, with a Decline in Wabash.

Reports that the June Interest Will Not Be Paid Denied by Mr. Gould.

The Produce Markets Active and Very Much Unsettled—Provisions and Hogs Closed Lower.

Cattle Stronger—Grain Very Weak—Depressed by the Report on Price of Wheat for April.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened active and irregular, with no special feature. A decline in Wabash soon supplied a sensation. Both common and preferred began to go down under heavy sales started by cable dispatches from London that the June interest on the Wabash 6s would not be paid. The common sold down to 27⅛, closing at 27¾, and the preferred to 49⅞, closing at 50⅝. Mr. Gould declared that as he lived the interest would be paid, but even he was not bold enough to assert that it had been earned. Stock Exchange gossip had it that Mr. Gould himself had been selling the stock. Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific, both Gould specialties, were also weak. Lake Shore sold down to 101⅛, closing at 101¼, but the rest of the market was not noticeably weak. At the close the market was irregular, with no recovery to speak of in the Gould stocks.

Wabash gross earnings from Jan. 1 to May 15, which is exactly three-eighths of the whole year, were $5,647,470.

The expenses as reported for last year were 78 per cent of the gross earnings; on which basis they would amount to $4,405,026 for the period Jan. 1 to May 15.

The interest and rentals, as they stood Jan. 1 of this year, amounted by computation to $5,455,257 per annum. Three-eighths of this sum would be $2,045,720.

To ascertain approximately the present position of the road, therefore, we have:

Gross earnings Jan. 1 to May 15, as above	$5,647,470
Expenses, 78 per cent	4,405,026
Net earnings	$1,242,444
Interest and rentals as above	2,045,720
Deficiency four and a half months	$ 803,276

This is at the rate of $2,142,070 a year.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Monday and Tuesday.

Some outside quotations were: Oregon Improvement bonds, 91½@92; Oregon Improvement stock, 69@70; Mutual Union bonds, 75@76; Mutual Union stock, 20¼@22¼; American Cable Construction Company, 32@33 premium; North River Construction Company, 85@90; Oregon & Transcontinental, 72½@73; Tennessee bonds, 57½@57¾.

Kiernan's *News-Letter* says the chances are that about as many traders will want to close long accounts Saturday as will want to escape being short. It is certain that close followers of great operators have not the point to buy. In some cases they have points to sell. It is evident that the crops are not assured, and that all other facts bearing on the market are of secondary importance. Every advance recently has found plenty of stock offering. Masterly inactivity seems wisest. Mr. Gould is reported as talking more bullish. Some of his friends have difficulty in reconciling his views as expressed with the course of Western Union. Mr. Field is reported as saying that the manipulation showed some signs of a desire to accumulate stock. Members of the Twenty-third street party talk less about buying and more about 5 percent decline than they did ten days ago. Mr. S. M. Mills is reported as talking a bear market with rallies for the balance of the year. W. S. Scott is quoted as predicting lower prices for New York Central and Lake Shore. The suggestion of the possible release of the $40,000,000 held at Washington to redeem National-bank circulation caused a deal of talk among dealers, who regard the idea with favor. It is universally hoped that a plan will be perfected which will put this money into circulation by fall, when so much is needed to move the crops. Secretary Folger will be here in a few days, and a plan to accomplish this will be submitted to him. It is intimated that there is a good deal more under consideration in the matter than has as yet been developed. A prominent member of the Gowen party said: "I think none of our folks have sold their Jersey Central and borrowed stock for delivery. I know that some holdings have been considerably increased. Two or three strong parties consider Jersey cheap on its merits, and will buy it down. The earnings of the company thus far this year have increased, and bid fair to be over $12,000,000 for 1882. The company will derive this year a net profit of at least $300,000 from the lease of the New Jersey Southern. The company has not a mile of road which does not pay a profit." Parties who have given the condition of Missouri Pacific careful investigation think the stock a purchase. There are large orders to buy at prices but little below present figures. It is reported that Mr. Gould intends to secure for the Wabash Company a greater percentage in the Southwestern pool. One step in this direction will be the running of Wabash trains to Atchison of the Rock Island Road.

The mysterious selling of Western Union was alleged by some to be by the Gould party. At the Windsor Hotel it was claimed that Gould himself depressed some of his own stocks, including telegraph, for the purpose of buying in others. A prominent Western Union official stated that this company had actually made money out of the break with the Associated Press, as the tolls now charged them for special service more than counterbalanced the loss on the cheap contract business. The cable companies report a large increase in general receipts since the rates of tariff were advanced.

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for April, 1882, as compared with the same month in 1881, shows an increase in gross earnings of $95,478, an increase in expenses of $431,977, and a decrease in net earnings of $336,499. The four months of 1882, as compared with the same period of 1881, show an increase in gross earnings of $558,711, an increase in expenses of $1,489,711, and a decrease in net earnings of $931,000. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the four months of 1882 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of $57,187, being a decrease as compared with the same period of 1881 of $1,467,298.

The London *Economist* says:

As it happens, however, she [America] is now in an unusually good position to spare the metal. The Treasury is constantly paying out specie for the redemption of called bonds, and the internal exchanges are causing money to flow into New York and the other reserve cities. Hence the banks are in a strong position, and the money market is easy, and, as speculation has recently sustained a sharp check, there is promise of a continuance of ease. Gold can therefore be parted with more readily than at most times, and, as it is needed to settle trade debts, it goes.

But this state of affairs may not last very long. There is, to begin with, the prospect of a much more abundant harvest in America this year than last, and if that promise is realized the increased shipments of produce thence to this side will go a good way towards wiping off the adverse trade balance that now exists, and so doing away with the need of gold shipments.

On the whole, therefore, although gold may possibly come to us from America for some time yet, the flow does not promise to be of very long continuance. It seems likely to cease, too, at the very time when our own internal demands for money undergo their usual autumn increase. Not even, in the meantime, are we likely to get the full advantage of the shipments. A large portion of them is certain to be taken for Italy, which, it will be seen from the letter of our Italian correspondent, has still to receive 6,000,000 of metal from the contractors for the recent loan.

The rates for commercial loans recently advanced in New York. The condition of the loan market there is described by the *Evening Post*, which says that while call loans on stocks are 3 per cent and on United States bonds 2@2½ per cent, and time loans 3@4 and 2@2½ respectively, there is a decided change in the market for mercantile paper, rates being ½@1 per cent higher; and it being difficult now to sell the best names better than 5 per cent, names which recently would have gone at 4 or 4½. This advance seems to be due rather to the condition of trade than to the supply and demand for money, as is shown by the fact that the rates for loans on collaterals have not advanced.

In portraying the exceedingly dull and depressed condition of the New York mining-stock market the New York *Evening Post* says that the operators there have been looking anxiously to the developments in the northern mines of the Comstock Lode for relief for some time. But the prospects are not now encouraging, from the fact that the crosscuts on the 2,600 level of Union have failed to discover ore. The mine is producing considerable ore from the 2,500-foot level. Under the decision of the committee appointed to devise a plan to drain the flooded Comstock mines, the heaviest part of the burden falls upon the Overman and Caledonia mines, which are jointly required to pay $144,000 out of $451,600 assessed upon all the mines—twelve in number. The Overman and Caledonia are unproductive properties, and neither has ever been conspicuous for anything except levying assessments. The Bullion is called upon for $66,000 and the Belcher for $62,000. The former has a considerable body of low-grade ore, too poor to work, in its lower workings, and the Belcher is, according to the best lights, completely worked out, although it paid, under the management of Senator John P. Jones, about $15,500,000 in dividends some ten or twelve years ago.

The assessment roll for May amounts to $500,400, of which sum $322,400 is called for by Nevada mines; $80,500 by California mines; $20,000 by Alaska mines; and the balance by mines in Arizona, Dakota, and Idaho. The following shows the amount of assessments levied since Jan. 1 and the States to which they were sent:

Nevada	$2,585,000	Mexico	$ 30,000
California	693,100	Alaska	20,000
Idaho	15,000	Unknown	10,000
Dakota	75,000		
Arizona	167,500	Totals	$3,617,600
Utah	22,000		

Railroad earnings: Denver & Rio Grande, third week in May, $135,341; same week last year, $122,135. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, third week in May, $367,000, an increase of $2,515 over the same week last year. Indiana, Bloomington & Western, week ending May 15, $42,134; same time last year, $37,480, a decrease of $4,654.

The decrease in the April earnings of the Pennsylvania system was at first stated by the New York papers at about $300,000, but it now proves to have been $527,000. A Wall-street paper commenting on this fact says:

"If the Pennsylvania road, which has as fine a local traffic and as good a through one as any of the trunk line corporations in the United States, loses at the rate of $6,000,000 per annum net, what must be the losses of the Erie, New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and other trunk lines in which this city is directly interested? The New York Central, according to figures which we have in our possession and which we know to be correct, is not now earning more than 3 per cent per annum upon its $90,000,000 of capital stock. The Lake Shore Railroad is not earning 2 per cent per annum upon its capital stock of $50,000,000. The Michigan Central and the Canada Southern are hardly earning their fixed charges. The Erie does not begin to earn the interest upon its bonds. All of these roads are accumulating floating debts, and the further decline in the price of their shares is inevitable."

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	156	131	131	131	131
Canada Southern	90	49¼	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
C., B. & Q.	182¼	130	130	129¾	129¾
C., C. & I. C.	33¼	9¼	9¼	9	9
Central Pacific	103⅝	89	89⅛	89	89
Chattanooga	102	59⅝	60	59	59
Ches. & O. 1st pref.	48¼	29	29	28¾	28¾
Delaware & Hud.	110¼	104	104	103⅝	103⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	131	118⅞	119¼	118⅝	118⅞
Denver & Rio G.	113⅛	58½	59	58	58⅛
East Tenn. & Ga.	21	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	10
Erie	52¼	35⅛	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
Do pref.	96½	72⅛	72¼	72	72⅛
Erie seconds	....	95	95⅛	94⅝	94⅝
H. & St. Jo pref.	121	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
I. B. & W.	57⅛	40¼	40⅛	40	40⅛
Illinois Central	146⅛	134⅛	134⅛	134	134⅛
Kansas & Texas	54	29	29	28½	28⅝
Lake Shore	135⅛	101⅛	101¼	101⅛	101¼
Louisville & Nash.	110⅛	74	74	73⅝	73⅞
Manhattan	59⅛	55⅛	55¼	54	55
Michigan Central	126⅛	85⅛	85⅛	84⅝	84⅝
Missouri Pacific	114⅛	91⅜	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Mobile & Ohio	39⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛
New Jersey Central	112	70⅞	71	70⅞	70⅞
New York Central	155	126	126⅛	125⅛	125⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	....	11	11	11	11
Do pref.	....	30	30	29⅛	29⅛
Northern Pacific	51	41⅛	41⅛	41	41
Do pref.	88⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
Northwestern	136	129⅜	129⅜	129⅛	129⅛
Ohio Central	37⅛	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	60	32⅛	32⅛	31⅞	31¾
Omaha	51	36⅛	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝
Do pref.	109⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Ontario & Western	45⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Pacific Mail	62⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	57⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Pullman	151	120	120⅛	120	120⅛
Reading	74⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55	55⅛
Richmond & Dan.	171	105	105	103⅛	103⅛
St. Paul	129⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
Terre Haute	77⅛	25	25	25	25
Texas Pacific	73⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Union Pacific	131⅛	112	112⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Wab., St. L. & P.	60	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Do pref.	96⅛	52⅛	52⅛	49⅛	50⅛
Western Union	92	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛

In foreign exchange the supply of bills was only moderate, with rates at the shipping point. Sterling posted rates were 488 to 490½, actual 487½ and 490, and documentary rates 485@485½.

Chicago bank clearings were $5,600,000. New York exchange was quoted firmer between banks at 60@75c per $1,000 premium. Loans were fairly active at 5@7 per cent.

Transactions at the Chicago Stock Board were as follows:

FIRST CALL.

Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company preferred, 100 at 89; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad sinking fund 5s, 5,000 at 99½; Chicago City Railway 4½s, 1,000 (small bonds) at 100¾; West Division Railway 6s, coupon, 2,000 at 107⅞.

BETWEEN CALLS.

Cook County 7s, 1892, 8,000 at 120¼; West Town 5s, 2,000 at 105½; Chicago City 4s, 500 at 104⅞.

SECOND CALL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Denver Extension, 4s, 10,000 at 84⅛; United States registered 4s, 10,000 at 120⅛, 10,000 at 120⅛.

AFTER CALLS.

Chicago City Railway 4½s, 5,000 at 100⅛.

The following quotations were made:

BANK STOCKS.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago National Bank	100	107	.....
Hide & Leather National Bank	100	130	145
Home National Bank	100	80	85
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	100	175	.....
Merchants' National Bank	100	300	.....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	100	190	205
Union Trust Co.	100	200	.....
LOCAL STOCKS.			
Calumet & C. Can. & D'k Co. com.	100	35	40
Calumet & C. Can. & D'k Co. pfd.	100	89¾	90
Chicago City Railway	100	240	260
Chicago Gaslight & Coke Co.	25	162¼	175
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	100	30	.....
North Chicago City Railway Co.	100	195	215
Pullman Palace Car Co.	100	121¼	122
Traders' Insurance Co.	100	120	127
MINING STOCKS.			
Columbia Iron Co.	25	510	625
RAILWAY SHARES.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	85¾	85⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	100	129¼	129⅞
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	100	36⅝	37
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	129⅝	130¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	110⅛	110⅜
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga.	100	9⅛	10¼
Illinois Central	100	134	.....
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	11	11¼
New York, Chicago & St. Louis pfd.	100	29⅜	.....
Northern Pacific	100	40⅝	41⅜
Northern Pacific pfd.	100	78⅝	.....

RAILWAY BONDS.

		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4½s	....	90	92¾
Chicago & Alton income 7s	1883	101	101¾
Chicago & Alton sink fd. 6s	1903	111¼	.....
Chicago & Alton Miss. Riv. Bge. 6s	1912	106⅛	.....
C. B. & Q. first mortgage 8s	1883	101⅝	.....
C. B. & Q. Iowa Division 5s	1919	103⅞	.....
C. B. & Q. Iowa Division 4s	1919	86⅝	86⅞
C. B. & Q. Denver extension 4s	1922	84⅛	84⅜
C. B. & Q., B. & M. in Neb. 4s	1910	81	81¾
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1908	118	119
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pac. 6s	1910	107¼	.....
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1910	104⅛	.....
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	103⅛	105⅝
C., M. & St. P., Wis. Valley 6s	....	97	.....
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	91¼	92
C., M. & St. P., C. Pac. & W. 5s	1920	92⅛	93
C. & N. W. coup. gold 7s	1902	124	125
C. & N. W. sinking fund 6s	1929	109⅛	.....
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	99⅜	100¼
C., St. P., M. & O., con. 6s	1930	101	.....
Jacksonville Southeastern 6s	1910	97¼	100
No. Pac. land grant 6s	1925	98⅝	.....
Sonora (A., T. & Santa Fé) 7s	....	103⅛	104
W., St. L. & Pac. Chi. Div. 5s	1910	81	81⅝
W., St. L. & Pac. Gen. M. 6s	1920	....	80
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.			
4s coupon	1907	120¼	120⅝
4s reg	1907	120⅛	120 13-16
4½s coupon	1891	115½	115¾
4½s reg	1891	114½	.....
3½s extended 6s	....	101⅝	101⅜
3½s extended 5s	....	101⅜	101⅝
District of Columbia, 3.65s coup.	1924	110⅛	.....
District of Columbia, 3.65s reg.	1924	110¼	.....
LOCAL BONDS.			
Chicago City 7s	1884	105	....
Chicago City 7s	1887	110	....
Chicago City 7s	1888	112	....
Chicago City 7s	1889	113¼	....
Chicago City 7s	1890	116¼	....
Chicago City 7s	1892	120	121
Chicago City 7s	1893	121½	123
Chicago City 7s	1894	123⅛	124
Chicago City 7s	1895	124	125
Chicago City 7s	1896	125	....
Chicago City 7s	1898	126	....
Chicago City 7s	1899	127	....
Chicago City 6s	1895	113	....
Chicago City 6s	1896	114	....
Chicago City 6s	1897	115	....
Chicago City 6s	1898	116	....
Chicago City 4½s	1900	107⅞	108¼
Chicago City 4s	1901	104⅛	105⅛
Chicago City Railway 4½s	....	100⅝	110⅛
Cook County 7s	1888	107⅝	108⅝
Cook County 7s	1889	116	....
Cook County 7s	1890	117	....
Cook County 7s	1892	120¼	120⅝
Cook County 5s	1899	109⅝	110⅛
Cook County 4½s	1900	107⅝	108⅜
Lincoln Park 7s	1895	107⅛	108
North Chicago City Railway 6s	....	111⅛	112⅛
South Park 6s	....	106	108
South Park 7s	....	107⅛	109
West Div. Railway coupon 5-20 6s	....	107⅞	108⅛
West Div. Railway reg. 6s	....	106	107
West Park 7s	1890	113	114
West Town 5s	1899	105⅛	105⅛
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.			
Minnesota State 4½s	....	99⅝	101¼
Missouri State 6s	1886	108	....
Missouri State 6s	1887	109	....
Missouri State 6s	1888	109⅛	....
Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 6s	....	....	76⅛

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was again bearish today, and values are ⅛ to 5 lower than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1¼ higher for Manhattan Beach; 1 higher for C., C. & I. C.; 3 lower for Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred; 2¾ lower for Richmond & Danville; 1½ lower for Cameron Coal; 1 lower for Pullman Palace-Car and Alton & Terre Haute; and irregular but generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. The course of the market was almost steadily downward until the close. At the Stock Exchange the favorable turn in the foreign exchanges as well as in the weather imparted a firmer tone to the share speculation, but this tendency was checked after the first hour by a break in the Wabash stocks, the common having fallen to 27⅛ from 25⅝, and the preferred to 49⅞ from 52½. The decline was accompanied by the rumor that large orders were here to sell for London account. Whether this is true, or the break is a domestic manipulation, or there is anything in the talk of a Receiver, is not known. As to the speculative situation, the professional traders, from the smallest up to some who are important, are "bearish," and one or two of the leaders of the market in great movements, who are known in the long run to be bulls, are for the movement favoring lower prices, as if to encourage the formation of a large short interest. It is this latter circumstance which makes the break in Wabash suspicious. There is no one of importance actively "bulling" the general market, the best opinion being that nothing will be lost by a little delay. At the same time there is quiet and what may be called influential buying of selected stocks, and that part of the public which does not depend on margins is buying rather than selling stocks. The foreign markets are inclined to buy, according to the reports of disinterested foreign bankers, although the heavy losses on stocks like Wabash make the foreign buyers more discriminating than of late. Within a few weeks the facts should be at hand on which to found either a bull campaign or a further decline.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2½@3, closing at 2@3. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@2½. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was dull and weak. The nominal asking quotations were marked down ½c, to 487½ for sixty-day bills and 490 for demand. Actual business was done at 486¼@486¾ for sixty-day bills, 489¼@489¾ for demand, 489¾@490 for cable transfers, and 485@485½ for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were fairly active at irregular but generally declining prices. The more important changes are: Advanced—Morris & Essex seconds, ¾; Oregon Short Line firsts, New Jersey Central adjustments, St. Paul, Chicago & Pacific 6s, Central Pacific firsts, San Joaquin Branch, Kansas Pacific 6s (June and December), Hannibal & St. Joseph 8s, and New York Elevated firsts, each ½. Declined—St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class B, 4½; Kansas & Texas seconds, 2¼; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols, Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s, and Iron Mountain 5s each 2; New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts, 1½; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts, Dakota extension, 1; Kansas City & Northern real-estate bonds, ¾; Wabash firsts, St. Louis Division, ¾; Erie consolidated seconds and Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, each ⅝; do incomes, Canada Southern firsts, Richmond & Danville debenture seconds, and New York Central coupon firsts, each ½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Governments unchanged except for 4½s, coupon, which are ⅛ per cent higher.

State securities dull, irregular, and generally lower. Transactions, 288,000 shares.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Money, 2@3. Prime paper, 5@5½. Sterling exchange steady, 486¾; demanded, 489¼.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $1,852,000.

Lackawanna	9,000	New York Central	11,000
Denver & Rio Gr'nd	32,000	Reading	15,000
Erie	14,000	St. Paul	15,000
Kansas & Texas	8,000	Texas Pacific	15,000
Lake Shore	21,000	Wabash Pacific	30,000
Missouri Pacific	17,000	Western Union	40,000
New Jersey Central	11,000		

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101½	4s	120⅝
5s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	132
4½s	115⅛		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	117¼	Union Pacific pfd.	118
Erie seconds	94½	U. P. land-grant	113½
Lehigh & W.	103	U. P. sinking-fund	121¼
Louisiana consols	68¼	Virginia 6s	34
Missouri 6s	113½	Virginia consols	62
St. Joe	110	Virginia deferred	13
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110½	Tex. Pac. land-grant	62
Tennessee 6s	58⅝	Tex. Rio Grande Div.	79¾
Tennessee new	58¼		

STOCKS.

Adams	135	Northern Pacific pfd.	79
Alton & Terre Haute	39	Northwestern	129¼
Do preferred	80	Do preferred	142⅞
American (offered)	90	New York Central	125⅛
B., C. R. & N.	78½	Ohio Central	12¾
Canada Southern	48⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
C., C. & I. C.	9	Do preferred	100
Central Pacific	88⅞	Ontario & Western	24
Chesapeake & Ohio	20	Pacific Mail	41½
Do first preferred	28	Panama	205
Do second preferred	21⅝	P., D. & E.	28¼
Chicago & Alton	130¼	Pittsburg	135
Do preferred	135	Reading	55
C., St. L. & N. O.	74	Rock Island (offered)	128
Cin., San. & Cleve.	60	S. L. & S. F. (offered)	39¾
Cleveland & Col.	71	Do preferred	50
Delaware & Hudson	103¼	Do first preferred	87½
Delaware, Lac. & W.	118⅞	St. Paul	110¼
Denver & Rio Grande	58	Do preferred	119
Erie	34⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.	128½
Do preferred	72	St. Paul & Omaha	36⅝
Ft. Wayne	134	Do preferred	100
Hannibal & St. Joe	40	Texas Pacific	38⅛
Do preferred	79	Union Pacific	111¾
Harlem	205	United States	72⅝
Houston & Texas	70	Wabash, St. L. & P.	27⅝
Illinois Central	134	Do preferred	50⅝
I. B. & W.	40	Fargo	127
Kansas & Texas	28⅝	Western Union	81½
L. E. & W.	29	East Tennessee	9⅝
Lake Shore	101¼	Do preferred	18
Louisville & Nash	73⅞	Caribou	1¾
L. N. A. & C.	40	Central Arizona	⅝
M. & C. first pref.	15	Excelsior	1⅛
Do second pref.	6	Homestake	17½
Memphis & Char.	50	Little Pittsburg	1⅜
Michigan Central	84⅝	Ontario	35
Missouri Pacific	90⅝	Quicksilver	8½
Mobile & Ohio	22¾	Do preferred	47
Morris & Essex	123	Silver Cliff	1⅛
Nashville & Chat.	58	Standard	17⅛
New Jersey Central	70⅞	Sutro	⅜
Norfolk & Western	42½	Robinson	2
Northern Pacific	41	South Pacific	12

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—The stock market is still dull and uninteresting. Atchison recovered ⅝, to 85⅞; Mexican Central blocks No. 3 declined ¼, to 108¼; Atlantic & Pacific blocks sold at 107¼; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced ¾, to 130¾; Iowa Falls & Sioux City closed steady at 88½. Flint & Père Marquette declined ¼, to 96¼; Wisconsin Central ⅛, to 15⅜; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon 2, to 62; Union Pacific ⅛, to 112⅛; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis ⅝, to 5⅝; Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland ⅛, to 26; Pullman 1½, to 120.

In the home roads, Eastern closed steady at 36; Portland, Saco & Portsmouth at 116; Maine Central at 63; Concord at 98. Boston & Albany advanced ¼, to 167. Boston & Lowell declined ½, to 102½.

In bonds Denver Extension 4s declined ⅜, to 84⅛; Oregon Short Line 6s ¾, to 102; California Southern 6s ½, to 89⅜; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern 5s ½, to 102. New Mexico 7s were steady at 113; Oregon Short Line subscriptions at 114; Wisconsin Central seconds at 45; New York & New England 7s at 114. Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis incomes 6s sold at 15. Mexican Central 7s advanced ⅛, to 87⅞; Sonora firsts ⅛, to 103⅜; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska 6s (non-exempt) ⅛, to 103⅛.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—Sight exchange on New York, $2 per $1,000 premium.

Sterling exchange, 488.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 26—11:30 a. m.—Consols, money, 102 3-16; account, 102¼.

LONDON, May 26—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 102 3-16; account, 102¼; Pennsylvania Central, 58; New York Central, 129½; Erie, 36; Erie seconds, 94½; Reading, 28⅝.

PARIS, May 26.—French rentes, 83f 60c.

BERLIN, May 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of specie of 9,420,000 marks.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Mining stocks are dull and weak. Robinson sold at 190 to 180, closing at 185; State Lines, 2 and 3, declined to 18, and Amie to 30. Chrysolite sold at 430, and Green Mountain declined to 200. Sales for the day, 202,165 shares.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¾	Pewabic	9⅝
Calumet & Hecla	237	Quincy	49½
Catalpa	40	Silver Islet	17
Franklin	10¼	Huron	1½

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	11-16	Martin White	3⅝
Belcher	5-16	Mexican	5½
Best & Belcher	4⅛	Northern Belle	7⅝
Bodie	5	Ophir	2⅜
Bullion	5-16	Oro	5-32
California	5-32	Overman	1-16
Choller	5-16	Potosi	⅛
Con. Virginia	5-16	Savage	⅛
Crown Point	3-16	Sierra Nevada	5⅜
Eureka Consolidated	16¼	Union Consolidated	9¾
Exchequer	¼	Yellow Jack	11-16
Gould & Curry	1⅝	Navajo	2⅛
Grand Prize	3-32	Scorpion	11-16
Hale & Norcross	19-32	Mt. Diablo	4½

Bulwer declares a dividend of 10c. Scorpion levies an assessment of 10c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, May 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Butterfield st, 213 ft n of Thirty-sixth, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated May 8 (Toolen & Maloney to Sidney C. Manning)	$ 1,500
The premises No. 136 Park av, dated May 1 (Simon McChesney to Martha B. Keta)	7,250
West Polk st, 25 ft e of Morgan, s f, 22x90 ft, dated May 20 (August Kluge to Charles Kanzler)	2,300
North Sangamon st, 200 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 24 (J. and H. Grajczyk to Samuel Meissner)	1,300
North Clark st, 324 ft n of Goethe, e f, 48x151 ft, dated March 1 (Estate of Lewis N. Cogley to Albert Boese)	5,600
Laughton st, 200 ft w of Western av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 15 (J. W. Farlin to Bridget M. Hogan)	450
Delaware place, 176 ft e of Rush st, s f, 24x95 ft, improved, dated May 2 (Anna M. Pasier to Helen S. Brown)	2,000
Henry st, 154 ft e of Loomis, s f, 36x134 ft, dated April 29 (Nellie P. Sampson to Thomas Goodbody)	3,300
Larrabee st, n of North av, e f, 28½x100 ft, dated May 26 (Mathias Schulien to Henry Schulze)	1,500
Ashland av, 46 ft s of Julian st, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated April 30 (Hoepe and Moss to F. Frost)	800
Hinman st, 138 ft w of Throop, s f, 100x127 ft, dated Jan. 21 (D. B. Lee to Patrick Conway)	3,200
Rucker st, 97 ft n of Kinzie, e f, 25x108 ft, dated April 24 (estate of E. V. Tolles to J. M. Nelson)	1,800
Stewart av, near Napoleon place, w f, 341 ft, with irregular depth, dated April 22 (Herrick Stevens to Thomas D. Messler, trustee)	7,000
Wilmot av, 133 ft s e of North Oakley st, n e f, 48x100 ft, dated May 25 (Michael Tetadoff to Victor Ferburg)	2,600
West Madison st, 24 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 100x136 ft, dated April 10 (L. W. Harrison to M. B. Mills)	3,500
North Clark st, 223 ft n of Goethe, e f, 24x151 ft, dated May 26 (Albert Boese to Frederick Miller)	2,963
Fulton st, 127 ft w of Yager, n f, 24x137½ ft, improved, dated March 23 (estate of David R. Greene to Annie B. Tebbetts)	3,500
West Polk st, 48 ft e of Morgan, s f, 22x90 ft, dated May 20 (John Carroll to Charles Kanzler)	1,800
Arnold st, 253 ft s of Thirty-seventh, e f, 25x121 ft, improved, dated May 6 (J. F. and G. H. Beebe to Jacob A. Means)	2,800
West Taylor st, n w cor of Sholto, s f, 48x125 ft, improved, dated May 6 (Edward Carey to Kate O'Donnell)	10,500
The premises, No. 3046 Lake Park av, dated May 17 (Harrison Kelley to James W. D. Kelley)	3,750
Loomis st, s e cor of Twentieth, w f, 25x109 ft, dated April 12 (C. J. and S. B. Williams to V. Scheiner)	1,250
Carroll av, 388 ft w of Francisco st, n f, 24 8-10x150 ft, dated May 26 (Martin Schnitz to A. Eaton)	1,625
Crawford av, 25 ft s of Kinzie st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated May 5 (Russell Houston to Bridget Jackson)	1,200
Armitage av, s of Polk st, w f, 80x126 ft, dated July 8, 1879 (James M. Allen to John B. Overmeyer)	6,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wrightwood av, n w corner of Southport, s f, 157¾x132 6-10 ft, dated May 5, (estate of J. E. Sheffield to Maginnis & Boyle)	$ 1,600
Robey st, 243 ft s of Sunnyside av, w f, 50x152 ft, dated April 12 (Elihu Black to S. E. T. Moody)	435
Clybourn av, 329 ft n w of Robey st, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 23 (F. and M. Schnesser to Emil Verschoore)	450
Clybourn av, n w of Fullerton, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 13 (C. W. Fullerton to M. Mingo)	550

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Pierson av, s w cor of William st, e f, 41x125 ft, dated May 6 (J. Donnersberger to D. Nealis)	$ 550
Forty-seventh st, s w cor of Centre av, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Francis Salter to Mary A. Boland)	1,000
Same property as the above, dated Feb. 18 (M. and M. A. Boland to Francis Salter)	1,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fairfield av, 215 ft n of North av, e f, 25x125¾ ft, dated April 18 (E. K. Rogers, et al. to H. Wadman, et al.)	475
Bingham st, 50 ft s of Cornelia st, s w f, 25x105 ft, dated May 8 (S. R. Bingham to David Nilson)	350
Bingham st, adjoining the above, 25x105 ft, dated May 8 (same party to C. G. Stenmark)	350
Western av, 216 ft n of North av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 20 (G. R. Laughton to H. Peterson)	500
Bingham st, n w of Armitage road, s w f, 25x105 ft, dated May 8 (S. R. Bingham to B. Nelson)	350

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	7,231	17,660	3,944	22,660
Wheat, bu	27,196	41,131	3,012	210,806
Corn, bu	356,360	265,379	216,340	255,618
Oats, bu	84,554	250,719	75,270	82,077
Rye, bu	3,344	2,630	5,989	1,867
Barley, bu	10,848	4,396	1,647	2,775
Grass seed, lbs	91,073	1,930	51,810	127,439
Flaxseed, lbs	58,640	374,650	26,000	458,450
Broom-corn, lbs	....	....	6,019	26,900
Cured meats, lbs	471,045	256,600	2,050,505	1,427,643
Beef, tcs	....	....	60	24
Beef, brls	....	....	97	439
Pork, brls	150	....	478	221
Lard, lbs	164,000	28,800	732,460	189,863
Tallow, lbs	39,956	57,149	....	85,091
Butter, lbs	240,448	253,262	228,106	160,230
Live hogs, No	27,840	27,463	10,495	4,705
Cattle, No	3,059	4,413	2,176	2,949
Sheep, No	686	1,100	76	435
Hides, lbs	264,636	290,375	207,404	341,163
Highwines, brls	55	....	2	....
Wool, lbs	32,661	140,105	86,252	146,783
Potatoes, bu	7,488	1,442	2,917	199
Coal, tons	16,148	8,951	816	2,348
Hay, tons	222	216	2	....
Lumber, M	3,101	6,715	4,073	4,236
Shingles, M	3,612	3,980	2,155	391
Salt, brls	8,250	187	4,055	6,711
Eggs, pkgs	1,489	1,526	6	94
Cheese, bxs	2,728	2,704	1,92	1,219
Green apples, brls	....	104	....	2

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 21 cars No. 2 red wheat, 4 cars No. 2 spring, 4 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (32 wheat); 416 cars and 11,200 bu No. 2 corn, 201 cars and 10,600 bu high mixed, 137 cars rejected, 13 cars other grades (767 corn); 46 cars No. 2 white and mixed oats, 95 cars low grades (141 oats); 9 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected; 6 cars No. 3 barley, 8 cars lower grades Toral (965 cars), 520,000 bu. Inspected out: 4,780 bu wheat, 189,951 bu corn, 2,230 bu oats, 8,000 bu rye, 2,478 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and irregularly lower. They were easy in the early part of the day and weak later. The downward tendency of prices early was chiefly the result of fine weather and larger receipts of grain. It was intensified after the noon hour by the announcement that the Committee on April wheat had agreed on $1.31 as a fair and equitable price for the settlement of defaulted contracts. The bears at once jumped to the conclusion that it was safe to sell, and the longs (some of them) could not see that it was safe to hold. Hence there was a regular selling mania, under which prices declined fearfully. The downward movement was helped by the passage of the motion to adjourn over Monday and Tuesday for decoration observances. The receipts of corn and oats during the three holidays (including Sunday) will probably be large enough to make things heavy when the board assembles next Wednesday. The bears saw this yesterday, and sold accordingly, in hopes of realizing the advantage in advance. Provisions fell off early, then reacted, and ruled firm, but had to decline when grain weakened badly the last hour of the session, though a leading local firm was evidently doing its best to bolster up prices. Mess pork closed 12½c lower, at $19.32½@19.35 for June and $19.50@19.52½ for July. Lard closed weak, at $11.27½@11.30 seller June and $11.35@11.37½ for July. Short ribs closed 10c lower, at $10.92½@10.95 for July. Wheat closed 1¼@1½c lower, at $1.23⅝ bid for May and $1.23⅞@1.24 for July. Corn closed 1c lower, at 69½c bid for May and 68⅞@69c for July. Oats closed 1½c lower, at 46¾@46⅞c for June and 42⅞@42⅞c for July. Rye closed unchanged, at 77c for cash seller the month and June. Barley closed nominally at $1.00 for No. 2 in store and 77½c for No. 3. Hogs were 5@10c lower, at $7.25@7.90 for light and at $7.25@8.40 for heavy. Cattle advanced 30@40c, and sold at $4.00@9.00.

But slight change was apparent in any of the features of the dry goods market. There was a very quiet trade and prices averaged steady. Millinery goods continue in fair request, though the recent unfavarable weather was adverse to an active trade. Boots and shoes and clothing were dull. There was a pretty fair demand for staple and fancy groceries, and a firm set of prices. Coffees were again strong, with Rio styles quoted up ⅛c. In dried fruits there was quite an active movement, and the quotations of apples, raspberries, and pitted cherries were marked up. Most other lines were firm. Fish remained firm and unchanged. Dairy products were quoted as before, butter remaining firm, and cheese still showing a declining tendency. Oils were quoted fairly active. Carbons were off ½c and turpentine 2c.

In broom-corn there was no change to note. Green fruits outside of strawberries were steady, the latter selling higher—$3.00@5.50 per case—as a result of the limited supply. Hides, grease, and tallow are quiet and unchanged. Metals and tinners' ware are not so active as last week, the strikes of iron-workers at the East interfering to a considerable extent with trade. Potatoes were firm at Thursday's figures, although some dealers were holding new at slightly higher prices. Wool indicates no particular change. Seeds were inactive, with light offerings all around, and prices generally unchanged. Hay was in better supply, prices declining 50c@$1.00 per ton on all grades.

Lake freights were active, the rates to Buffalo being firm at 2c on corn and 2¼c on wheat, and the engagements covering 236,000 bu corn and 70,000 bu wheat.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Freight room to the seaboard could have been obtained for much less. Through to Liverpool was quoted firmer, at 16c bid, but with little doing.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported yesterday aggregated 113,000 bu. The shipments from the same ports were reported at 106,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 60,000 bu.

C. A. King & Co., of Toledo, give the following as the exports of principal breadstuffs from the seven Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom for the time stated:

Week ending—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
May 20, 1882	79,071	313,713	144,435
May 13, 1882	45,946	123,547	316,538
May 6, 1882	60,390	325,456	234,349
April 29, 1882	38,633	267,700	215,171
May 21, 1881	91,470	696,569	976,181
May 22, 1880	75,360	1,080,569	1,114,783
Since Sept. 1, 1881	2,387,006	24,664,110	18,561,029
Cor. time 1880-'81	3,806,624	41,832,318	38,806,318
Cor. time 1879-'80	3,040,467	48,871,930	39,585,643

Also the following to the Continent of Europe:

Week ending—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
May 20, 1882	1,244	157,484	16,982
May 13, 1882	1,834	143,233	8,374
May 6, 1882	2,278	109,393	....
April 29, 1882	3,386	176,302	28,143
May 21, 1881	12,909	540,600	348,151
May 22, 1880	3,377	1,169,096	613,322
Since Sept. 1, 1881	165,868	10,280,309	4,241,978
Cor. time 1880-'81	577,815	36,494,334	16,962,315
Cor. time 1879-'80	112,623	34,611,900	17,553,863

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the visible supply of grain at the periods named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
May 20, 1882	9,894,224	8,158,139	1,896,678	189,701
May 13, 1882	10,208,893	8,551,281	1,873,675	284,406
May 21, 1881	16,562,000	11,233,000	3,721,000	738,000
May 22, 1880	19,608,000	13,146,000	2,129,000	614,000
May 24, 1879	13,960,000	9,897,000	1,649,000	874,000
May 25, 1878	7,508,000	8,162,000	2,301,000	1,158,000

Also 999,119 bu rye May 20, against 1,033,016 bu the week previous.

The Board of Trade decided yesterday by a rather close vote to adjourn from Saturday at 1 o'clock till Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. for Decoration-Day. Outside of the clerkly element, which always wants to adjourn, the vote was rather sharply divided between the bears for and the bulls against adjournment.

A letter from a member of the New York Produce Exchange says that people in that city suppose our No. 2 red winter wheat to be no better than their grade of No. 3 winter; and that they do not care to buy wheat here under the new rule. The supposition is a mistake. The No. 2 winter (Northern grown) is held by some to be no better than No. 3 winter. But the new rules do not provide that that grade can be delivered in lieu of No. 2 spring. The alternative is No. 2 RED winter, or some better grade than that; and our No. 2 red is about as choice a wheat as any that usually finds its way to the New York market.

The committee appointed some time since to fix the price for settlement of defaulted contracts on April wheat reported yesterday on 'Change at "high noon." They named $1.31 as the price; and thereby surprised the many. There were some who named $1.29 and $1.30 as a guess at the figure, but the majority of the guesses heard by our reporter during several days past were $1.32 or over. The quoted price in the latter part of the month was $1.42, and a good many contracts were settled at $1.35@1.36. The parties who settled at these figures, to say nothing of those who settled at $1.40 and over, naturally feel aggrieved. The general opinion on the board yesterday was that this decision means "good-by to corners." But there was a very wide difference of opinion as to the effect otherwise. There were not a few who regarded it as direct discrimination against buyers and in favor of short sellers, and not a few who thought that a little legislation which will act as a curb on short selling ought to be the next thing in order.

A Chicago broker yesterday filled an order by a Milwaukee firm, which was materially affected (the transaction, not the firm) by the April decision, announced a few minutes later. The Milwaukee man telegraphed in reply to the advisory message: "All right; we bought the wheat here, in an honest market."

The committee on April wheat covered themselves with ——— ———. Opinions are divided as to whether it is mud or glory! Those are not strictly what Dame Partington called "anonymous terms"; but it is a puzzle to decide between them.

The visible supply of wheat seems to have been reduced 300,000 bu and of corn 400,000 bu during last week. There is some doubt about the matter in the case of corn.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS — Were moderately active and very irregularly lower. Hogs were quoted easier, and Liverpool reported a decline of 3d in lard, which made product weak early. On the call there was an active buying of pork by a leading packing company, and the market reacted. It then ruled quiet but firm till about noon, when prices weakened in sympathy with grain. The shipping demand for meats was higher, and the trading chiefly speculative.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

May 24.	1882.	1881.
Chicago	705,000	640,000
Kansas City	128,000	104,000
Cincinnati	20,500	35,000
St. Louis	72,000	104,000
Indianapolis	58,400	31,400
Milwaukee	41,000	31,500
Cedar Rapids	63,530	53,429
Total at above and all other places	1,265,000	1,130,000

MESS PORK—Declined 15c per brl early, advanced 20c, fell back, and closed 12½c below the latest prices of Thursday, at $19.50@19.52½ seller July, and $19.35@19.35 for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 250 brls spot at $19.50; 5,500 brls seller June at 19.35@19.50; 37,000 brls seller July at $19.50@19.70; 18,000 brls seller August at $19.70@19.87½; 750 brls seller September at $19.27½@20.00; 500 brls seller October at $20.12½; and 500 brls seller the year at $18.00. Total, 62,500 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, b'd.
May	$19.45	$ ......@19.50	$19.32½
June	19.45	19.35 @19.50	19.32½
July	19.62½	19.50 @19.70	19.50
August	19.80	19.67½@19.87½	19.67½

LARD—Declined 5@7½c per 100 lbs, advanced 5c, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Thursday, at $11.42½@11.45 seller July and $11.30@11.32½ for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 60 tcs spot at $11.37½; 5,500 tcs seller June at $11.32½@11.37½; 13,500 tcs seller July at $11.42½@11.50; 7,500 tcs seller August at $11.57½@11.60; 4,000 tcs seller September at $11.72½@11.77½; 2,000 tcs seller October at $11.72½@11.77½; and 1,000 tcs seller the year at $11.32½@11.35. Total, 43,560 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call-Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
May	$11.35	$11.35 @11.37½	$11.27½
June	11.35	11.27½@11.37½	11.27½
July	11.50	11.37½@11.50	11.35
August	11.62½	11.47½@11.65	11.47½

MEATS—Declined 10c per 100 lbs, and closed tame. Sales were reported of 155,000 lbs pork strips at 9¾c, and about 3,000,000 lbs short ribs at $10.90@11.00 seller July, $11.00@11.07½ seller August, $11.05@11.12½ seller September, and $10.97½@11.02½ seller October. The prices of cut meats were as follows at 2 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$10.90	$ 8.40	$11.00	$11.45
Do, boxed	11.15	8.65	11.25	11.70
June, loose	10.90	8.40	11.00	11.45
July, loose	10.95	8.50	11.10	11.55

Short ribs closed at $10.87½ bid seller June and $10.92½@10.95 seller July. Long clears were quoted at $10.85 loose and $11.10 boxed; Cumberlands, 11¼@11¾c boxed; long-cut hams, 13@13¼c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13@13½c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 12¼@12⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 10¼@10⅜c for shoulders, 12@12¼c for short ribs, 12¼@12⅜c for short clears, 14@14¼c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $13.50@14.00 for extra mess, and $24.50@25.00 for hams, with sale of 300 brls extra mess at $13.50.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was dull, tame in the early part of the day, and nominally weak later in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters at $6.50; 300 brls and 200 bags springs, partly at $7.25; 350 brls low grades at $3.75@4.00. Total equal to 840 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.50@7.00; the low-grade springs, $4.25@5.50. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.00@4.75

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were tame and easy, but without much change in prices. Sales were reported of 13 cars bran at $13.50@14.00; 11 cars middlings at $18.25@22.00; and 1 car wheat-screenings at $17.00; all per ton.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and much lower. The market for July declined 2⅝c per bu, and closed 1½c below the latest prices of Thursday, while August sold 3⅜c lower. Liverpool reported a decline of 1d per cental, and New York was lower, while there was another instalment of winter wheat received, and the reported shipments of wheat were very small. These things, with continued fine weather, tended to bear prices. But there was also a rather well-defined belief that the decision of the committee was adverse to the long interest. Nevertheless, the market advanced about 1c before 12 o'clock, apparently because held up by purchases on account of sales made at much higher prices in Milwaukee. The decision of the committee on April wheat was announced at noon, and then there was a regular scramble to sell, which led to a rapid decline in prices. The longer futures were especially weak, people selling as if they thought there would be no chance for buyers on the new crop—at least for those who should buy in the hope of being able to sell again at what may be judged to be fancy prices. There was no special news from the country, and the tone of the market seemed to depend chiefly upon the supposed attitude of the board with regard to corners. Car-lots of No. 2 were quoted at the closed at $1.23½ bid, No. 3 at $1.11@1.13, and rejected at 85@90c. Spot sales were reported of 1 car No. 3, special house, at $1.14 and 10 cars by sample at 90c@$1.22. Total about 4,500 bu. Seller July opened at $1.25¼@1.25⅜, advanced to $1.26⅛, declined to $1.23⅞, and closed at $1.23⅞. Seller June sold the same as July to ⅛c above it, closing at ⅛c premium; and May was the same as June to ⅛c less. Seller August ranged 1⅜@1⅛c below July. Seller September sold at $1.09@1.07⅛; and the year at $1.03½@1.04⅛. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deal, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.25¼	....	$1.23⅝
Seller May	1.25¼	$1.23½@1.26	1.23⅝
Seller June	1.25⅜	1.23½@1.26⅛	1.23⅞
Seller July	1.25⅜	1.23⅞@1.26⅛	1.23⅞
Seller August	1.13⅝	1.09½@1.13¼	1.10⅛

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 2 cars by sample at $1.35@1.38½; about equal to No. 2 red free on board cars.

CORN—Was active and weak, declining 1¼@1½c, and closing about 1c lower than on Thursday afternoon. Liverpool reported an advance of ½d per cental, but New York was easier, and our receipts exhibited a further increase, with only moderate shipments. The visible supply was reported to have decreased about 400,000 bu during the last week, but it was thought to be possibly a mistake. Anyhow, the market was rather weak till towards noon, though large offerings were taken freely, then reacted slightly, and broke rather badly in sympathy with wheat, as the decision was supposed equally adverse to high prices in both cases. There was a fair shipping demand, which kept the low grades relatively firm, and some of the largest longs were buying for future delivery, perhaps with the design to steady the market. But selling was so brisk as to force down prices, and May was at one time ¼c below July. As stated elsewhere, the weakness was intensified by fears of large offerings of corn next Wednesday, after the three days' holiday. Cash No. 2 closed at 69c, with rejected at 68c. Spot sales were reported of 83 cars high mixed at 69¾@70¼c; 3 cars new do at 69¾c; 140,000 bu and 78 cars No. 2 at 69¼@69¾c; 25 cars new mixed at 69¼@69½c; 2,700 bu and 61 cars rejected at 66@68½c; 41 cars by sample at 68@77c on track; and 150 cars do at 68@77c free on board. Total about 370,000 bu. Seller July opened at 69¾c, sold at 69¼c, advanced to 70¼c, and declined to 68⅞c, closing at 68⅞c. Seller June ranged ¼@⅛c below July, and May ranged ⅛c above July to ¼c below it, closing at ⅛c premium. August was ⅛@⅜c above July. Seller September sold at 69@69¾c. October 67⅛@68½c, and the year at 57⅛@58⅜c. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including transactions on the Call Board:

	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	70⅜	....	69
Seller May	70⅜	69⅜@70⅝	69½
Seller June	69⅞	68⅞@70½	68⅞
Seller July	69⅞	68⅞@70¼	68⅞
Seller August	70	69⅛@70⅝	69⅛

OATS—Were excited and lower, June dropping 2½c and closing weak, the other futures declining 1½@2c. The steady increase in the receipts was the prime cause of the weakness, though the demoralization in other grains added somewhat to the anxiety of holders in this trade. Yesterday's receipts were larger than for any single day in several weeks, 144 cars being bulletined. The market on the whole closed with little strength, sellers seeking in vain for buyers at the decline. Cash oats sold from 49c to 49½c, and seller the month from 48½c to 49½c. June ranged at 46@48¼c, closing at the inside figure. July sold at 42@44c, closing at 42⅝c. August opened at 38⅝c, advanced to 38⅞c, and closed at 35½c. September ranged at 34@34⅛c, with little trading. Seller the year sold at 33⅜@33⅝c, closing nominally at 33¼c. Samples were weak and relatively lower. Cash sales were made of 6 cars at 49@49½c for No. 2 in store; 21 cars by sample at 48@49c for rejected mixed, 49@50c for rejected white, 50@52½c for No. 2, and 51@52c for No. 2 white on track; 92 cars at 48½@50c for mixed, 50@51½c for rejected white, 50c for No. 2, and 52@55c for good to choice No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 90,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Thursday, and the range, including the call, yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Thursday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	49½	49@49½	49
Seller May	49½	48½@49½	48
Seller June	49⅛	46@48¼	46
Seller July	43½	42@44	42⅝
Seller August	35⅜	35½@36⅛	35½
Seller the year	33⅜	33⅜@33⅝	33¼

RYE—Was inactive and steady, No. 2 spot selling at 77c with seller the month, June, and July nominally at the same figure. Seller August sold at 74c. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 77c for No. 2 in store; 1 car by sample at 77½@78c for No. 2 and 77c for rejected on track; 5 cars at 78½c for No. 2 free on board. Total equal to about 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull as regarded store lots, samples ruling quiet. No. 2 in store was nominally quotable at $1.00 and No. 3 sold at 77½c. Cash sales were made of 3,000 bu at 77½c for No. 3 in store; 3 cars by sample at 71c for No. 5, 75@77c for No. 4, and 80@85c for No. 3 on track; 1 car at 85c for No. 3 free on board. Total equal to about 7,500 bu.

SEEDS—Were inactive, little trading being done except in flaxseed. Timothy was quotable at $2.30@2.32 for prime, clover at $4.35@4.40 for prime, and flaxseed was steady at $1.40 for merchantable seed. Sales were reported of 8 cars and 100 bags flaxseed at $1.40@1.41; 1 car buckwheat seed at 95c for prime; 205 bags millet at 73c@$1.00, the latter German mixed.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅛c higher at $1.23⅝@1.23¾ for May, $1.24⅛@1.24¼ for June, $1.23⅞@1.24 for July, $1.10⅛@1.10¼ for August, $1.08@1.08⅛ for September, and $1.03⅝@1.04 for the year. Sales were made of 1,000,000 bu at $1.23⅞@1.24¼ seller May, $1.23⅞@1.24⅛ seller June, $1.23⅞@1.24 seller July, $1.10@1.10¼ seller August, $1.08@1.08⅛ seller September, and $1.03⅝@1.04 seller the year; also 85,000 bu winter wheat at $1.18@1.18½ seller July, and $1.08@1.08¼ seller August. Corn closed a shade firmer at 69⅛@69¼c for May, 67½@67⅝c for July, 69@69¼c for August, 66⅞@67c for September, 67½@67⅝c for October, 61½@61⅝c for November, and 57⅜@57½c for the year. Sales were made of 1,515,000 bu at 69@69¼c seller May, 67½@67⅝c seller June, 68@68¼c seller July, 69@69⅛c seller August, 66⅞@67c seller September, 61½c seller October, 61@61½c seller November, and 57⅛@57½c seller the year. Oats closed a shade firmer, at 48@48½c for June, 42⅞@42¾c for July, 35⅛@35¼c for August, 34⅛c for September, and 33⅞@33¼c for the year. Sales were made of 350,000 bu at 46@46⅛c seller June, 42⅝@42¾c seller July, 35⅛@35¼c seller August. Rye closed steady, with a sale of 10,000 bu at 77c seller May. Mess pork closed unchanged, at $19.32½@19.40 for June, $19.50@19.52½ for July, $19.67½@19.70 for August, $19.82½@19.85 for September, $19.90@19.95 for October, and $17.75@17.80 for the year. Sales were made of 22,250 brls at $19.30@19.32½ seller June, $19.50@19.52½ seller July, $19.67½@19.72½ seller August, and $17.80 seller the year. Lard closed 7½c lower, at $11.25@11.27½ for June, $11.35@11.37½ for July, $11.45@11.47½ for August, $11.60@11.62½ for September, $11.65@11.67½ for October, and $11.25@11.27½ for the year. Sales were made of 19,000 tcs at $11.35 seller May, $11.27½@11.30 seller June, $11.37½@11.40 seller July, $11.47½@11.50 seller August, $11.60@11.62½ seller September, $11.65 seller October, $11.45 seller November, and $11.25@11.27½ seller the year. Short ribs closed 2½c lower at $10.87½@10.90 for June, $10.90@10.92½ for July, $11.00@11.02½ for August, $11.05@11.07½ for September, and $10.70@10.75 for the year, with no sales.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is fair and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	10 @12
Green, self-working	9 @11
Red-tipped, self-working	7 @ 9
Inferior and common	5 @ 7
Crooked	4 @ 6
Whisk-brush corn	10 @12

BEANS—Were steady at $2.00@2.50 for common to good and $3.65@3.75 for choice.

BAGGING—Trade was very quiet and prices without change:

Stark	23	Burlaps	11 @13
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	14 @15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	23 @24
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—There was a firm and comparatively steady market. The receipts continue rather light, and about everything is taken as fast as received, at about the following quotations:

Creamery, fancy	25@26	Common grades	14@15
Do, fair to choice	21@24	Packing stock	13@14
Dairy, choice	18@22	Inferior	10@12
Dairy, fair to good	16@17	Grease	8@10

CHEESE—No important changes were noted in this market. There was a light movement at the following range of prices:

Full cream, new	12 @12½
Part skim, Cheddar choice, new	10 @10½
Part skim, flat, choice, new	9 @ 9½
Part skim, common to fair	5 @ 7
Low grades	3 @ 4

COAL—Sales to a light aggregate were effected at the following quotations, which are the retail prices delivered:

Anthracite, egg	$7.00	Piedmont	$ ....
Do, range and nut	7.25	Indiana block	....
Erie	6.25	Illinois	4.00@....
Baltimore & Ohio	5.75	Minonk	....

EGGS—Were firm, selling at 19c per doz.

FISH—This market was without new features. There was a good city and country demand, and prices were firm throughout the list. But few lake fish are coming in:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	7.25
Whitefish, family, ½-brl	[illegible]
Trout, per ½-brl	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½ brl	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Large family	[illegible]
Mackerel—Fat family	[illegible]
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @ 5.25
Codfish—Dressed	[illegible]
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	[illegible]
California salmon, ½-brl, new	[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—A continued good demand exists and the market remains firm throughout. Apples, raspberries, and pitted cherries are held at an advance, and peaches, prunes, and raisins were strong. We revise our list as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates, Figs (layers), Prunes (Turkish), Prunes (Bohemian), Raisins (layers), Raisins (London layers), Raisins (Valencia), Raisins (loose Muscatel), Zante currants, Citron — [prices illegible]

DOMESTIC.

Apples (Alden), Apples (evaporated, boxes), Apples (sliced), Apples (Eastern, quarters), Apples (Southern), Peaches (unpared, halves), Raspberries, Blackberries, Pitted cherries — [prices illegible]

NUTS.

Filberts, Almonds (Tarragona), Naples walnuts, Brazils, Pecans — [prices illegible]

PEANUTS.

Wilmington, Virginia, Red Tennessee — [prices illegible]

GREASE—A light trade is reported at the quotations given below: City white, City brown, City yellow, Country white "A", Country white "B", Country yellow, Country brown — [prices illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were less plenty and higher, selling at $3.00@5.50 per case. Oranges and lemons firm and higher. We quote: Apples, fair to choice, per brl.; Lemons, per box; Oranges, Messina, per box; Oranges, California, per box; Strawberries, per case — [prices illegible]

GROCERIES—Trade was reported satisfactory. Prices remained firm all along the line, but except a ⅛c advance in Rio coffees there were no price changes:

RICE. Carolina; Louisiana; Rangoon — [prices illegible]

COFFEE. Java; Java, choice Mandaling; Maracaibo; Mexican, prime to choice; Mexican, fair to good; Rio, fancy; Rio, prime to choice; Rio, fair to good; Rio, common; Rio, roasting — [prices illegible]

SUGARS. Patent cut-loaf; Crushed; Powdered; Granulated, standard; Granulated, not standard; A standard; A No. 2; Extra C; No. 1; Yellow — [prices illegible]

SIRUPS. Corn; Sugar; Blackstrap; New Orleans molasses, new — [prices illegible]

SPICES. Allspice; Cloves; Pepper; Cassia; Nutmegs — [prices illegible]

HAY—Was in better supply at 50c@$1.00 per ton lower. We quote: No. 1 timothy, per ton; No. 2 timothy, per ton on track; Mixed; Upland prairie; No. 1 prairie — [prices illegible]

HIDES—Are moving slowly at quotations: Green-cured, light, per lb; Green-cured, heavy; Part cured; Damaged hides; Green-salted, bulls; Calf, per lb; Dry-salted, per lb; Dry flint, No. 1; Damaged dry; Sheep-pelts, wool estimated — [prices illegible]

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

The Chicago *Shoe and Leather Review* of May [illegible] gives the stock of hides on hand, as reported by hide dealers in this city, as follows: Steers, heavy and light, and bulls; Heavy cows, native and branded; Light hides, upper and buff; Kip and calf; Dry hides; Total; Total last week — [figures illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Trade is fairly active, though orders are somewhat diminished on account of the pending strikes at the East. We quote:

Tin plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$	6.75
Tin plates, 10x14, IX		8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing		6.25
Tin plates, 20x28, IC., roofing		13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	26 @	30
Bar-tin		30
Solder	15 @	16
Bar-lead		7
Lead-pipe		8¼
Copper bottoms, per lb		35
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz		35
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz		40
Planished, cut to size		3¼
Sheet-iron, per lb		4.50
Sheet-iron, No. 24		4.60
Sheet-iron, Nos. 26 and 26		4.80
Sheet-iron, No. 27		5.00
Common bar-iron rates		2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 15	12½@	13¼
American planished iron, "B"		9½
American do. "A"		10½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12 @	16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were weak at $3.25 rates and $3.20 by car-lots.

OILS—Carbon declined ½c, and turpentine was off 2c. Other oils were steady as previously quoted. A fair business was in progress at the quotations following:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	60
Carbon, 175 test	12½	Whale, winter	70
Carbon, 150 test	9¼	Sperm	$ 1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9¼	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W.W., 150 test	11¼	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis. W.W.	9¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis. P.W.	11½	Bank	45
Carbon, Mich. W.W.	11¾	Straits	45
Carbon, Mich. P.W.	11½	Turpentine	53
Lard, current make	90	Miners'	60@65
Lard, No. 1	70	Naphtha, deo, 60 deg	10
Lard, No. 2	63	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg	16
Linseed, raw	57	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg	21

POTATOES—The market continues firm at the recent advance, and although new potatoes are arriving a little more freely the supply is not at all in excess of the demand. Old potatoes, choice grades, sell at $1.40@1.45 per bu by the car-lot on track, and new are held at $6.50@7.25 per brl.

SALT—Was steady at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.20
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.15
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

TALLOW—Is fairly active at 8¼@8⅝c for city, 7¾@8c for No. 1 country, and 6¾@7½c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Finished goods are quoted steady on a basis of $1.16 per gallon.

WOOL—Stocks were moving slowly at quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	37@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@33
Fine and unwashed fleece	18@21
Coarse and unwashed fleece	16@19
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@30
Medium and washed fleece	37@40
Fine washed fleece	33@38
Coarse washed fleece	30@33

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,769	20,836	422
Tuesday	2,721	24,551	2,230
Wednesday	2,915	26,215	873
Thursday	2,967	27,840	886
Friday	4,200	24,000	1,300
Total	16,572	123,442	5,511
Same time last week	19,159	103,838	6,048
Shipments—			
Monday	1,841	6,924	....
Tuesday	1,151	5,583	....
Wednesday	1,190	9,373	297
Thursday	2,170	10,491	76
Total	6,352	32,351	373

Among the country shippers who were on the market yesterday with cattle was that old stager Asa Heath. Asa does not squander much money for market reports, and usually sells his cattle himself instead of intrusting them to some commission firm. He had eight loads in yesterday, and, finding what he considered a pretty fair sort of a market, he let his cattle go to the first buyer that accosted him. He was sorry later, when he found that cattle of the same grade were selling 60c per 100 lbs higher than he had obtained for his. It made a difference in the size of Asa's bank account of somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,200.

CATTLE—The market was as wild as on Thursday. The receipts showed a very respectable increase, amounting to some 4,200 head, but the increase was not sufficiently marked to arrest the upward course of prices, and we have to note a further advance in shipping grades of 30@40c. Almost any price that sellers had the hardihood to ask was cheerfully paid, and sales at $8.60@8.90@9.00 were reported. And the cattle that sold at these prices were not extra by any means. They averaged less than 1,400 lbs, and were not of the fattest. Sales to shippers were at $7.15@8.00 for poor to fair droves, and at $8.50@9.00 for good to choice. These prices are at least $1.00 higher than ever before paid with gold at par. Everything that shippers could handle sold early, and the market finished strong.

Native butchers' stuff sold at an advance on Thursday's quotations. The supply, as for a long time past, was meagre, and trading was brisk at $4.50@6.50 for poor to choice cows, at $4.00@6.25 for poor to good fat bulls, and at $6.00@7.00 for fair to good little butchering steers weighing from 850 to 1,050 lbs. Calves were scarce, and commanded extreme prices, sales of poor to choice veals making at $5.00@8.50 per 100 lbs. Milch cows were wanted at $35.00@60.00. Only a few were offered. Stockers sold quick at $4.00@5.25, while for feeders $5.00@5.50 was paid.

Texas grass cattle were in fair supply, not far from 1,000 head being offered, and the market was about steady. There was a good canning demand, but that class of buyers was decidedly opposed to paying any advance on late prices, and the reported sales do not indicate much change from Thursday's quotations. There is little disposition to pack at present figures, the opinion being entertained that common cattle will be much cheaper a little further along in the season. Sales were at $5.00@6.75 for fair to choice lots.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	1,390	$9.00	32	1,120	$7.70
[illegible]	1,377	9.00	41	880	7.70
18 millers	1,335	8.90	33	1,155	7.60
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.85	56	1,160	7.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.75	32	1,190	7.15
[illegible]	1,564	8.85	20	1,021	7.15
[illegible]	1,384	8.85	51	1,028	6.90
[illegible]	1,576	8.80	48	1,060	6.85
[illegible]	1,304	8.65	58 Texas	917	6.75
[illegible]	1,338	8.65	21 Texas	966	6.75
[illegible]	1,370	8.75	54 Texas	904	6.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.60	17	1,053	6.70
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.50	13	1,076	6.60
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.40	17 feeders	1,120	6.62½
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.40	16	1,008	6.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.35	16	1,069	6.45
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.65	16 Texas	876	6.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.10	19 Texas	821	5.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.10	108 Texas	918	5.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.10	386 Texas	776	5.00
[illegible]	1,113	8.00	20 Texas	755	4.95
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.00	21 cows	1,040	4.90
[illegible]	1,216	8.00	20 cows	950	4.85
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.90	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.90	11 cows	867	4.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	8.00	12 cows	882	4.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.75	12 stockers	867	4.25
[illegible]	1,117	7.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Were again in pretty full supply and prices were off. The market opened dull but became fairly active a little later, after prices had been dropped 5@10c. All grades shared in the decline, poor to prime light selling at $7.35@7.90 and inferior to choice heavy at $7.25@8.40. Some choice light went at $7.95 and a few extra heavy at $8.50. Skips and culls sold at $6.25@7.25. The market closed weak.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$8.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	$7.65
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—The market was active and firm, with sales at $4.00@6.15 for poor to good shorn.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
213 shorn	[illegible]	$5.90	200 Texans	88	4.90
23 shorn	[illegible]	5.25	14 shorn	88	4.62½
25 shorn	[illegible]	5.00	78 shorn	107	5.12½
110 shorn	[illegible]	4.00	75 shorn	99	5.15
58 shorn	[illegible]	4.10	29 lambs, per hd.		3.50
48 shorn	[illegible]	4.12½	78 lambs, per hd.		3.50
36 shorn	[illegible]	4.25	53 lambs, per hd.		4.00
51 Texans	88	4.60			

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 26.—BEEVES—Receipts, 268 cars; last week, 283; market buoyant at a further advance in price; no increase in demand, but daily receipts taken in quickly on arrival; full loads 1,300 lb average smooth natives sold at $8.70; fair to medium, $8.00@8.25; common to fair, $6.75@7.50; Cherokee and Texas, $5.75@7.25, showing an advance for the week of 25c on good steers; sales, 1,100; closing strong with light offerings.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 89 cars; last week, 85; sheep declined ½c, when a fair business was done at $5.00@6.25 for common to good; lambs taken now freely at $6.25@9.00, closing steady for both.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,730; not enough for the demand, and at a further advance equal to a strong ½c per lb; market active and firm; poor trash and a few grass-fed Texas steers sold at $7.00@7.30 per cwt; poor to prime native steers at $7.40@9.60; best in market reach $9.60, all on live weight; choice fat bulls reached $7.60 per cwt live weight; exporters were not operating; no shipments today or tomorrow.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,800; dull and lower for lambs; barely steady for sheep; not all sold; extremes, $4.10@6.50 per cwt for clipped sheep; $7.12½@9.37½ for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,300; none offered alive; nominally steady at $7.90@8.25 per cwt.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,100 head; active and strong; demand largely exceeds supply; all grades wanted, but offerings consist almost wholly of grass Texans and Indians; prices higher; fat, smooth native steers of 1,400 lbs would bring $9.00; good to choice shipping, $8.00@8.60; common to fair grass Texans and Indians sold at $4.50@5.50; good to choice, $5.75@6.60; feeding steers, $5.25@6.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,500 head; better feeling; supply mostly Texans, which bring $4.00@5.25.

HOGS—Active and unchanged; light to best Yorkers, $7.60@7.90; packing, $7.40@7.90; butchers' to fancy, $8.00@8.40. Receipts, 1,150 head; shipments, 1,400 head.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—HOGS—Active and firm; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 700; quality poor; common light and bacon hogs, $7.25@8.30; skips and culls, $5.50@6.75.

CATTLE—Strong; shipping, $6.60@7.50; butchers', $3.00@6.25; stockers and feeders, $3.50@6.00; receipts, 200; shipments, 200.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; $3.75@5.25 for shorn; receipts, 400; shipments 550.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, May 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 700; active, firm, and higher; grass Texans, [illegible]

750 to 950 lbs, sold at $5.80@6.37½; native steers, 1,050 to 1,300 lbs, $6.25@7.25; cows, $3.50@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,100; weak and a shade lower at $6.40@7.92½; bulk sales, $7.30@7.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, 250; unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—HOGS—Active and firm; common and light, $6.00@8.00; packing and butchers', $7.50@8.30; receipts, 975 head; shipments, 1,100 head.

LUMBER.

There were half a dozen vessels at the Franklin street market yesterday, prices ruling firm as below:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.25@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	24.00@23.00
Boards and strips	13.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.75@ 2.80
Extra shingles	2.80@ 2.90
Lath	2.35

Following are the yard prices fixed upon by the Lumberman's Exchange, the figures representing only lumber. Green is quoted at $1.00 per m less:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$ 52.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	48.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	44.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	22.50
Common dressed siding	21.00
A siding strips	38.00
A siding	21.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 18@16-inch, rough	46.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	41.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
Fencing flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	16.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft.	17.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft.	16.00
Dimension stuff	16.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft.	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft.	15.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Pickets, square head	22.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.20
Shingles, standard	3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.00
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear	80.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Blackwalnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following is the bulletin of the Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange for May 25:

TOTAL RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	424,464,000	184,847,000
1881	268,807,000	122,373,000
Increase	154,187,000	62,474,000

SALES AND SHIPMENTS SINCE JAN. 1.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	699,842,000	316,130,000
1881	447,910,000	184,845,000
Increase	251,932,000	131,285,000

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 26—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—New, No. 1 6s 3½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 87s. Lard, 58s.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, for the past three days, 127,000 centals, 125,000 centals being American.

LATER—1:30 p. m.—Weather showery. Breadstuffs easier. Corn, 6s 3½d.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Bacon—Long clear steady at 55s; short clear steady at 57s 6d. Corn—Mixed, old, dull at 6s 4½d. Turpentine—At London steady at 40s.

COTTON—Quiet at 6¾@6 13-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Easier. Corn—Western mixed, 6s 3½d.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 132s 6d. American lard, 57s 9d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 9d@6s.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firm but not much doing.

LONDON, May 26—5 p. m.—LINSEED OIL—34s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 39s.

ANTWERP, May 26.—PETROLEUM—17¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 26—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs easier; corn, 6s 3½d; receipts of wheat the last three days, 127,000 centals, of which 125,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Wheat—Not much doing; red winter, 10s 2d; No. 2 spring, 9s 6d; No. 3 do, 9s 1d; California declined 1d. Corn in fair demand and firm at 6s 4d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm and a shade higher. Corn, none offered. To arrive—Wheat, not much doing. Corn steady. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past week, 218,000 centals, of which 202,000 were American. Pork, 6d lower, at 88s 6d. Lard dull and 3d lower, at 57s 9d. Bacon—L. C., 55s; S. C., 58s. Tallow, 43s 6d. Cheese dull at 60s. Beef firmer at 132s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. Corn in fair demand and firm. Country markets rather dull.

LONDON, May 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; California club, 9s 9d@10s 1d; spring, No. 2, 9s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn firm. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet. Corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer. Corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. Paris—Wheat and flour quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—A further and very sharp break occurred today in grain values, through the eagerness of sellers to place supplies, especially for forward delivery, resulting in great measure from the more encouraging crop and weather reports from the interior, the very liberal arrivals at the principal points of accumulation inland, notably at Chicago, the serious depression advised of from the several markets of the West, and to some extent from the unfavorable drift of the accounts by cable. Very extensive transactions were reported in No. 2 red wheat, No. 2 corn, and No. 2 oats on the option list at the reduced quotations, which varied frequently, and in instances wildly. Three purchases were made for contract purposes, thus facilitating settlements and thereby relieving many operators from anxiety as to the position and the outlook. Winter wheat pressed for sale most of the day in view of the adverse drift of the reports from the West, and has declined here, in the instance of No. 2 red on the option list about 1¼@2c a bu, leading to very free sales in the speculative interest, and near the extreme close to a rally of about ¾@⅞c a bu. The report from Chicago as to the decision there of the Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade, that on the demurred April contracts for No. 2 spring the basis of settlement should be $1.32 per bu, contributed to precipitate the break in prices here by stimulating realizations on the part of speculative holders. Export inquiry very moderate, and mostly for red wheat, graded or ungraded. Spring wheat neglected and unsettled; No. 2 red at $1.40@1.46¼ in elevator, $1.44¼@1.45¼ afloat, closing at $1.45 in elevator asked; do May, $1.45¼@1.46¼, closing at $1.46¼; do June, $1.41@1.42, closing at $1.41½; do July, $1.29¾@1.31¾, closing at $1.30¾; do August, $1.20@1.22, closing at $1.20¾; do September, $1.21@1.22, closing at $1.20¾; do year, $1.19@1.20½, closing at $1.19¼; do steamer grade at $1.38@1.39; ungraded red $1.20@1.45, as to quality; 500 bu No. 1 white at $1.42¼, closing at $1.42¼, in elevator; ungraded white at $1.38@1.43½, as to quality; white California, to arrive, at $1.40 for export. Corn—An extraordinary brisk movement almost exclusively speculative, reported, particularly in the July and August deliveries. Prices, however, declined rapidly, closing for the day as much as 1½@3c per bu on very free offerings, and decided eagerness on the part of sellers to place supplies, especially for delivery in May, hardening a trifle toward the close; mixed Western, ungraded, at 77@84½c, as to quality and condition; steamer mixed, nominal; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 (marketed early in the day), at 84c. Oats forced on the market, and have decline fully 1@1¾c a bu, leading to very active business, mostly speculative, closing rather more steadily. White Western, ungraded, 9,500 bu, at 61@67c, as to quality; mixed Western, ungraded, 58½@62½c; white State, 63@68c, as to quality; mixed State, 60@65c, as to quality; Canada, 60@68c for white and 51@60c for mixed. Rye steady and in some request; a boat-load Canada sold at 93¼c in bond for shipment, with rumors of further sales on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Hog products only moderately active, even in the speculative line, closing generally lower, as offered more freely. Western mess pork met with less inquiry for early delivery, leaving off at $19.25 for old, and $20.25@20.37½ for new, and in the option line in slack demand, with July closing at $20.10@20.15; August $20.15. No transactions made public. Cut meats in demand at steady prices. Pickled shoulders in bulk at 10½@11c; smoked shoulders, 12c; pickled hams at 14c; smoked hams, 15@15½c. Bacon firm, but quiet. Western steam lard moderately active for early delivery, with contract grade closing at $11.75, and in the option line more freely dealt in, o, ening more firmly, but closing lower, with the May option leaving off at $11.80 bid (for contract purposes); June, $11.60 bid; July, $11.60 bid; August, $11.65 bid; September, $11.70 bid; October, $11.70; November, $11.55; December, $11.55@11.57½; seller the remainder of the year at $11.42½@11.45, showing a decline for the day of 10@12½c per 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Wanted at very full prices; quoted at 8¾c bid for prime.

SUGARS—Raw in slack demand at unchanged quotations; refined in rather more request, and quoted essentially unchanged as to prices.

FREIGHTS—Business comparatively quiet in most lines, though the advantages as to rates continued in favor of shippers. For Liverpool, the reported engagements include, by steam, flour at 6@8d (through freight by outport steamers as low as 5d); room for grain quoted here nominal; wheat taken by vessel free to shipper; grain, via Philadelphia, at ½d; provisions, in lots, at 2s 6d@7s 6d, as to routes and dates of shipment (local shipments, 5s@7s 6d).

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 26.—COTTON—Quiet; 11¾@12⅛c; futures steady; May, 12.03c; June, 12.03c; July, 12.15c; August, 12.25c; September, 11.95c; October, 11.46c; November, 11.33c; December, 11.34c; January, 11.46c; February, 11.60c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 15,000 brls; exports, 1,700 brls; super State and Western, $3.90@5.00; common to good extra, $4.75@5.70; good to choice, $5.80@9.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.25; extra Ohio, $5.00@8.50; St. Louis, $5.00@8.25; Minnesota patent process, $8.25@9.75.

GRAIN—Wheat 1¼@2¼c lower; unsettled and depressed; receipts, 48,000 bu; exports, 59,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.35; ungraded red, $1.20@1.45; steamer No. 2 red, $1.38@1.39; No. 2 red, $1.44¼@1.45 delivered, $1.45¼@1.46¼ certificates; No. 1 white (sales of 500,000 bu), $1.42¼; No. 2 May (sales 112,000 bu), $1.45¼@1.46¼, closing at $1.46; June (sales 464,000 bu), $1.41@1.42, closing at $1.41¼; July (sales 912,000 bu), $1.29¾@1.31¾, closing at $1.29¼; August (sales 400,000 bu), $1.20@1.22, closing at $1.21½; September (sales 544,000 bu), $1.21@1.22, closing at $1.20¾. Corn depressed; cash and May 3@3¾c lower; receipts, 129,000 bu; exports, 3,000 bu; ungraded, 78@85c; No. 3, 84c; No. 2, 83@83¼c elevator, 83@84½c delivered; No. 2 May, 83@85c, closing at 84c; June, 78¼@79¼c, closing at 79c; July, 78¼@79¾c, closing at 79¼c; August, 78@80¼c, closing at 79¾c. Oats 1@2c lower; receipts, 136,700 bu; exports, 500 bu; mixed Western, 59@62c; white do, 62@67c.

HAY—Quiet and steady at 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm for choice grades. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice in fair demand and steadily held.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled and lower; United, 64¼c; crude, 6¾@6¼c; refined, 7¼c.

RESIN—Quiet and steady; $2.37½@2.30.

TURPENTINE—Dull and lower; 48c.

EGGS—Western fresh higher and firm at 19½c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; 10@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet and firm; 7@10¼c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; free sellers, and active trading for June and July; No. 2 red, $1.30 cash and May, $1.21 June, $1.09¾ July, $1.06 August and September, $1.05 the year; sales, $1.29@1.30¼ June, $1.11¾@1.08¼ July; No. 3 do, $1.18 bid; No. 4 do, $1.09¼. Corn lower; 74@75¾c cash, according to location, 74½c May, 71c June and July, 70¾c August, 68½c September, 54½c 54¼c the year. Oats lower; 53@53½c cash, 48½c June, 40¼c July, 35c August, 33½c the year. Rye dull; 75c asked. Barley nominal.

LEAD—Dull at $4.37½.

BUTTER—Dull; dairy, 14@20c; country, 10@16c.

EGGS—Better at 16½@17c.

WHISKY—Better at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $19.50 bid cash, May, and July. Dry salt easier but not quotably lower. Bacon very slow at $9.25, $12.05, $12.35@12.40. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 83,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

CALL—Wheat higher; $1.21½ June, $1.09¼ July, $1.08¼ August, $1.08¾ September, $1.16 year. Corn lower; 70c for June, July, and August; 68½c for September; 54c for year. Oats lower; 48c bid June, 40c July, 33½c bid year.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western fair; lower; No. 2 winter red, spot and May, $1.40@1.40¼; June, $1.40¼@1.40¾; July, $1.24@1.26¼; August, $1.18¾. Corn—Western quiet, closing easy; mixed, spot and May, 80¼@80¾c; June, 79¼@80c; July, 79¾@80c; August, 80¼@80¾c. Oats steady; Western white, 66@68c; mixed, 60@61c; Pennsylvania, 60@65c. Rye dull and lower; Western, fair to good, 85@88c.

HAY—Easy; $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Firm; fairly active; mess pork, old, $20.00; new, $21.00. Bulk-meats—Shoulders and clear-rib sides, packed, 9⅛@12¾c. Bacon—Shoulder, 10⅜c. Hams, 15¼@15½c. Lard, 12¾c.

BUTTER—Quiet; choice grass Western, 15@20c.

EGGS—Steady; 18@19c.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and quiet at 8¼@10¼c. Sugar lower; A soft, 9⅛c.

WHISKY—Quiet and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,095 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,300 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 6,938 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 810,000 bu; corn, 138,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—FLOUR—In very limited demand; prices nominally unchanged. Rye flour neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red, grain depot, $1.41; No. 2 red, May, $1.43@1.44; June, $1.41¼@1.41¾; July, $1.26@1.26¼; August, $1.20¾@1.21. Corn—Local oats quiet and about steady; futures active; speculative movement at a decline of ¼@¾c; sail mixed, on track, 80¼c; do 85c free on board; sail mixed, grain depot, 84@84¼c; elevator, 85c; No. 3, grain depot, 85@85¼c; sail mixed, May, 83@84c; June, 79@79¾c; July, 79¼@80c; August, 79¼@80c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 61@61½c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and in good jobbing demand. Lard steady; kettle, 13¼c; steam, 11¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady; creamery, good to choice, 22@23c; Western extras, 14@23c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 20c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

BRAN—Dull and lower.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 8,500 bu; oats, 850 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn dull; mixed and yellow, 95c; white mixed, 96c; white, $1.00. Oats in fair demand and steady; seedy, 64c; prime, 65c choice, 66c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and steady at $4.40.

HAY—Quiet; common, $18.00@20.00; prime, $25.00; choice, $26.00@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong; $20.50. Lard quiet and firm; tierce, refined, 11¾@11⅞c; keg, 12¼c. Bulk meats in good demand, tending upward; shoulders, packed, 8¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders steady, 9⅛c; clear rib and long clear, lower, 12⅞c. Hams—Sugar-cured, scarce and firm; canvassed, 14@15½c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10½c. Sugar lower; common to good do, 6@6⅞c; fair to fully fair, 7⅛@7⅜c; prime to choice, 8@8⅛c; yellow clarified, 8⅝@8⅞c. Molasses quiet and unchanged; common reboiled, 45@47c; fair do, 50@52c; prime, 55@58c. Rice steady, with fair demand; Louisiana, 6¼@7⅛c.

BRAN—In fair demand at $1.05@1.07½.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and active; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.29¾; May, $1.29¼; June, $1.29¼; July, $1.28¼; August, $1.16¼; September and year, nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.11¼; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn lower; No. 2, 69¾c; rejected, 68c. Oats lower; No. 2, 49c; white, 51c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 75c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, 93½c; No. 3 spring, extra, 80c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $19.42½ cash and June; $19.52½ July. Lard—Prime steam, $11.35 cash and June; $11.50 July.

HOGS—Quiet and steady at $7.50@8.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; barley, 4,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 3,600 bu; barley, 2,700 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot, $1.31½; May, $1.37½ ofd; June, $1.31½; July, $1.15½; August, $1.11½; year, $1.10. Corn quiet and weak; high mixed, 78c; No. 2, spot, 75½c; May, 75½c; June, 71c; July, 71½c; August, 72c; year, 57c. Oats nominally unchanged.

Closed—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, spot, held at $1.37½; May, $1.36¾; June, $1.30; July, $1.14¼. Corn weak; No. 2 spot 75½c asked; May, 75c asked; June held at 70½c, 70¼c bid; July, 70¾c; August held at 71½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 7,500 bu; oats 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 3,500 bu.

The Board will adjourn from Saturday noon until Wednesday.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 26.—FLOUR—Demand moderate.

GRAIN—Corn—Sales rather small. Oats steady and firm; demand fair; No. 2 white, 65c; No. 3 do, 62½@63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and unchanged. Beef in fair demand and prices well sustained; extra mess, $14.50@15.00; family and plate, $18.00@20.00. Lard firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Demand moderate; creamery, 22@25c; ladle-packed, 17@20c.

CHEESE—Dull at 5@12c.

EGGS—Easy at 18@18½c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 brls, 5,000 sacks; corn, 4,400 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; corn, 43,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 26.—COTTON—Quiet; 11¾c.

FLOUR—Firmer, but not quotably higher.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular; No. 2 red winter, $1.31@1.35 spot; $1.18¾ July. Corn active and lower; No. 2 mixed, 77¼@77¾c spot; 77c bid May; 75¼@75½c June; 75¼@76c July; 76¼@76½c August; 50c bid year. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 55c. Rye dull and lower at 77c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $19.75. Lard steady; $11.35. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, $8.50; clear rib, $11.20. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, $9.25; clear rib, $12.25; clear, $13.00.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.15; combination sales finished goods, 545 brls on the basis of $1.15.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., May 26.—GRAIN—Corn dull and easier; high mixed, 71@71½c; mixed, 70½@71c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 51½@52c. Rye dull; No. 2, 74@75c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,150; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 11,350 bu; rye, 500; barley, 4,040 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,375; corn, 13,500 bu; oats 20,125 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, 10,000 bu; No. 2 red, $1.18 bid cash; 95c bid July; No. 3 do, $1.01½ bid cash; 95c June. Corn—Receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, 14,000; weaker; No. 2 mixed, 73¼@73⅝c cash; 71½c June. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed, 46½c bid June.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat very weak; No. 1 white, spot May, $1.32 asked; June, $1.29¾; July, $1.24¾; August, $1.10¼; September, $1.09¾ asked; year, $1.08¾ asked; No. 2 red, $1.38¼; No. 2 white, $1.29; receipts, 11,000 bu; shipments, 35,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; No. 1 hard Duluth nominal at $1.67. Corn dull; car-lots good samples of old at 77¼@78c in store. Other grain neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.34@1.34¼. Corn firm; 74¼@75c. Oats dull and lower; white, 54@55c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn steady; yellow Western, 88c; No. 2, 86½c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—Markets all quiet, without material change.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 71,000 bales; American, 48,000; speculators took 2,000; exporters took 8,500; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 11,000; actual export, 13,500; total receipts, 98,000; American, 60,000; total stock, 989,000; American, 613,000; amount afloat, 405,000; American, 130,000.

NEW YORK, May 26.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 14,000 bales; do same week last year, 37,000; total receipts at United States ports to date, 4,519,000; do same date last year, 5,484,000; exports from United States ports for the week, 24,000; do same week last year, 67,000; total receipts at United States ports to date, 3,189,000; do same date last year, 4,048,000; stock at all United States ports, 471,000; do same week last year, 494,000; stock at all interior towns, 58,000; do same week last year, 76,000; stock at Liverpool, 989,000; do same week last year, 930,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 130,000; do same date last year, 119,000.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 835 bales; gross, 900; sales, 2,300; stock, 92,940; weekly net receipts, 2,900; gross, 3,800; exports to continent, 1,300; coastwise, 2,000; sales, 9,200.

GALVESTON, May 26.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 30 bales; gross, 1,500; exports coastwise, 4,376; stock, 9,000; weekly net receipts, 1,300; gross, 3,000; exports coastwise, 4,000; to Great Britain, 2,300; sales, 6,580.

MEMPHIS, May 26.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 420 bales; shipments, 839 bales; stock, 29,375 bales; sales, 850 bales. Middling, 11⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11⅝c; sales, 135 bales; receipts, 650; shipments, 1,500; stock, 16,655.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The demand is very mild, and, apart from miscellaneous assortments in moderate quantities, the quiet of previous days continued without any change promised until warm weather gives encouragement to the consumptive request.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—WOOL—Stock light; rather better demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, XX and above, medium, 45@47½c; coarse, 35@37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, medium, 45@46c; tub washed, fair, 38@41c; others unchanged.

BOSTON, May 26.—WOOL—Steady and firm, with fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 41@44c; Michigan and Wisconsin extra fleeces, 39@40c; unwashed fleeces, 25@32 for fine and medium; combing delaine, 43@48c; pulled, 33@48c.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 26.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steady; closed at 63¼c; refined, 7¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, May 26.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 64¼c; highest, 64¼c; lowest, 63¼c; closed, 63¼c. Shipments, 78,500; charters, 12,700; tide water runs, 10,6.0.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 26.—PETROLEUM—Slightly lower; opening at 64¼c; highest, 64¼c; lowest, 63¼c; closing, 63¼c; sales, 56,800 brls; total shipments from the oil regions yesterday, 56,498 brls; charters, 20,400 brls.

LAKE BLUFF.

The Annual Round of Interesting and Instructive Entertainments to Be Given at This Popular Resort for the Unworldly-Minded.

Lake Bluff promises to be during the coming summer months a point of great interest, not only as a popular resort, but also as the scene of active work by various Christian and temperance assemblies. The groves, drives, cottages, and hotel are being handsomely prepared for the entertainment of the anticipated visitors, and nothing will be left undone to insure the success of the season at this cool and shady retreat by the lake. The various gatherings to take place at the Bluff are the sixth annual session of the Christian Workers, July 1 to 20; the German Temperance Convocation, Aug. 5, 6, and 7; the Temperance Training-School, Aug. 10 to 22; and the Lake Bluff Temperance Convocation, Aug. 8 to 22.

The program arranged for the session of Christian Workers is an extensive one. The order of exercises each day includes lectures, schools of music, schools of oratory, schools of languages, ministers' institute, kindergarten, and miscellaneous departments. The "mass assemblies" will be attended by prominent divines and missionaries from Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Western cities, and also from New York.

On the first day, a grand missionary dinner will be served at the Lake Bluff Hotel, where the Rev. C. G. Trusdell will appear as "mine host." The program for July 4 includes an address by Senator Logan on "Our National History and Politics." On that day there will also be a military parade, fireworks, and a grand sacred concert. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax is announced to lecture on the evening of July 18 on "Our Martyred Presidents—Lincoln and Garfield." Indeed, there will be two or three lectures by able gentlemen each day during the session. The evenings have been set apart largely for entertainments and concerts, as well as lectures. Prof. R. L. Cumnock, the elocutionist, will give readings on different occasions during the session. The concerts are to be led by Prof. J. C. Fillmore, of Milwaukee. At the evening concert July 14 Sig. Giuseppe Vitale, the celebrated violinist, will take part. The Cornell College brass band will give a concert on the closing night.

The German Temperance Convocation will have for its object the discussion of the temperance question in its bearings upon the morality and prosperity of the country. The Lake Bluff Temperance Convocation and the Training School will be held for the purpose of consultation as to the best methods of pushing the temperance work forward, instructing new workers, etc. The program each day will include lectures, illustrations, conferences, etc.

GUERIN'S GAME.

The Well-Known Chicago Crook of That Name Appears to Have Been At It Again.

Eddie Guerin, who is credited with a wonderful degree of knowledge in the line of cracksmanship and general deviltry, and who has been arrested so often for vagrancy and much graver offenses, was up before Justice Wallace at the armory yesterday afternoon. Eddie was before Judge Gary in the same case day before yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. He was arrested last Monday on a dispatch from Pittsburg stating that he was wanted in that smoky city for stealing $400 from the office of a Mr. Devlin. The necessary requisition not having been procured, however, Eddie was simply held to await developments, and hence the habeas-corpus case. Judge Gary dismissed the writ upon learning that the young man would be brought before Justice Wallace yesterday afternoon. When arraigned yesterday afternoon there was no one to testify against the prisoner, but Col. Cameron asked for a continuance on the ground that witnesses would be on from Pittsburg in a few days. Justice Wallace granted a continuance until May 31 in bonds of $1,000. It is probable that a requisition will arrive in the meantime, and that Eddie will be taken to Pittsburg for trial. In case this matter fails through there is an unsatisfied judgment for $100 held against the prisoner, he having been lately convicted of vagrancy and given bonds to abandon Chicago in lieu of a $100 fine.

A British View of American Society.

Blackwood's Magazine.

For some time past we have been acquiring, by various side-lights, a great deal of insight into the constitution of American society. These glances of enlightenment have sometimes been thrown by foreign hands, as in the remarkable illustrations of the upper circles of New York first introduced to the readers of this magazine in the revelations of Miss Irene Magillicuddy, but have also been supplied in abundance by native expositors. The most remarkable of the latter, however, have rather disclosed America abroad than America at home, revealing the race to us in its cosmopolitan aspect, as it roams about the highways of Europe, and settles itself, here and there, a little colony, in the capitals of the Old World. From the disclosures which have been thus made to us, we have learned that the republican rule and democratic equality upon which the great Empire of the West is founded are more odious to its most highly-cultivated citizens than any corrupt court of the elder world ever was. It had been one of the commonplaces of Old World opinion, considered prejudice by the advanced and high-minded, that the absence of all social standards of rank would prove more likely to produce an exaggerated estimate of it than that lofty indifference which would be the becoming sentiment of a dignified and enlightened republic. But we may venture to say that few, even of the most prejudiced, were prepared for the view of American feeling on this point, given to us by its native exponents, as existing among the wealthy and highly educated crowds who throng European cities, and to whom every assertion of popular right, or breaking down of old despotic tradition, is an offense and injury. The bitterness with which these elegant colonists resent the substitution of constitutional for absolute rule; their angry sense of disappointment at every new assimilation of the historic countries in which they have taken refuge to the government of their own; their regrets and yearnings after Emperor and Pope, seemed at first a whimsical piece of satire, another exhibition of characteristic American humor to our astonished eyes. And it is only after a number of skilled expositors have given time and toil to the task of convincing us that this is a true reading of the real state of affairs that we have yielded our amused consent to, and learned to recognize the full meaning involved in, this curious development of feeling.

The discovery that equality to an educated American means a settled conviction that he himself belongs of right to the highest circles everywhere, and that the wives of commission merchants in New York are shamefully treated if they do not hobnob with Duchesses in London—but that, at the same time, it is highly prejudicial to the rest of the world that the distinction between Dukes and stockbrokers should be done away, or a single barrier removed—is one of the most instructive, as well as the most entertaining, that the world has made for many a day. The disgust with which the refined republican sees the elder nations adopting even the smallest portion of the creed to which he was born—and which, indeed, gives him his standing-ground, and alone introduces him into the society in which he delights—is one of the most purely comic elements in existing society. There is the highest humor in the commentary it reads at once upon the theory and practice of government and national politics. If the democracy with which we are scared by so many prophets come only to this, the observer might be excused for finding in it more food for laughter than for tears.

Heart-Ailments Induced by Smoking.

Out of eighty-one great smokers examined in France by a medical expert, twenty-three are reported as exhibiting an intermittent pulse, independent of any cardiac lesion; and this intermittency disappeared on the smoking habit being abandoned. The effects of smoking on children from 9 to 15 years of age show not only palpitation and intermittent pulse, but chloro-anæmia. The results of observations in this line in respect to woman smokers—some forty to fifty cases—show that most of them suffered from disturbances of menstruation and digestion, and about one-fifth of the number presented very marked intermittency of the pulse without any lesion of the heart; these latter defied all methods of treatment, however skillful, frequent, or prolonged, the difficulty yielding only with the suppression of the habit.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes.

No danger from these diseases if you use Hop Bitters; besides being the best family medicine ever made. Trust no other.

CATARRH Throat, Lung

Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

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BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $90; Pianos, $297. Factory running day & night. Catalogue free. Ad. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

203 S. Paca St., Baltimore. Nov. 28, 1881.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.

JOS. MCCAWLEY.

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COMBINED WITH QUINQUINA AND THE NUTRITIVE PRINCIPLES OF MEAT, will be found an excellent Tonic, especially beneficial to those suffering from a vitiated state of the blood. General depot, J. Ferré, successor to AROUD, 102 Rue Richelieu, Paris. Messrs. E. Fougera & Co., Agents, No. 30 North William street, New York.

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THE SPLENDID EXHIBITION Of works of art, from living Belgium artists, will remain open June 1, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 8 to 10 p. m. daily, in Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts Broad-st., near N. Y. station.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

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Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:50 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:00 a m	4:30 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 p m	* 6:00 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	*10:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:00 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & Sx City Ex	b10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Nebraska Express	b10:30 a m	b 3:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b12:05 p m	b 1:20 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:05 p m	b 3:20 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:05 p m	b 3:20 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	‡11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	†11:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express / Chenoa	‡11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mil., Oconomowoc & La Crosse	* 8:00 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 9:00 a.m.	* 2:10 p.m.
Mil., Waukesha, Madison, &c.	* 5:00 p.m.	*10:35 a.m.
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	‡11:00 a.m.	* 2:00 p.m.
Winona, St. P., Minneapolis, &c.	*11:30 a.m.	* 2:00 p.m.
Gr'n Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a.m.	* 3:00 p.m.
Stevens' Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Minnesota	* 5:00 p.m.	‡ 7:00 a.m.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a.m.	* 7:00 p.m.
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Libertyville	* 6:20 p.m.	* 8:25 a.m.
Rockf'd, R. I. and Janesv'e	* 8:20 p.m.	* 4:00 p.m.
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	* 9:20 p.m.	* 7:00 a.m.
Dubuq'e, Sioux City, & Yank'n	* 9:20 p.m.	* 7:15 a.m.
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p.m.	*10:25 a.m.
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p.m.	* 8:45 a.m.
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p.m.	10:15 a.m.
Itasca	* 6:30 p.m.	* 6:40 a.m.

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
b Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
c Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 3:20 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
*Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	c11:00 a m	* 3:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 8:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 3:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:15 p m	‡10:35 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
Special Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m

cDaily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‡Sundays only. †Solid through train.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 35 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincin., Indaplis & Louisville Ex	* 8:05 a m	* 7:35 p m
Cincinnati Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	* 11:30 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:40 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Night Express	*10:00 p m	* 7:30 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:00 p. m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:30 p m
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (except Saturday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Acc'modat'n (ex.Sun)	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Lawn Acc'mdat'n (ex.Sun.)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	*10:30 p m	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:00 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Do night Express	§ 8:00 p m	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE:

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, daily at ... 9 a m
(Saturdays and Sundays excepted) Saturday's boat leaves at ... 8 p m
Night boats for Racine and Milwaukee, Tuesday and Friday at ... 7 p m
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at ... 7 p m
For Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday at ... 7 p m
For Escanaba, and all Lake Superior towns via Escanaba, Tuesday at ... 7 p m
For Frankfort, Pierport, etc., Tuesdays at ... and Fridays at ... 7 p m
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Cures Syphilis in any stage, Catarrh, Eczema, Old Sores, Pimples, BOILS, or any SKIN DISEASE.

CURES SCROFULA And RHEUMATISM, Mercurial or Syphilitic.

S.S.S.

Cures When Hot Springs Fail.

Malvern, Ark., May 2, 1881.

We have cases in our town who lived at Hot Springs, and were finally cured with S. S. S.

MCCAMMON & MURRY.

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing!! Write for particulars, and a copy of a little book, "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering."

Ask any prominent Druggist as to our standing.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Props., Atlanta, Ga.

PER BOTTLE.
Price of Small Size ... $1.00
Large " ... 1.75

Sold by all Druggists. Trade supplied by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., COR. LAKE AND DEARBORN-STS.



DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT

MEN ONLY.

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT, or Regenerator, is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this instrument. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility, in fact any trouble of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information address CHEEVER ELECTRIC BELT CO., 103 Washington-st., Chicago.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

Universally prescribed by the Faculty. A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge for CONSTIPATION, Hemorrhoids, Bile, Headache, Cerebral Congestion, &c.,

PREPARED BY GRILLON, SOLE PROPRIETOR, Pharmacien de 1re classe de la Faculté de Paris, 27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris.

Tamar—unlike Pills and the usual purgatives—is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. 75 cents the Box.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the successful Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that ... YOUNG MEN ... Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence ... Lost Manhood, Absence of Vigor, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating ... I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. ... Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

STARTLING DISCOVERY! LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

NO CURE NO PAY } DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

Proposals for Wrapping Paper, Twine, Letter Balances, and Marking and Rating Stamps.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 7th day of June, 1882, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Wrapping Paper, Twine, Letter Balances, and Marking and Rating Stamps, for the use of the Post-Offices in the United States, for one year from the first day of July, 1882.

Blanks for proposals and circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required, and giving full instructions as to manner of bidding and conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the "Blank Agency, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C."

T. O. HOWE, Postmaster-General.

THE COURTS.

A Bridge Company Wants Pay for a La Salle County Bridge.

The Towns Repudiated Their Contract, and Now It Pleads for Equity.

The Federal Grand Jury Brings in a Grist of Indictments and Adjourns.

Ex-Officers of the Republic Life Invited to Cover an Alleged Salary Grab into Court.

A Batch of New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Etc.—Criminal Law—The Calls.

A Novel Suit About a Bridge Over the Illinois River at Utica.

A bill was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by the Wrought-Iron Bridge Company against the Town of Utica, La Salle County, and its Commissioners of Highways, the Town of Deer Park, and its Commissioner of Highways, and the County of La Salle, to prevent the use of a bridge over the Illinois River, connecting the Towns of Utica and Deer Park, until such bridge is paid for. The bill sets out that the Commissioners of Highways of the above towns have the power, among other things, to build and repair bridges, and make contracts therefor. Whenever it is necessary to construct or repair a bridge over any stream between towns in the county which would be an unreasonable burden to such towns the County of La Salle, in which the towns are situated, has the right, on proper application therefor, to make an appropriation from the County Treasury to aid in the building or repair of such bridge. The Towns of Utica and Deer Park are located on opposite sides of the Illinois River, and in February, 1876, an election was held in Utica, at which it was agreed to build a bridge across to Deer Park. In May following at a similar election in Deer Park it was agreed to have a bridge across to Utica. The County of La Salle in September, 1877, voted $7,000 toward building the bridge, of which one-half was to be paid to Utica and the other half to the other towns which should contribute toward the bridge. This whole sum has since been paid to the Town of Utica. The complainant, learning that a bridge was wanted, sent in its card, and, as the Commissioners of Highways of Utica seemed to be more interested than any others in the contemplated improvement, it devoted its attention to winning their influence, and was guided by their representations.

About May, 1876, a contract was made between the town authorities, by which complainant was to build the bridge for $17,400. The town authorities erected the substructure, and the complainant put on the superstructure and completed the work about Christmas, 1876. The sum of $2,609.45 was advanced to it by the Town of Utica, and this is all it has ever received for its work. The Commissioners of the two towns accepted the bridge when completed, took possession, and have since used it very thoroughly, but have quite forgotten to pay for it. In January, 1877, two of the Commissioners of Highways for Deer Park prayed for and obtained mandamus to compel the Supervisor and Town Clerk of the town to issue bonds to raise funds to pay for the bridge. Shortly afterwards, however, a new board was elected, and they had the petition dismissed. The bridge company then took a hand, and sued the Towns of Utica and Deer Park, and recovered a judgment for $10,096.82 against each. On appeal, however, it was beaten, the Supreme Court holding that no legal contract had been made between the Commissioners and the bridge company. The Commissioners at the meeting at which the contract was made acted together, and a majority of the two bodies concurred, though, as a matter of fact, a majority of the Commissioners of Deer Park were not present. The Court held that the two bodies could not act together, and that their joint acts were therefore void, and the two towns were not bound to pay for this bridge.

This may be very good law, but the bridge company feels that it is not equity or justice, and it now seeks relief in another way. It charges that, though guided by learned counsel, it made a mistake in supposing the two sets of Commissioners could act together, or that the contract they made was binding, or that the town elections constituted, as a matter of fact, a binding decision in favor of building the bridge, or that the acceptance of the bridge made the towns liable to pay for it, or that the agreement between the towns to maintain the bridge acted as a ratification of its purchase, or that it (complainant) had, in fact an adequate remedy at law against the towns. These six mistakes, the complainant claims, a court of equity has power to relieve against. The towns set up that if they should pay for the bridge they would exceed their constitutional limit of indebtedness, and that the Town of Deer Park retracted its consent to the erection of the bridge. The defendants refused either to pay for the bridge or to allow it to be taken down, and the bridge company now asks that, on account of the above mistakes and fraud, it may be allowed to remove the bridge without any let or hindrance, and have an accounting for the use of the bridge during the six years it has been built; or, if the defendants elect to retain the bridge, that they may be compelled to pay for it and be restrained from using it until this suit is decided and until they do pay for it in full with interest. Messrs. C. C. & C. L. Bonney appear for the complainant.

The Federal Grand Jury Gets Through with Its Work.

The grand jury in the United States District Court completed its work and returned twenty-nine indictments into court yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock. They reported that they had no further business to transact, and were discharged by Judge Blodgett. The following is a list of the parties indicted, together with the causes, and the amount of bail required in each case:

James Rogers, Charles Wilson, William McCormick, and John Collins, for breaking into the post-office at Belvidere on the 6th of December, 1881. The bail was fixed at $2,500.

Randolph Buchert and Michael Bolan, of Chicago, for breaking open a railway-car. Bail, $500.

Charles P. Moore, for stealing a letter from Jacob Riehm at Bartlett, and abstracting a check for $125.65. Bail $1,000.

William Roestal, of Princeton, for carrying on the business of wholesale liquor-dealer without paying the special license. Bail, $800.

John Stevenson, of Chicago, for passing counterfeit silver dollars. Bail, $1,000.

Gustav Schmidt, of Chicago, for carrying on the business of wholesale liquor-dealer without paying the Government tax. Bail, $800.

William Conners, of Chicago, for obstructing and retarding the passage of a railway car on the 21st of September last. Bail, $500.

Oliver T. Jackson, of Chicago, for passing a counterfeit $50 greenback on Charles B. Mortimer. Bail, $800.

Patrick and John O'Callaghan, of Chicago, for carrying on the business of rectifiers without paying the usual license fee. Bail, $1,000.

Louis Wilzinski, of Chicago, for carrying on the business of wholesale liquor-dealer without paying the Government tax. Bail, $800.

Jacob Blass, of Chicago, a wholesale liquor-dealer, for the same cause. Bail, $800.

Samuel Unger, of Chicago, wholesale liquor-dealer, same cause. Bail, $1,000.

Hermann Ludwig, of Chicago, wholesale liquor-dealer, same cause. Bail, $600.

John H. McLean, of Chicago, a rectifier, same cause. Bail, $1,000.

Frederick A. Kruse, of Chicago, for removing 800 cigars on which the internal-revenue tax had not been paid. Bail, $500.

Daniel Duffy, of Crystal Lake, a retail liquor-dealer, for failing to pay the Government tax. Bail, $500.

Charles Geerer, of Chicago, a retail liquor-dealer and dealer in manufactured tobacco, same cause. Bail, $500.

W. J. Clingen, of Chicago, a wholesale liquor-dealer, same cause. Bail, $1,000.

William Champlin, of Cary Station, a retail liquor-dealer, same cause. Bail, $500.

Peter W. Steigler, of Chicago, for removing cigars without having them packed in boxes or having them properly stamped. Bail, $500.

Reinhold Goetze and Gustav Stade, for receiving, buying, and facilitating the transportation of six horses and four mares into the United States without paying the import duties, and for representing them to be for breeding purposes and undervaluing them. Bail, $2,000.

Mathias Klees, of Chicago, a rectifier, for not taking out a Government license. Bail, $1,000.

Thomas Hickey, of Chicago, a rectifier, same cause. Bail, $500.

Louis Ulrich, of Chicago, for sending obscene postal-cards through the mail. Bail, $500.

Louis W. H. Neebe, of Chicago, for sending obscene matter through the mails. Bail, $500.

Owen Sweeney, of Chicago, a letter-carrier, arrested for robbing the mails. Bail, $2,500.

Irwin Nesbitt and John W. Nesbitt, of Chicago, wholesale liquor-dealers, for failing to take out a Government license. Bail, $1,000.

Thomas Curley, of Chicago, for obstructing J. S. Phelps, a Deputy Collector, in the performance of his duty in examining a retail liquor store. Bail, $1,000.

Randolph Sylcau, of Chicago, wholesale liquor-dealer, for failing to keep proper Government books. Bail, $1,000.

Louis Schroeder, of Chicago, for removing cigars without packing them in boxes or stamping them. Bail $500.

The Republic Life-Insurance Company.

A bill was filed Tuesday in the Circuit Court, but carefully suppressed, by S. D. Ward, Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Company, against John V. Farwell, J. Alder Ellis, Samuel M. Nickerson, George C. Clark, John M. Butler, and Emerson W. Peet to recover about $21,000, alleged to have been taken from the funds of the company and devoted to the benefit of the Directors and officers of the company in salaries, etc. The suit is brought under an order of Judge Tuley, recently made, authorizing suits to be brought against the officers of the company to recover moneys they may have unjustly received.

Divorces.

Abram Porter filed a bill yesterday against his wife Louise A. Porter, charging her with bigamy and asking for a divorce.

Mamie E. Payson asked for a divorce from Edward C. Payson, on the ground of desertion.

And John S. Wilson from Julia A. Wilson, for the same cause.

Charles Zieske filed a bill charging that his wife Wilhelmine, in October, 1881, sold out all his personal property and left for parts unknown, and he has since ascertained she had another husband living in Pittsburg when she married him. He is not at all anxious to have her return, and asks to have the cloud on his name removed.

Joseph W. Rowntree asked for a divorce from his wife Emma V., on account of her refusal to leave Philadelphia and come to Chicago when he moved here about five years ago.

Addie E. Crane filed a bill for divorce, charging her husband, Frank M. Crane, with extreme and repeated cruelty.

A bill for divorce was filed Thursday by Mary C. Hinge against Otto Hinge, the charge being cruelty.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a decree of divorce to William Rose from Caroline Rose, on the ground of desertion.

Judge Jameson granted a decree to Anna M. Link from Frank M. Link for cruelty.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted decrees of divorce in the following cases: Frances E. Cole from Richard D. Cole on the ground of cruelty; John Brom from Mary Brom for desertion; Burton S. Dibal from Nettie Dibal for the same cause; and Emma L. Fairman from Henry W. Fairman for cruelty.

Judge Barnum granted a decree to Florence A. Fisher from Augustus D. Fisher, on the ground of adultery.

Items.

Discharges from bankruptcy were yesterday granted to C. F. Blakeslee and Eugene M. McKay.

In the case of Edwin Walker against the County of Cook, to recover a balance due for building the dome of the new Court-House, the plaintiff, after putting in part of the testimony, took a non suit.

State Courts.

The Metropolitan National Bank began a suit for $1,000 yesterday against M. A. Taussig.

Jacob Liebenstein sued John Sigwalt Jr. for $1,000.

Henry Kerber filed a petition against Edgar P. Lobey, Frank S. Allen, E. B. Myers, and others, asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of $891.68 on Battery D armory, on the Lake-Front. The complainant furnished the cut-stone for the armory, but has never been able to get his pay. A similar petition was filed by Frederick H. and Herbert M. Auers, who claim a balance of $2,763.32 due for building the armory. The contract price was $6,303, and in addition to this there was over $1,600 of extra work.

John H. McMillan began a suit for $5,000 against Henry C. Friend and Frank P. Owings.

The Merchants' & Manufacturers' National Bank of Pittsburg commenced a suit against Moses T. Miles and George S. Miles, claiming $50,000.

The Criminal Court.

In Judge Gary's Court yesterday William Henderson was sent on a charge of larceny to the penitentiary for three years. Philip Colberry charged with raping his own step-daughter was found guilty by a jury, who fixed his term at three years in the penitentiary, whereupon his attorney entered a motion for a new trial. A. Massarek, who pleaded guilty to selling liquor to an intoxicated person, was fined $20. The jury in the case of Sophia Nickestrom, larceny, being out at the time of the adjournment of court, were given leave to seal their verdict. John O'Brien, larceny, and Jacob Lutz, burglary, changed their pleas to guilty. John Sanders, obtaining money by false pretenses, did the same, and was sent to jail for four days. The indictments against John Fitzgerald and Frank Harris were stricken off the docket. The petition of Frederick Aye to have restored naturalization papers lost in the great fire of 1871 was granted. He wanted to go to Ireland, and wanted to have all the benefits attaching to citizenship in this country.

A special venire for thirty petit jurors, returnable Monday next, was yesterday issued by Judge Gary.

The trial of Oscar Cahn, Frank Morris, and James Carroll, the three men charged with enticing two little girls into a shop on State street, where they put upon them all sorts of indignities, continues before Judge Rogers, but will probably be given to the jury this afternoon. The guilt of the men seems to be clearly established, but the depravity of the children, though only 10 years of age, is simply remarkable.

County Court.

Thomas B. Boyd commenced an action for debt against Joanna McCormack, claiming damages at $800.

William Edom et al. commenced an assumpsit action against A. L. Rouse. the damages being laid at $1,000.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Florence M. Carter, et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Joseph C. Carter under an approved bond for $1,000.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — William Matthei vs. H. Jandsinsky, $553.77.

JUDGE SMITH—C. K. Moore vs. W. E. Richmond, $566.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Rudolph Filbrandt vs. Pennsylvania Company, $1,000; same vs. same, $500.

CIRCUIT COURT — CONFESSIONS — Edward W. Mill vs. James F. Winter, Lazarus S. Berwin, and Benjamin F. Key, $232.50.

JUDGE MORAN—S. J. Goodwin vs. Rufus G. Starkweather and William T. Crim, $1,589.21.

JUDGE HAWES—E. M. Thompson vs. City of Chicago, $210.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The remainder of the bankruptcy calendar. No. 4,892, in re Horace Warren, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in term Nos. 5,779 and 5,971.

JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in No. 4,334.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 6,068 and 5,992.

JUDGE JAMESON—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE GARDNER—No court.

JUDGE MORAN—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Default divorce cases set at 9 a. m.

JUDGE BARNUM—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Motions.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call calendar Nos. 300 to 350. Trial call term Nos. 4,550, 4,558, 4,582 4,586, and 4,600. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 395, 397, 401, 403, 408, 409, 412. No. 6,083, Allen vs. Clark, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Preliminary call of calendar Nos. 351 to 361 on his own calendar, and of calendar Nos. 716 to 750, inclusive, on Judge Smith's calendar. Trial call Nos. 5,972, 6,312, and 6,318. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190½, 191, 192, 193. No. 8,542, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Zohner, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 4,162, 4,958, 4,994, 5,002, and 5,491. No. 2,961, Johnston vs. Law, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case No. 668, and term Nos. 685, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 702, 705, 707, 709, 715, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 725, 726, 727, and 728.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,497, 1,443, 1,444, 1,445, 1,446, 1,447, 1,448, 1,449, 1,450, 1,375, and 1,381.

JUDGE ROGERS—No. 1,397, the Stecher manslaughter case.

A Disputed Will.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—Judge Dyer today rendered a decision in an interesting will case. The findings of the Court are of importance to the legal profession as well as to all persons having any connection with probate business. The litigants are Whitewater and Detroit parties. The case was entitled Sarah Southworth vs. Jane N. Adams and James M. Case, administrator of the estate of Richard De Forest, deceased. It was a suit in equity brought originally in the State court to establish an alleged lost will of De Forest. At the time of the beginning of the action the statutes of Wisconsin provided that whenever a will was lost or destroyed the court should have the power to take proof of the execution and validity of such will and to establish the same as in the case of lost deeds. De Forest was in early life a minister at Rochester, N. Y. His daughter, Mrs. Adams, resides at Detroit, and was his sole heir-at-law. His stepdaughters, Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Case, reside at Whitewater. In 1876, after the death of his wife, he left his home in Rochester and came to Whitewater to live with Mrs. Case. His wife was a sister of Mrs. W. H. Ovington, of Chicago, and was the mother of Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Case. In June, 1877, while in Whitewater, he made a will by which he gave a large part of his estate to his stepdaughters and their children, and the remainder to Mrs. Adams and her children. In November, 1877, he left Whitewater to spend the winter in Brooklyn for his health, and suddenly died at the house of Mr. Ovington, in Chicago, while on his journey. After his death his will could not be found, although the envelope in which it had been kept and a memorandum in his own handwriting, from which the will was originally drawn specifying the bequests, were found in his trunk. The facts of the case are exceedingly interesting and are discussed at length in Judge Dyer's opinion, which is that the presumption that Mr. De Forest destroyed the will, arising from the fact that the will could not after his death be found, is rebutted by the facts and circumstances shown in evidence, and that the will must be established as a valid testamentary disposition of the testator.

On review of the English and American authorities it was held as the law of the case that the declarations of the testator concerning the will may be shown to establish its contents and the probability or improbability of its destruction by him; also that where a person is shown to have made a will and to have had the personal custody of it, and the will cannot be found after his death, the presumption is that he destroyed it with the intention of revoking it, but that this presumption is not conclusive, and may be overcome by the special facts and circumstances of the case. The contest was one between the daughter of the deceased and his stepdaughter, and the larger part of his property consisted of certificates of stock of the West Division Street Railway Company of Chicago. By the decision Mrs. Southworth becomes, under the will, the recipient of the largest portion of the estate.

Proceedings of the Appellate Court, Second District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

OTTAWA, Ill., May 26.—The following were the proceedings of the Appellate Court, Second District, today:

MOTIONS.

888. Charles B. Rosenstein vs. William S. Gray et al.; passed; time extended to Aug. 1.
836. John Lauk vs. Ida M. C. Dunkle; time extended to June 5.
903. Rebecca Morris et al., executrix, etc., vs. Henry Morris et al.; time extended to June 5.
895. Moffett vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; taken.
896. Lewis vs. Piel; taken.
897. Thomas, administrator, etc., vs. Laided; taken.
898. Town of Ashkum vs. Lake et al.; taken.
899. Palmer vs. McCourtie; taken.
900. McDale vs. McDale; taken.
901. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Wilson; taken.
902. Nelson et al. vs. Haines et al.; taken.
903. Morris et al. vs. Morris et al.; taken.
904. Swartz vs. Cope; taken.
905. Foote vs. People, etc., use, etc.; taken.
906. Dawdy vs. Nelson; taken.
907. McCauley vs. Peck; taken.
908. Stage vs. Gorich et al.; argued orally and taken.
909. Newman vs. Burr; taken.
856. Andrew Dice vs. Joliet Manufacturing Company; time extended five days.

Court adjourned until Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Decision in the Barbed-Wire Cases.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 26.—In the Federal Court here today a decree was entered in the case of Washburn, Moen & Co. vs. W. E. and J. C. Butler in favor of plaintiff. The Butler machines were recently in use by the Iowa Farmers' State Protective Association, and which claims to own one-half of the patent by purchase from Butler.

TALENTED BUT TRICKY.

A Young Man from Independence, Ia., Too Expert with the Pen, Gets Himself into a Peck of Trouble.

Officers of the Chicago Detective Association yesterday captured a green young forger who is wanted for a $1,200 job at Independence, Ia. The young man's name is Fred Wilson. Until about May 1 he was employed as a clerk in the office of Alexander Risk, a grain dealer at Independence. He carefully studied the chirography of his employer, and about four weeks ago felt himself competent to counterfeit Mr. Risk's signature with considerable accuracy. He tried it at the bottom of a $50 check on the First National Bank of Independence, and the check was cashed to him. He was so well satisfied with the way the little scheme worked that he tried a big one on the same plan. He forged a $1,200 check on the same bank, got the money on it, and then left the State without bidding Mr. Risk adieu. He went to Dubuque, and fell in with a cyprian whom he had met before somewhere, and who is known both by the name of Alice Davis and Anna Golden. He took the woman to New York with him, and, after squandering some of his ill-gotten wealth there, brought the balance of it to Chicago. The woman also came along with him. They put up at the National Hotel, on Clark street. May 20, Wilson procured a marriage license for himself and Anna Golden, and the names were published the next day in the regular list. Mr. Risk chanced to see the notice of the license in a Chicago paper—probably THE TRIBUNE—and in that way learned that Wilson was in Chicago. E. L. Currier, Sheriff at Independence, telegraphed to Chicago the same day, offering $300 reward for Wilson's apprehension. The following Monday Mr. A. C. Campbell, President of the bank, arrived in Chicago and gave the case to the Chicago Association to work up. Wilson and the woman had left the hotel, but had left a satchel there and taken a check for it. An officer was posted at the hotel, and yesterday afternoon when Wilson presented himself to claim the satchel he was arrested. He was not particularly surprised, and did not take the trouble to deny the charges brought against him. He only had $54 in cash, but in his sachel was found a lot of circulars from New York counterfeiters and a counterfeit $100 bill. Wilson claimed to have negotiated with New York counterfeiters for the purchase of $1,500 worth of the "queer." He said he had paid them $850 good money for the $1,500 of the spurious, and that the latter was to be sent him by express to Chicago. The balance of the money he had squandered in traveling expenses and in buying jewelry for the woman. whom he had not married, by the way. A supposed diamond which he purchased for Anna, or Alice, for $100, turned out to be paste. In fact, the young man, if he tells a correct story, was badly fleeced at every turn, getting very little benefit out of the $1,250. He stated last night that he had never done anything of the kind before, but that he procured the money and went to New York with the avowed intention of going into the counterfeit business.

The woman in the case was found yesterday at a congenial place on State street. Wilson had no more money, and she was through with him. The young man was taken back to Independence last night.

A SAMPLE SUCKER.

Another Greenhorn, Ambitious to "See the Elephant," Taken In and Done For.

William C. Field was not feeling at all well yesterday. First he was robbed of his senses, and then of his money—and a pretty big pile it was too. Mr. Field hails from Waukegan. Thursday night he came to Chicago with the intention of "doing the town," but at the very outset he was done up himself. He reached the Union depot about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from there posted across the street to the Dowling Hotel, where he had something to eat and something to drink. Then he had more to drink, and when darkness came on he was pretty full. About this time he met a tall, stout man who claimed to be a runner for the hotel, and who volunteered to pilot the visitor out where he could "see the elephant"—a regular Jumbo, if desirable. Field accepted the proffered courtesy, and the two found themselves not long after in "Capt." O'Connor's variety-saloon dive, at No. 98 West Madison street. Field engaged in conversation with some of the girls there, and they were too much for him. He says he remembers nothing of what happened in the saloon after the girls began to entertain him. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning he came to his senses, and found himself about a mile and a half down on the South Side. He discovered at the same time that a belt he had worn about his waist, and which contained $2,975 in cash and valuable papers, was missing. He inquired his way back to the hotel, and next reported the case to the police. A few hours later Officers Davis and Williams arrested a tall, stout man who gave the name of Robert Houlihan, and who was positively identified by Field as the "runner" who took him out to see the sights of the town. Houlihan denies all knowledge of the robbery. None of the plunder has been recovered.

A LEAVE-TAKING.

She will not smile—
She will not stir.
I marvel while
I look on her.
The lips are chilly
And will not speak;
The ghost of a lily
In either cheek.

Her hair—ah me!
Her hair—her hair!
How helplessly
My hands go there!
But my caresses
Meet not hers.
O golden tresses
That thread my tears!

I kiss the eyes
On either lid,
Where her love lies
Forever hid.
I cease my weeping,
And smile, and say,
I will be sleeping
Thus, some day!

—*James Whitcomb Riley in Boston Transcript.*

Up in Art.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* tells of a precocious miss who thought she knew enough about "art" to make her criticisms worthy of some attention. The other day a lady showed this independent young thinker a picture hanging on the wall of her drawing-room, and in a most elaborately decorated frame. "Don't you think that a pretty picture?" she asked. "I like the frame very much," was the reply. "But, my dear, that is a masterpiece of Guido." "Guido?" asked the young critic, "wasn't he the man that shot the President?"

MARINE NEWS.

A Better Demand Yesterday by Grain-Shippers for Vessel-Room.

Room Taken for 361,000 Bushels to the Lower Lake Ports.

The Light on the West End of Passage Island, North Shore of Lake Superior.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was a good demand yesterday by grain-shippers for vessel-room to the lower lakes, principally for the ports of Buffalo and Erie. Rates were steady at 2 cents a bushel on corn to Buffalo and 2¼ cents a bushel on wheat to the same port. The grain taken to Erie was at through rates. Three-fourths of the vessels chartered were steam, and comprise some of the largest carriers that come into this port. There are not many large grain-carrying sail vessels in port at present, while the supply of steamers is ample for all demands of shippers. One reason for the increased shipments of the past two days is the fact that owners of grain wish to save the increase of storage rates which went into effect yesterday, being an advance of ½ cent a bushel over the winter rate. The following were the charters made yesterday:

	Bushels.
For Buffalo.	
Steambarge V. H. Ketchum, corn	75,000
Propeller Dean Richmond, wheat	28,000
Propeller New York, wheat	25,000
Propeller New York, corn	25,000
For Erie.	
Steambarge John B. Lyon, corn	75,000
Propeller Conemaugh, corn	30,000
Schooner J. M. Hutchinson, corn	65,000
For Ogdensburg.	
Schooner J. R. Noyes, corn	21,000
For Montreal.	
Propeller Ocean, wheat	17,000
Total capacity	361,000

There was no demand yesterday for lumber-carrying vessels, the bottom having fallen completely out of the trade. Only one charter was reported. It is hardly likely that there will be any improvement for the next week or so, as it will take that length of time for the mills at Muskegon to cut enough lumber to make things brisk at that point. There is no change in rates, the figures now quoted being barely sufficient to allow a vessel to clear expenses on a moderately fair trip. Quotations are:

From Grand Haven	$ 1.37½
From Muskegon	1.25
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.62½
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½@1.75
From Bay City	2.00 @2.25
From Cheboygan	1.75
From Black River	1.75
From Ashland	3.25 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25 @3.50

The demand for vessels to bring ties, posts, and poles to this port is good, and owners of crafts in the trade find no difficulty in getting engagements for their vessels at the following rates:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts. and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	*6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	*7	....	‡4½
From East Shore (opposit)	....	†5¾	
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	

*Rafted, 6¼ cents. †Free on board. ‡On deck.

There was no inquiry at this port yesterday for vessels to carry iron-ore, and the owners of the few crafts suitable for that trade made but little effort to secure engagements. Like the lumber trade, the iron-ore trade is badly affected by the labor troubles here and at Cleveland, and should they continue for any great length of time will either cause a reduction in the rates for carrying or cause numbers of vessels to go into ordinary. One large steamer, now unloading coal at Racine, and which it was intended to send to Escanaba for a cargo for a lower lake port, has been ordered to come to this port and take a cargo of grain. Rates continue quoted as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.25
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.00@1.05
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Coal freights at Buffalo continue firm, and the rate to Detroit has advanced to 40 cents per ton. Quite a fleet was chartered there yesterday to bring cargoes to Lake Michigan ports and Duluth. Coal-carriers are not overabundant, which has a tendency to keep rates firm. Charters are made at the following figures:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 60
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	70
From Toledo to Milwaukee	75
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Oswego to Chicago	1.50

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Board has issued the following regarding the light on the west of Passage Island, and, north shore of Lake Superior, and as it is a radical change from the previous notice of it the board Captains should make a note of it:

OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1882.—The light on the west end of Passage Island, north shore of Lake Superior, State of Michigan.—Referring to notice to Mariners No. 18, of 1882, relative to the light to be established July 1, 1882, at Passage Island, Lake Superior, notice is hereby given that the light will be *fixed red* instead of fixed white, as stated in that notice. By order of the board. CHARLES J. FOLGER, Secretary of the Treasury, President of the Lighthouse Board.

Dock and Other Notes.

There were no vessels at the lumber market docks last evening.

Some of the tugs that brought in tows yesterday had been out in the lake for over twenty-four hours.

Harbormasters Cary and McCarthy are sporting new Panama hats—and pay-day with them still a week off.

The schooner Gracie Filer was chartered yesterday to bring a cargo of lumber to this port from Muskegon.

The schooner Lookout was chartered yesterday to bring a cargo of ties from Big Bay de Noque to this port.

Capt. S. B. Grummond will send a steam-pump to Escanaba to be stationed there for the remainder of the season.

Pat Quinn, the diver, goes to Wabaushine, Ont., to do some diving in connection with the steam-barge Enterprise.

Reuben Hart is the name of the keeper of Manitou Island light, who was lost recently by the capsizing of his boat.

The Government steamer Dahlia is coaling up at Detroit, and will leave to supply the lighthouses in about ten days.

Capt. Arthur Napier has resigned command of the tug Thomas Hood, and Ed McComber has been appointed to the vacancy.

The neat, trim, and speedy little schooner Lomie A. Burton is again in port, having arrived yesterday morning with lumber from Ludington.

The schooner Alvin Bronson will be put into one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company this morning for general repairs and bottom calking.

The wrecking tug Kate Williams is still at work on the wreck of the propeller Northern Queen, at Manistique, and has got one pontoon in place and will lift the wreck soon.

The port of Deseronto is constituted a port of registry for the registration of ships, and the Collector of Customs for the time being at the port is to be the register of shipping.

The Anchor Line propeller Lycoming will arrive here tomorrow night. Capt. Leonard is making his boat "hoop up" things this season in the way of trips to and from Buffalo.

The testimony taken yesterday by the commission appointed to investigate the alleged encroachment of the Illinois Central Railroad on the outer harbor will be found in another column.

The owners of the steamer Waite has received notice that the agreed case has been commenced against them, to decide whether Put-in-Bay is in the Toledo or Sandusky district.

Things along the docks were very, very quiet yesterday, and the rainy weather drove most of those usually found there indoors. There was but very little movement in the river, and the majority of the tugmen were a blue lot.

Benjamin Halliday, who works at Thomson's restaurant in this city, requests any one conversant with the drowning of William Halliday, watchman of the steam-barge Westford, at Erie, May 22, to please communicate with him as above, or with the marine reporter of THE TRIBUNE, if the Halliday that was drowned was a colored man.

It is said that Capt. Brock, master of the schooner Harvey Bissell, intends to pay this port a flying visit soon on very urgent business, and the boys along the docks expect to see some fun—that is, if the Captain has any "sand" in him.

In excavating for the foundation of a new warehouse at the foot of Lighthouse street, Cleveland, the workmen came upon the bones of Capt. Nickelson's shipyard, which succumbed to the march of improvement about forty-eight years ago.

Charles W. Clark, of the firm of Osler & Clark, vessel-agents, will leave for a somewhat extended tour of the West about the 1st of June. Mr. Clark goes West in hopes of benefiting his health, as he has been suffering from bleeding of the lungs for some time past.

The Clark street bridgetender again comes in for complaint from the tugmen. The Captain of the tug Chicago claims that the bridgetender raised the red ball, or rather the red light, on him Thursday night at 10:30 o'clock and compelled him to get alongside of his tow and stop it, and then kept him waiting till he saw fit to swing the bridge. The ordinance does not provide for red-balling vessels between the hours of 6:30 in the evening and 6 in the morning, and the bridgetender at Clark street ought to know it, and at least give vessels the same show that he does the horse-cars crossing the bridge. If he does not know the law, or, knowing it, he willfully detains vessels, the sooner he is bounced and an intelligent man put in his place the better for both the public and vessel-men.

A little excitement was caused yesterday afternoon by a crowd gathering on the dock at the Central B elevator, where the schooner F. B. Gardner was lying waiting for a crew. It seems that the crew of the vessel had been shipped through the shipping-office of the Vessel-Owners' Association, and fears were entertained that the men would not be allowed to go aboard in peace. So a police patrol wagon was called and the men taken from the shipping-office to the vessel. But the fears that the men would be assaulted proved unfounded, and they went aboard without a word being said to them. This is as it should be, and bears out the declaration of the officers of the Sailors' Union—that any union sailor who assaults or molests a "scab" does it on his own individual responsibility, and in direct violation of the orders of the union.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 26—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Lycoming, 3 a. m.; propeller Russia, 2:40 a. m.; steam-barge Colonial and schooner Camden, 12 a. m.; steam-barge Waverly, 10 a. m.; steam-barge Hiawatha and consort, steam-barge Goshawk and schooner M. J. Wilcox, 8 a. m.; steamer Pearl, 8 a. m.; steamer Keeweenaw, 8 a. m.; propeller China, 9 a. m.; steam-barge J. S. Ruby, 11 a. m.; propeller City of New York, 9 a. m.; steam-barge V. Swain and consort, 3 a. m.; steam-barge A. Mitchell, 11 a. m.; steam-barge Annie Smith and consort, 11 a. m.

Down—Steam-barge S. D. Caldwell and barges, 2 a. m.; steam-barge Jessie H. Farwell and consorts, 3 a. m.; steam-barge Fred McBride and barges, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Castle and raft, 10 a. m.; schooners Frank D. Barker, Swallow, and A. Boody, 1 a. m.

Wind south, fresh; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 26—9:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Oscoda, 1 p. m.; steam-barge Clyde, 1:40 p. m.; steam-barge A. A. Turner and barges, 14:5 p. m.; steam-barge Benton and barges, 1:15 p. m.; propeller Arabia, 2:10 p. m.; propeller Milwaukee, 3 p. m.; steam-barge S. H. Warrington and a schooner, 4 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 4:20 p. m.; steam-barge Inter-Ocean, 7 p. m.; schooner L. S. Hammand, 5 p. m.; schooners Alice Richards, Monterey, and Dan Allen, 6:40 p. m.

Passed down—Propeller Wocoker, 1 a. m; steam-barge City of Rome, 1:35 p. m.; steam-barge Wilcox and barges, 3:20 p. m.; propeller Montana, 4:10 p. m.

Wind south, light. Weather clear.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 26.—Arrived—Steam-barge Iron Age and consort, steam-barge Iron Cliff, steam-barge Minnesota and consort, steam-barge Metacomet, steam-barge W. L. Brown, steam-barge Progress; schooners Brooklyn, Moonlight, Porter, Morning Star, Ida Keith, J. S. Richards, and Thomas Howland.

Sailed—steam-barge Minnesota and consort, steam-barge Metacomet, steam-barge W. L. Brown, steam-barge Progress; schooners Morning Star, Porter, Moonlight, and Brooklyn.

Wind north, fresh.

Contemplated Harbor Improvements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—Maj. Robert the Government Engineer, today made a draft of the new harbor work contemplated in this district, as follows: Ontonagon Harbor—Six new cribs in extension of the piers and superstructure of eight unfinished cribs.

Marquette Harbor—Repairs of a general nature to be made on the breakwater.

Grand Maria's Harbor—No work has yet been done here. It is proposed to make a safe entrance by cutting through the neck of land which closes the harbor, so as to allow the harbor to be used as a haven of refuge. The work will be the dredging of about 20,000 cubic yards of material and the building of twenty-seven cribs, making 1,350 lineal feet of pier.

Menominee Harbor—Five new cribs will be built and superstructure over six cribs; also repairs to one displaced crib.

Oconto Harbor—Three hundred lineal feet of slab pier in commencement of the proposed improvement.

Pensaukee Harbor—Two thousand feet of slab pier in commencement of the proposed improvement.

Green Bay Harbor—About 76,000 cubic yards of material will be dredged from the channel.

Sturgeon Bay Harbor—About 30,000 cubic yards of material will be dredged from the harbor, and the fender-filling will be completed.

Ahnapee Harbor—Ten cribs will be placed in extension of the piers, and drilling, blasting, and dredging of the rock in the channel will be resumed.

Kewaunee Harbor—About 400 lineal feet of pile pier will be built in continuation of the improvement.

Two Rivers Harbor—About 30,000 cubic yards of material will be dredged from between the piers and two new cribs and superstructures over twelve unfinished cribs will be built.

Manitowoc Harbor—About 38,000 cubic yards of material will be dredged from the channel.

Sheboygan Harbor—In further extension of the piers six cribs will be built.

Port Washington Harbor—Superstructure will be built partially over seventeen unfinished cribs.

The work above specified is independent of that now in progress under the contracts of last year.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Vessel Charters—Other Items of News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, May 26.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Cuba, corn; propeller Rochester, wheat, oats, etc.; propeller Buffalo, corn, wheat, etc.; schooners George Murray, Halsted, and B.F. Bruce, corn; schooner J. Maria Scott, flaxseed.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller James Fisk, coal and rails; schooner John Kelderhouse, coal. For Duluth—Steam-barge Columbia, coal; schooners L. L. Lamb, C. H. Johnson, and Sunnyside, coal.

Coal freights continue firm. The rate to Detroit has advanced to 40 cents. Engagements—Propeller Juniata and schooners George Murray and Pensaukee, coal to Chicago at 60 cents; schooners P. B. Locke and Young America, coal to Manitowoc at 85 cents; schooner Halsted, coal to Duluth at $1; schooners J. Maria Scott and Banner, coal to Detroit at 40 cents.

Canal freights were dull and weak at 4 cents on corn and 4½ cents on wheat to New York.

The owner of the big schooner David Daws has not yet shown up, and she is still in the Marshal's hands.

The steam-barge W. T. Graves and schooner George W. Adams are lying idle here.

The tug Sarah E. Bryant, Capt. Robert Byers, left for Dunkirk last evening with two canal boats in tow laden with stone. She reached there this morning, making the trip in seven hours.

Navigating the Lakes in Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.—Only a few years ago the question of navigating the lakes above the Ottawa River with steamboats was not thought of, and even scorned at. But the wonderful progress of the age has brought about a remarkable change, and this year steamboats are plying on Lakes Temiscamingue and Kippewa. This will be a great boon to the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley and all those owning limits on the Upper Ottawa. The steamers will prove a great convenience, and will make a difference of three or four weeks in the bringing down of the square timber, logs, etc., to the markets and the sawmills.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 26.—Entered—Schooner Scotia, from Escanaba, ore; schooner F. W. Gifford, from Escanaba, ore; schooner Mystic, from Conneaut, gravel; schooner Perew, from Cleveland, light; propeller M. F. Merrick, from Port Huron, light; propeller Empire State, from Duluth, passengers and merchandise; propeller Japan, from Buffalo, passengers and merchandise.

Cleared—Propeller Japan, for Duluth, passengers and merchandise; propeller Empire State, Buffalo, passengers and merchandise; schooner Pathfinder, for Milwaukee, coal; schooner Mystic, for Conneaut, light.

Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—Marine interests were dull again today. Nothing was done in freights owing to a scarcity of vessels.

The tug Hagerman, with a steam-pump, left for Ahnapee to pump out and tow the schooner Petrel, of Chicago, recently ashore. The Petrel is said to be in bad condition. She will be docked here for repairs.

The big tug Brockaway arrived here from Ludington in a partly disabled condition, her shaft being broken. She will be thoroughly overhauled here, causing a delay of a fortnight at least.

The Captain of the Schooner Sailor Boy Knocked Overboard and Lost.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AHNAPEE, Wis., May 26.—A sailor of the scow-schooner Sailor Boy, bound from Frankfort, Mich., to Milwaukee with slabs, came ashore in the vessel's yawl this morning, and reported that Capt. A. Hanson was knocked overboard by becoming entangled in the main sheet as the vessel was coming about yesterday afternoon, about seven miles south of this port and two miles outside. Capt. Hanson resided in Milwaukee, and leaves a wife and one child.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 26.—Arrivals—Steam-barge Republic and schooner Grace Holland.

Cleared—Steam-barges Sparta, Republic, and R. J. Hackett, tug Samson, schooners Sumatra, William McGregory, Grace Holland, Exile, and George W. Davies.

Passed up—Propeller Arctic.

Passed down—Propellers Samuel F. Hodge and Winslow.

East Tawas Harbor of Refuge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 26.—The tug Dave and Mose, with a broken rudder, put in here for shelter, bound from Harrisville to the dry-dock at Bay City for a new rudder. Capt. Stamler reports heavy forest fires between Greenbush and Black River. The citizens are preparing to take a fire-engine from Black River to Alcona. Unless rain comes speedily great damage will be done to the pineries.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 26.—Passed down—Schooner Riverside, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schooner Hoboken, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schooner A. Muir, Port St. Ignace to Garden Island, timber; propeller Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

Passed up—Schooners G. M. Neelon and Glenfiffer, Kingston to Toledo, light; barge Goodhit, Oswego to Toledo, coal.

The Weather at the Straits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 26.—Cleared—Propellers St. Paul, Champlain, and A. H. Morrison, steamers Flora and Pearl, schooner Rising Star and Minnehaha.

Arrived—Schooners Montpelier, John Schuelle, Morning Light, Essex, and propeller Van Raalk. North wind, brisk. Weather fine.

Loading Salt for Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., May 26.—The propeller Chicago and barges came in this afternoon. The propeller Russia arrived this forenoon, and is loading salt for Chicago.

Arrived at Midland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDLAND, Ont., May 26.—Arrived—Schooner Midland Rover, from Chicago, corn.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Florence Lester, Manistee, lumber and salt.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Mantenee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr D. A. Wells, Holland, wood.
Schr Planet, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Jacksonport, lumber.
Schr Martha, Calumet, gravel.
Schr Wallin, Holland, lumber.
Schr Maumee Valley, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Red, White, and Blue, Presque Isle, posts.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Belle Brown, Ogontz Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Bay State, Sturgeon Bay, ice.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Ostrich, Suamico, lumber.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Mud Bay, posts.
Schr Glad Tidings, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Norman, Sturgeon Bay, ties.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Manistee, lumber.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Kenosha, light.
Schr Flying Cloud, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Selt, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Bismarck, Marinette, towing.
Prop Monohansett, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop Toledo, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop George Burnham, Ludington, lumber.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Montague, lumber.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop M. F. Butters, Manistee, lumber.
Prop V. H. Ketchum, Milwaukee, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Manistee lumber.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, lumber.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, lumber.
Schr D. R. Martin, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Massasoit, Escanaba, iron ore to South Chicago.
Schr W. Jones, Cedar River, railroad ties.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Ahnapee, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Wells Burt, Buffalo, coal.
Schr S. Bates, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries and 1,500 bu corn.
Prop Monohassett, Escanaba, light.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, light.
Prop T. W. Snook, Montague, light.
Prop George Burnham, Ludington, light.
Prop R. A. Seymour, Manistee, merchandise.
Prop Clarion, Buffalo, 18,620 bu corn, 8,000 bu rye.
Prop Clarion, Erie, 2,000 bu corn, 1,374 bu oats, 956 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, light.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Sault Ste. Marie, sundries.
Stmr South Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr E. Ellenwood, Montague, light.
Schr C. Harrison, Montague, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Montague, 500 ft lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, light.
Schr W. Grandy, Marinette, light.
Schr E. S. Robinson, Marinette, light.
Schr H. Welfeck, Marinette, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ahnapee, Hamlin, light.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Hamlin, light.
Schr William Jones, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, light.
Schr Acorn, Buffalo, light.
Schr Fioretta, Buffalo, 19,530 bu corn.
Schr Guido, Bear Lake, 20,000 lbs iron and merchandise.
Schr Wallin, Holland, light.
Schr Samana, Kingston, 19,240 bu corn.
Schr Pilot, Montague, light.
Schr J. O. Moss, North Bay, light.
Schr Felicitous, Whitefish Bay, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr W. Jones, Cedar River, sundries.
Schr A. Bates, Hamlin, light.
Schr Cascade, Green Bay, light.
Schr Lookout, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Planet, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Gosine, Ludington, light.
Schr Jenny Mullin, Jacksonport, light.
Schr D. A. Wells, Holland, 1 brl of coal oil.
Barge S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, light.
Barge Herchell, Menominee, light.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Port Huron, 27,565 bu corn.
Schr S. A. Wood, Marinette, light.
Schr J. R. Noyes, Ogdensburg, 20,650 bu corn.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop A. R. Colborne, Muskegon, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.

ON SUMMER-NIGHTS.

[RONDEL.]

For The Chicago Tribune.

Back to the breast that is all unwilling
Comes the sweet, lost dream that we used to know,
On Summer-nights when the moon is spilling
Its liquid light o'er the world below.

Its feet are shod like the feet of Wo;
Yet a wild, strange joy through the heart is thrilling,
As, back to the breast that is all unwilling,
Comes the sweet, lost dream that we used to know.

The brain grows hot, and the pale cheeks glow;
We hear a voice that there is no stilling;
Up from the sad soul's overflow
The salt tide sweeps, till our eyes are filling,
As, back to the breast that is all unwilling,
Comes the sweet, lost dream that we used to know.

ELLA WHEELER.

Awful Absence of Mind.

Hackensack Republican.

It was not in McFadden's drug store that a young and sprightly school-teacher, last week addressed the clerk:

"I would like a sponge-bath."

"Ah—oh—a—will you please repeat? I did not quite understand you," stammered the clerk.

"I would like a good sponge-bath," again demanded the customer, while a pair of sharp gray eyes, beaming with wonder and impatience, made him tremble.

More dead than alive he managed to tell his fair visitor his inability to catch her meaning.

"Well, I never! If this isn't queer! I think I speak intelligibly enough. I—want—you—to—give—me—a—good—sponge—bath."

At this moment the proprietor whispered: "She wants a bath-sponge."

At the same moment she comprehended the trouble and fled from the store before she could be recognized by any one, but too late! A gentleman raised his hat to her, passed in, and all was discovered.

Every woman should know that Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache. Only one pill a dose. 25 cents.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a Stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

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Adelaide C
The Young Americ
Master Will
Signor Jeron
Dashing Spanish
Lottie A
The Brilliant Americ
Willie A
The Youthful
The Famous Gymnasts
The French Fa
The Inimitable Pantomim
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The Original Japa
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THE PROG
1. Overture
2. Grand Entree in two rin
cade in the outer circle
3. Song
4. Introduction of the H
Norman.
5. Leaps by the Company
6. Performing Colorado Ca
trainer, Mr. D. Gillam
7. Contortion
8. Animated Screen
9. Principal Equestrian Ac
10. Principal Equestrian Ac
CLOWN, ED.
11. Acrobatics on the Carpet
12. Brother Act
13. The Jockey
14. The Jockey
15. Tumbling
16. Principal Bareback Eq
Adelaide Cordona.
CLOWN, CHARL
17. Classic Groupings
18. Balance Trapeze
19. The Trick Stallions, Int
Mr. D. Gillam.
20. Daring Aerial Act
21. Spanish Hurdle
22. Principal Act, by Cha
Rider of the World.
CLOWN, CHARL
23. The Slide for Life
24. Four Horses
25. Four Horses, Master Wi
Four-Horse Rider in th
26. The Intelligent Elephan
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SELLS BRO
Six Shows
Largest and
NOW TRA